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** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower News

Clearway

Europe's Passing Show
France's Reorganization
America's Own 'Realism'

¶ **Hitler Returns**—Chancellor Adolf Hitler steps to a rostrum in Vienna's historic Heroes Square, addresses 7,000,000 new Austrian subjects. It is one of history's great dramatic moments. A little Austrian corporal of a Bavarian infantry squad, lying wounded in a German hospital in 1918, cried when told of the Armistice. Twenty years write their story and now that corporal enters through the Berg Gate (used only for conquerors and high state occasions) to the sound of "Heils!" from hundreds of thousands of his fellow countrymen—the acknowledged Führer of the Germanic peoples. His speech is a defy to the world. "No force on earth can shake us!" is its theme. Hard work and economic betterment is his promise. But, as he talks, persecutions of Jews begin; France pledges its military support to threatened Czechoslovakia; Britain's Chamberlain rings the tocsin for a war-time British military solidarity to impress the National Socialists that the line of "Thus far and no farther" is about to be drawn. • The recording hand hovers over the pages of history. Thus far the Hitler episode has been written in drama. But only a world's calm thinking can now prevent it from turning to tragedy.

* * *

¶ **People's Front**—Léon Blum, France's emergency Premier, strives at his herculean task of unifying the divergent political elements necessary to a stable government. As he strives with small hopes the franc slides down to $0.0303. M. Blum concentrates on the acceleration of French rearmament, but his efforts proceed under a cloud of pessimism. Deputies predict that he may win a majority on his first appearance in the Chamber, but come to grief soon thereafter. • With defense of its Central European interests on the one hand, and the falling franc on the other, France's problem is to determine which interest is the more pressing.

* * *

¶ **Naval Debate**—Those who expected that the Reich's seizure of Austria would hasten approval of the Administration's naval building program are surprised to find that an opposite effect is noticeable in Washington. Monday Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts protests that if there exists an "excellent arrangement" between the United States and Great Britain on naval co-operation, its promulgation constituted an act of disloyalty. Tuesday Representative Ralph O. Brewster of Maine declares that the recent visit of the six "flying fortresses" to Buenos Aires reveals that the United States is in a position to dominate the air in the Western Hemisphere. • As European "realism" is revealed, the tendency grows in America to consider a "realistic" policy of isolation.

* * *

¶ **South African Immigrants**—They are long-legged, knock-kneed and homelier than anything out of a nightmare—these two birds (no slang intended) from South Africa, who have just stepped out of a crate in a suburban animal farm near New York, honking disgusted remarks over the strangeness of their new quarters. Their names are Eunice and Eustace pro tem, but Heinz Ruhe, animal importer, doesn't call them that. He says they are serpentarius secretarius (secretary birds to you). They're called secretary birds because at the back of their heads are tufts of plumes resembling the pen of a clerk stuck behind the ear. But they take no dictation from anybody. • The reason they rate in this column is that they're rather rare importations, and it gives one the unique opportunity of referring to a secretary as a bird.

* * *

¶ **The Rent You Pay**—Tabulations completed by the nation-wide consumer purchase survey of the Department of Agriculture reveal that most American villagers are paying less than $20 a month rent, and $30 is considered exorbitant, less than 10 per cent of village renters paying more than that. Thus, as R. Louis Stanley, chief of the Bureau of Home Economics, points out, the village family has more money available for other things than has the city family at the same income level. • But don't move to the village hastily, thinking to profit thereby, for the typical American villager has developed a genius for finding jobs which makes the city worker seem a novice.

* * *

¶ **Another Hoover Decoration**—Former President Hoover's round of visits in Europe is netting him an array of honors. The latest is presented at Helsingfors, Finland, where—after lunching with President Kyösti Kallio—the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is bestowed upon him by the University. Mr. Hoover is the first foreigner to receive such a degree for nearly a century. • For one reason or another, friends and enemies may explain it on the grounds that only once in a century does such a man appear.

Drive on Age Barrier Gains Impetus

Citizen's League to Make Organized Campaign for Employees Over 40

Lays Out Course

Pension laws, industrial preference generally for younger workers, and a host of arbitrary age limitations raise vital questions for individuals and society. What are the standards for measuring usefulness? How can society expand the horizons of men of experience without discouraging initiative of youth? Is education equipping individuals to adapt themselves to changing conditions? Is industry capitalizing on experience, or shutting it off? These and other questions are discussed in 12 articles. The eighth follows.

By Harry V. Roff

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Purpose: To obtain employment for American citizens past 40."

Such is the terse declaration of the newly organized American Citizens' League, Inc., which has established headquarters in Newark, N. J. It brings the idea of man's continuing worth to society before the world in a militant, protective way. This particular movement or one arising from it may well become one of the most important adult educational measures in the present economy.

A letter mailed to "employers and philanthropically-inclined persons" in New Jersey and New York contained these two paragraphs:

"Do you realize that the man or woman over 40, without funds and needing employment, today finds it virtually impossible, solely on account of age, to get a job despite ability and willingness to work? . . .

"The problem is a grave, permanent, national one, far transcending in importance such temporary emergencies as fires and floods. It has reached such alarming proportions that the American Citizens' League has been founded by a group of public-spirited persons to cope with it."

The letter asks for a listing of any known employment opportunities for the middle-aged and for assistance to "make possible concerted nation-wide action for the permanent solution of this tremendous problem." In a letter to the writer, James V. Yarnall, the executive secretary of the League, says:

"An important part of our work is to break down age-barriers on Civil Service positions. The League is behind Congressman Powers' bill opening Federal Civil Service jobs to all. We have a similar bill in New Jersey covering state, county and municipal positions."

The bill introduced by Representative D. Lane Powers, of New Jersey, would remove all age limitations from all Civil Service and other Government positions. Mr. Powers wrote the League that he is battling almost single-handed for the measure.

While the League will do its initial work in New Jersey and New York, it is organizing for expansion into every state. It hopes to convince employers generally of the wisdom of keeping their older, loyal, sane-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Miss Perkins Writes On Old-Age Problem

Twenty-five years of the United States Department of Labor, devoted to endowing the American worker with training as a youth, opportunity as a young man, continued usefulness after 40 and security upon retirement, are reviewed in the perspective of progress in an article written by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, in the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor tomorrow.

Horse-and-Buggy Days Talk By President Took 1½ Hours

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15 — On May 31, 1935, President Roosevelt talked to his press conference for an hour and a half, speaking over 7,000 words, in his famous "horse and buggy" comment on the Supreme Court decision outlawing the NIRA. The text of this speech is available this week for the first time in the publication of a selection from the Presidential press conferences.

Even the atmosphere of that historic conference carries over in this coldly mimeographed text. The President stuck to the amenities. He opened the conference by saying:

"What is the news?" and when a reporter replied:

"That's what we want," the President asked:

"Have you any questions to ask?"

And there followed without interruption 7,000 words of comment. The President began by quoting a lot of messages he had received urging him to restore the NRA. They were outspoken and poignant. But at the same time, everybody knew that a mass of opinion in the country by May 31, 1935, had become tired of NRA and that any unilateral continuation of its provisions by the President was out of the question. Whereas, some months before, Mr. Roosevelt had been in the mood of Andrew Jackson when he said:

"John Marshall has made his decision. Now let him enforce it. . . ."

Now he was prepared to do nothing but accept the decision—and protest verbally.

The President defined his own attitude clearly in a statement that was largely overlooked. He recalled that one newspaper writer that morning had said he "resented" the decision, and he said:

"Nobody resents a Supreme Court decision. You can deplore a Supreme Court decision, and you can point out the effect of it. You can call the attention of the country to what the implications are as to the future, what the results of that decision are if future decisions follow this decision."

That is what Mr. Roosevelt set out to do.

Finally, after long comment on the decision, the President asked:

"Well, what does it do?" And his answer has more than historic value. He said: "It seems to me it brings—Oh, I suppose you will want to say an issue. I accept the word 'issue' on one condition; and that is that you make it very clear that it is not a partisan issue. It is infinitely deeper than any partisan issue; it is a national issue.

"Yes, and the issue is this—going back to the telegrams that I have been reading to you: is the United States going to decide, are the people of this country going to decide

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Of All Things . . !

A Strange Fish Story

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—Fish and crabs that blush pink.

Sea stars that break off their own limbs and grow new ones.

Pistol shrimps that pop their claws together so enemies will be frightened by the loud report.

Fish that walk instead of swim.

Fish that fish for other.

These and other oddities populate the laboratory of the exploration Cruiser Velero III, home from a 9,350-mile voyage to the coast of South America and the Galapagos Islands.

One of the prize hauls was made by Dr. Hubert Lyman Clark, of Harvard University, who said he obtained 164 different species of Echinoderms, 30 of which are believed new to natural science.

Power to Idle Wires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Twenty-five years was a long time to wait, but Mrs. Nannie Bell, of Griffin, Ga., finally has her electric light.

The Spalding County resident had her farm home wired for electricity a quarter of a century ago when there was talk of a power line through that section.

The line failed to materialize.

But the other day a Federal Rural Electrification project was completed, and the power was turned on. Inspectors said the wiring in Mrs. Bell's house met all specifications.

Standardizing the 'A'

BERLIN (AP)—All musical instruments in Germany will soon be tuned alike, the official Reichsanzeiger announces.

The Reich Music Chamber, the State Conservatory, the broadcasting authorities and other competent institutions have unanimously decided that the musical note "A" shall be the product of 435 oscillations per second.

Note "A" will be given official status shortly, and musical instruments whose "A" exceeds 440 oscillations may no longer be played in public.

Making It Stick

OTTAWA (CP)—Senator J. J. Hughes complained in the Senate of the quality of mucilage used on the flaps of Government envelopes. It wasn't sticky enough.

"Use fish glue," was the prompt advice of Senator William Duff of Nova Scotia, ever alert for Nova Scotia's fish interests.

Senator J. A. Calder said he had the same trouble as Senator Hughes but he was told to "exercise a little patience after the sticker was moistened."

Finally a promise was made there would be an effort to have better glue on the envelopes.

Eskimo Relics: Exhibit Only

OTTAWA, March 15 (CP)—No longer will natural scientists, archaeologists and explorers be able to excavate Eskimo ruins in Canada's Northwest Territories and carry off what they find.

New regulations, now effective, require all archaeological specimens to be submitted to the Dominion Government. Anything required by the National Museum of Canada will be retained and the remainder will be returned to the finder only on the condition that they be permanently deposited in some public institution, in Canada or elsewhere, where they will be available for study.

At one time the rule in archaeological research was "finders keepers." However, the League of Nations set to work and finally recommended to all countries in which excavation work was likely, a standard set of rules, chief aim being to insure each country the retention of anything dug up in its own domain if so desired.

In 1930, the Council of the Northwest Territories adopted an ordinance for protecting Eskimo ruins. This required permits from the Commissioner of the Territories for examination and excavation of archaeological sites and laid down various regulations. It is these regulations which have now been supplemented by the addition of the clauses recommended by the League of Nations.

Egypt was the first to adopt the League's recommendation. Persons poking around the Pyramids or other places of archaeological interests must now submit to the new regulations, giving Egypt first chance to keep anything they find. Canada follows Egypt, only in her case the regulations apply to Eskimo finds.

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Wadsworth Committee to Continue Its Inquiry Into Discrimination

Cause Is Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15—Asserting that the problem of employment of the middle-aged will advance materially in the future, the Wadsworth Joint Legislative Committee investigating discrimination against persons over 40 recommended to the Legislature yesterday that its study be continued.

The committee found more than a score of causes for discrimination, with physical unfitness the greatest single handicap to the middle-aged man or woman seeking employment in industry. The report said the committee was studying a plan to broaden the scope of the Rehabilitation Division of the State Education Department.

Since its creation by the 1937 Legislature, the Committee conducted eight hearings and heard 336 persons in its investigation, which was limited to the industrial areas of the State, the report said, adding:

"When the Committee met to examine and study the oral and written testimony received at those hearings, it discovered three important facts: First, that discrimination was much more widespread than was at first believed; second, that discrimination was practiced in virtually all of our industrial areas, and, third, that the employers themselves brought out for the record several reasons why this situation exists.

Dependent on Others

"As the investigation developed, the Committee has reached the conclusion that the middle-aged person has practically no control over his situation except in the case of highly organized industries; that the problem rests almost entirely in the hands of industry, and that industry itself, in co-operation with labor and the various agencies of government, should make an intelligent and sincere effort to solve it."

The report urges that industry be given a chance to solve its problem without legislation. It asserted, however, that the problem was not new, and because of its long existence and late recognition on the part of all but laboring groups, it will take longer to remedy it. The committee said it was unable to present a long-range program, such as it recognizes is necessary, but was working on one.

The Committee was headed by Assemblyman James J. Wadsworth (R) of Geneseo, who was named chairman after the passing of Assemblyman Pritchard H. Strong, the original sponsor of the investigation on Aug. 27, 1937. Senator Jacob H. Livingston (D) of New York City was vice-chairman.

Why Discriminations?

Among the reasons for discriminating against workers over 40 were: Middle-aged are subject to higher accident rates and vocational diseases; group insurance and employer's pension plans are more expensive; insurance companies urge employment of younger men; physical unfitness; speed-up; displacement by machinery; middle-aged are less efficient than young men who can be hired cheaper and trained more easily; public demand for young persons in service industries; municipal, state and federal civil service age requirements.

Another reason advanced—that the hiring of workers over 40 would tend to increase the employer's workmen compensation insurance rate—was termed false by an official of the Compensation Insurance Rating Board, who told the Committee the Board takes no cognizance of age in determining rates.

The report admitted that compensation insurance rates in New York state were higher than in other states, and added that the Committee was studying a plan to give industry a state subsidy to the extent that increased compensation insurance becomes a competitive handicap.

The Committee believes, the report says, that older men are less subject to accidents than younger employees, and recommended that employment of older persons be increased on the grounds that, because of known skill, steadiness and dependability, a middle-aged man was the most economical worker to hire.

Senate Votes 1-Man Rule Of Civil Service

Administration Is Victor in Reorganization Bill Dispute

Three Big Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—The Senate today approved the substitution of a single administrator for the present U. S. Civil Service Commission, now composed of two men and one woman.

The action was taken following rejection, 38 to 50, of an amendment to the reorganization bill, sponsored by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, which would have retained the historic Civil Service Commission.

This was the first big Administration victory on the reorganization bill and settles one of the three major issues.

The two remaining issues involve the proposed substitution of an Auditor General for the Controller General, and the grant of limited authority to President Roosevelt to re-group Government offices.

Today's vote was preceded by two day's debate the most thorough going discussion of Civil Service Administration by top officials in congressional history.

The debate was conducted on a high level. Advocates of both sides showed eagerness for efficiency of Administration though differing in remedies. Senators favoring continuance of the three-man commission argued a single administrator might mean "dictatorships", and would relax a safeguard to bi-partisanship; advocates of the one-man control urged that the tendency of modern government is toward undivided authority in a purely executive function. Otherwise, declared Senator James Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, "You had another situation like TVA."

The protracted debate threw light on many obscure corners of Civil Service Administration.

Cites State Programs

Mr. Byrnes listed several States as having recently set up a single civil service administrator, or else, as in Massachusetts, a single executive officer working with subordinate commissioners: Maryland (provision of 1920); New Jersey; Wisconsin (1929); Arkansas, Maine, Tennessee (both in 1937) and Michigan. In all, he said, five separate states put a single administrator instead of a commission at the head of Civil Service last year.

"Where the principal duties of a body are quasi-judicial, they should be left to a commission, he argued; "when it comes to an executive office, and this (civil service control) is an executive office, there should be one man. We might as well ask, should we have three Presidents? Should we have three Secretaries of the Treasury; should we have three Directors of the Veterans' Administration?"

Prior to Senator Byrnes' speech, Senators had brought out clearly, however, that the proposed one-man Administrator, serving "a 15-year" term, would actually be removable at will by the President.

Czechs Get Pledge of Aid; Conscription for Britain? Austria Loses All Identity

British Policy Swings to Full Co-operation in Defense Plans

Labor and Wealth Draft Considered

Training of All Adults in Resisting Air Attacks Among Proposals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 15—The realization is growing here, as the outcome of yesterday's debate in the House of Commons, that a significant change has taken place in Great Britain's foreign policy.

The gravity of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's tone as well as the concern of the Opposition Party, discloses that something of a new leaf has been turned in England's "realistic" external program. How far this change will go remains problematical, but it is clear that a sterner course may be expected.

The day is also envisaged when the democratic nations must say to the aggressors "thus far but no farther." This expresses not only a sudden revivified interest in collective security but an appreciation of the fact that a great national effort must be made to implement such a policy.

Discussion of Conscription

The view generally held in British Labor circles was expressed by Miss Ellen Wilkinson in the Commons debate when she insisted that there must be no conscription of British manhood without also conscription of wealth.

The discussion of conscription was keyed to two major developments in the British political scene. One has been the advocacy of conscription by Liberal leaders who have hitherto reservedly supported Britain's rearmament. The other was the portion of Prime Minister Chamberlain's declaration before the House which has been widely interpreted as applying to conscription—but which is formally denied to have carried such an implication.

"We must," the Prime Minister said, "consider the new situation clearly, but with cool judgment and with confidence that we shall be supported in asking that no one, whatever his particular preconceived notions may be, shall regard himself as excluded from any extension of national efforts that may be called for."

Labor Wants Larger Voice

The statement drew particular interest in view of recent Government pledges that no conscription was contemplated. But that the workers are prepared to recognize that something of this nature may be necessary is indicated in a statement today by Mr. Frederick Smith, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Engineering Union. This is to the effect that while in event of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)



© International

Joseph Bürckel

Chosen by Herr Hitler to Run Plebiscite in Austria

Hitler Formally Completes Task Of Annexation

MUNICH, Germany, March 15 (AP)—Adolf Hitler arrived here by special airplane tonight, returning from his triumphal four-day visit to Austria, which he absorbed into the German nation.

VIENNA, March 15 (AP)—With the Imperial Palace of the Hapsburgs as a background, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler today proclaimed the end of Austrian independence and "the entrance of my native land into the German Reich."

Cheered by hundreds of thousands of Austrians, the Führer rode into Heroes' Square outside the palace, through the great stone arch which bears the inscription, "Justice Is the Foundation of Government."

While Herr Hitler presided over the greatest triumph of his meteoric career, his lieutenants took over all functions of the Austrian Government.

The Austrian Treasury was absorbed by the German Treasury. Herr Hitler's foreign minister took over all of Austria's foreign relations with the outside world.

Chancellor Becomes Governor

Austria became merely a district of the German realm, Vienna a provincial German city, Chancellor Arthur Seyss-Inquart merely "Governor of Austria"—so addressed significantly by the Führer himself.

The new Government announced that Jews no longer can vote.

Henceforth the franchise is given persons who have reached the age of 20 and who are Austrian citizens or

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Prague Is Encouraged by French Assurances in Case of Attack

Republic Takes Crisis Calmly

Sudetic German Groups Hail Austria's New 'Freedom'

PRAGUE, March 15 (AP)—The Vice-President of the Sudeten German (pro-National Socialist) Party electrified the Czechoslovak Chamber of Deputies today by reading a statement solemnly warning the Czech Government to heed the portents revealed by Germany's absorption of Austria.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, March 15—The sudden peril which Czechoslovakia sees itself in, following the German seizure of Austria, finds the little Republic steady and calm, and visibly encouraged by assurances from the new Blum Government that France will come to its aid in case of attack.

That this assurance would be substantial is vouched for in the arrangements for immediate staff consultations between the two countries.

Circumspection, however, is the keynote of press comments on the events of the past few days in Austria, which have almost ringed round the western half of Czechoslovakia with Reich territory.

Problems of Defense

It is fully realized that the linking of Austria with Germany vastly diminishes the prospects of successful defense against German attack, without such help as may be forthcoming from France and Russia. Czechoslovakia also finds some hope in the understandings as to the inviolability of frontiers reached between Italy, Yugoslavia and Germany, which may, it is thought, not be without effect upon the Danubian policy of these countries.

Czechoslovakia has received assurance that its frontier will be respected. But simultaneously Marshal Hermann Göring reaffirmed in Berlin the right of the Reich to consider itself "in every respect the guardian and protector of all Germans beyond the Reich frontiers." This is taken to mean that other neighbors of Germany may now have the opportunity of experiencing German expansion as exemplified by events in Austria.

On the other hand it is argued that as the Austrian coup was concerned with relations between two German countries, Germany need not necessarily adopt similar methods in the treatment of other states.

Germans Elated

Konrad Henlein, leader of the German National Socialist group, speaking in Teschen in North Bohemia, expressed the joy of the Sudetic Germans (the large group in the northeast of Bohemia) at what had happened in Austria.

"As leader of the Sudetic German Party," he said, "I hail this moment. Our Austrian brothers and sisters, after years of sorrow and oppression, have been granted their freedom for all the future. We have a right to rejoice with them, as we have also felt with them during the years of sorrow. We want them to be happy, just as we now know that in the whole world wherever there are Germans they sympathize with our own fate. We are fighting for right, truth, and justice. We

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Intimate Message From Washington

Roosevelt Would Like U. S. to Tell Its Own Stories Over the Air—Government Takes New Interest in Radio

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, March 15

In any modern coup d'état, the first place to capture is not the President's house, the Chancellery, or the Parliament. It is the radio station. This axiom in the modern Machiavelli textbook was demonstrated once again this week end in Vienna. For many countries outside the United States, radio is an essential unit of government.

And in the United States, too, the relation of radio to government is under re-examination, with a good deal of seething beneath the surface. Here is a collection of recent happenings that fit into the picture:

First, at least two bills have been introduced into Congress providing for the establishment of a government radio station. They include the Celler and the McAdoo-Chavez bills.

Second, President Roosevelt is credited in recent Washington talk with being "interested" in—but far from the point of proposing—the establishment of not one, but of something like five, 500-kilowatt government radio stations spread across the United States. Gossip says that he is disturbed by increasing newspaper criticism and, he thinks, misrepresentation of his policies, and he is preparing against the day when the radio—hitherto rather friendly and objective—may become equally critical. This gossip comes from about the same sources which formerly declared that the Administration already had a stranglehold on radio through the licensing authority of the Federal Communications Commission.

Third, the Administration is now giving wide-range study to the subject of international broadcasting. An interdepartmental committee under Chairman Frank R. McNinch of the Federal Communications Commission is working on the problem, conferring with private broadcasters, generally attempting to shape the programs that now go out from the United States into a more coherent mold.

Bans Commercial Programs

Fourth, in allocating recently the four Pan-American frequencies, two to the General Electric Company and two to the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, the FCC expressly stipulated that commercial programs should not go out over these frequencies. Thus, for the first time, the FCC began to narrow in on commercial broadcasting. The action brought satisfaction to radio reformers who believe that greater and greater curbs must be imposed on the present commercial uses of the American air.

Fifth, Mr. McNinch, leaving the White House, recently sponsored a proposal to tax radio programs—another narrowing-in movement toward the commercialised air.

Sixth, the arrival of Mr. McNinch at the FCC last autumn was, in persistent Washington talk, just in the nick of time. That regulatory body was getting more than ripe for a congressional investigation, it was responsibly felt. Mr. McNinch immediately began a clean-up process which was intended to free the Commission from excessive influence of vested interests in radio.

There are many other aspects to the picture, but these combine to show a reawakening to the radio problem which has no precedent in Washington. The drive to establish government radio stations would, of course, meet with fierce resistance. Probably it would be overwhelmingly defeated, not only because of the mobilization of private interests, but because the public in general would feel that a government radio was altogether too powerful an agent of political propaganda and dictatorial authority.

However many theoretical arguments may be presented in behalf of the British system, in the present political mood in the United States an espousal of that precedent would seem like an effort of the Roosevelt Administration to perpetuate itself.

The "Foreign Invasion"

But that is still a speculative field. Much closer at hand is the question of international broadcasting and what the United States is going to do about it. Here are the stark and self-explanatory facts:

Daily short-wave news broadcasts from abroad in English in March, 1938, number no less than 24. They run from 2 a. m., E. S. T., to 11:30 p. m., E. S. T. Eight of them come from Germany; seven from Great Britain; four from France; three from Italy; one from Czechoslovakia; one from China.

News broadcasts in other languages, coming from abroad over the short waves this month, total 45 a day. They include 17 programs from France, of which one is in Italian, one in German, one in Spanish, one in Portuguese. Germany is sending out 12 such programs, of which two are in Spanish, one in Dutch, and one in Portuguese. Italy is transmitting 11 such programs, the most polyglot of all, one in Arabic, one in Rumanian, one in Hungarian, one in Serbian, one in French, one in Spanish, one in Greek, one in Portuguese. The remainder from these respective countries are in their own national language. In addition, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, China and Belgium sent out one program each in their national languages, and Belgium adds a program in Flemish.

While these propagandist news broadcasts were lacing the air, musical programs were neatly grouped about them, adding their "cultural" impact. Such is the foreign "competition" that the United States short-wave broadcasters had to meet. Their reply will be analyzed in a later Intimate Message.

Negotiations Hint In Spanish Warfare

HENDAYE, France (At the Spanish Frontier), March 15 (AP)—Spanish Insurgent forces today captured the village of Raimundo, cutting the main inland highway from Valencia to Barcelona.

PARIS, March 15 (AP)—The newspaper Le Temps, which is close to the French Foreign Office, said tonight that "rumors of negotiations between the Republican (Spanish Government) authorities at Barcelona and Nationalist (Insurgent) authorities reached Paris early this afternoon." Le Temps added that it had been unable to obtain confirmation.

France studies the problem of assisting Spain: Page 4.

In the Boston Section:

Unemployed youth make plea for state university.

Horse race repealists organize drive on several fronts.

New England Representatives in Washington speak against Anglo-American Trade Treaty.

Seven million-dollar bond bill to retire city's "doubtful assets" filed.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Bonneville Dam Seen as Aid To Phosphate Beds in Idaho

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, ORE. — Chemical fertilizer for all parts of the United States will be made available in increasing quantities through the power generators of Bonneville Dam in the opinion of J. D. Ross, Bonneville Administrator.

Through Bonneville power carried to Idaho, he pictured opening up of more than 5,000,000,000 tons of phosphate in Idaho, "the largest beds in the world."

"Nitrates can be made electrically from air and water to be used for fertilizer," he declared as he pointed out a second way Bonneville power can be of aid to agriculture.

In regard to the phosphate needs of the nation, Mr. Ross said, "America consumes 1,000,000 tons a year. As land is building up it will go to 10 times that amount."

His statements of possible uses other than power for Bonneville were aroused by criticisms against possibilities of sending future power lines to eastern Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

Demand for Power

Already requests for Bonneville power are greater than power available, according to Mr. Ross, who said two new 104,000 kilowatt generators have been requested.

Construction costs will be $83 a kilowatt of installation in his opinion, with savings to the consumer depending to a large extent on the economies of distribution.

Total cost of Bonneville when completed will be $74,044,600. Allocated by the Federal Power Commission to power is a total of $42,181,175.

Power outlay has been charged to hydroelectric development, the cost of the lock to navigation, and the fishways to both. Capital charge for 86,400 kilowatts available capacity is $11,682,400, which, plus interest and operating expenses, will be the base for rate-making.

Hearings Planned

The first 86,400-kilowatt generator unit will be producing at the dam by June, according to present plans. It will take about a year to extend the first transmission lines to the Portland area.

"If anybody wants to locate at the dam," declared Ross, "they will be welcomed with open arms in spite of the propaganda you have heard I was opposed to industry locating there."

Under provisions of the Bonneville Act, half the power is reserved for public power districts until 1941.

A series of hearings to discuss Bonneville power and problems also were scheduled by Mr. Ross throughout the Pacific Northwest. These are designed to give Northwest residents a chance to say what they think should be paid for power.

"For the first time in the history of electrical distribution, consumers will have an opportunity to help formulate the rate they will pay," said Mr. Ross.

"Arguments will be heard on the question of whether the Administrator should regulate the charge to the ultimate consumer by fixing resale rates on power from Bonneville dam. The issue of uniform, or postage stamp, rates versus zone rates will be debated and opinions will be solicited on how much energy should be sold to heavy industries near the dam."

The main objective in establishing rates for Bonneville power, Gov. Charles H. Martin communicated to Administrator Ross recently, is to spread the benefits to the greatest possible number of persons and types of users at the lowest possible cost and over the widest geographical area that can be economically served.

"Bonneville is unique among the major hydroelectric projects of the world in its location with respect to tidewater and navigation," observed Governor Martin. "Its tremendous power at such a strategic location gives Oregon and the Pacific Northwest a potential asset of great value. This potential asset can be made real through the establishment of rates which give due regard to the type of load, use, and location.

"I trust that after giving proper weight to the superior interest of the general public in this power as is right and provided by law, a reasonable portion of the excess power can be made available to industries of the type described. Oregon today is deficient in its industrial enterprises as compared with the rest of the United States, and this is our opportunity to correct this unbalanced condition.

Question for Voters

"Citizens of Oregon may decide, through the ballot, to purchase existing power lines to distribute to themselves. Whether they do or not, it is my aim to make electricity available in any event at the lowest possible cost, and with due regard to the establishment, with the approval of our Public Utilities Commissioner, of rates that will further stimulate the wider use of low-cost Bonneville power.

"So long as I am Governor of this State no contracts will be approved that do not provide for the fullest protection to the public and ratepayers. I mean by this that if a utility desires to purchase Bonneville power at a lesser cost than it can now generate or otherwise procure it, this saving must be passed on to the ultimate consumers.

"Only in this direct way can the benefits of cheaper power from Bonneville become tangible to the tremendous percentage of people who now secure their electric service from the private utilities.

"I say cheaper, because much of Oregon power is now cheap in comparison with the rest of the nation. Our goal, though, must be to make it still less costly through wider and more abundant use."

U. S. Building for Golden Gate Fair



Wide World

Mrs. Roosevelt Breaks Ground for Imposing Structure

Plans Call for $500,000 Outlay

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt rode a flower-bedecked tractor here yesterday in breaking ground for the $500,000 Federal Building at the 1939 island world's fair site.

After the ceremony at "Treasure Island," in San Francisco Bay, the wife of the President returned to the city, where she was scheduled to lecture.

George Creel, United States Commissioner for the Fair, has announced that the building will be completed about Oct. 1. The plans approved by the Government call for the expenditure of $500,000.

Senators Support Plans to Revise Tax Change Bill

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Proposals for a thorough overhauling of the Administration's tax revision bill gained powerful support yesterday in the Senate Finance Committee.

As the Committee called Treasury experts to discuss the bill, members said it was almost certain to make changes which would encounter Administration opposition on the Senate floor.

The House already has overridden Administration wishes by knocking out a surtax on closely-held corporations and by inserting a tariff tax on pork.

Informed Senators predicted conservatives and Administration forces would engage in a showdown fight over how far tax modification should be carried in an effort to stimulate business.

Chairman Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi of the Finance Committee asserted that capital gains provisions of the House bill should be revamped and that the undistributed profits levy should be eliminated instead of modified. He also mentioned as possibilities reduction of the higher surtax on individual incomes and a broadening of the tax base, but said he could "give no one any encouragement" that these steps would be taken.

La Follette Proposals

Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr., (Pro) of Wisconsin, an Administration supporter and a Finance Committee member, said he would urge amendments to increase the present scale of surtax rates and to lower income tax exemptions. These would bring about 1,400,000 new taxpayers under the income levy.

Senator La Follette would cut from $1,000 to $800 the personal exemption allowed single individuals. The exemption for married persons would be whittled from $2,500 to $2,000.

"I have always contended," he said, "that the Federal Government should pursue a thorough-going program of graduated taxation strictly in accordance with the taxpayer's ability to pay."

Senator William H. King (D) of Utah, another member of the Finance Committee, said he always had favored repeal of the capital gains tax and "drastic modification" of the levy on undistributed profits. He said he also would support a proposal to broaden the tax base.

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, said he favored a flat-rate capital gains tax instead of the present sliding scale.

Major Issue

The tax bill is one of the big issues remaining before Congress. Most members expect adjournment between June 1 and 15, but Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley of the Senate held to his earlier forecast of May 15.

Three major bills—farm, housing, and emergency relief—have been passed. Several appropriations bills are moving toward enactment, and Senator Barkley said he was hopeful of Senate action this week on the Administration's government reorganization bill. The House took up the billion dollar naval expansion program.

Some Senate proponents said President Roosevelt might send Congress a new message urging enactment of the wage-hour bill, which a House Labor Subcommittee is redrafting.

Keystoner Takes Vaccination Law To Federal Court

CARLISLE, Pa., March 15 (AP)—A Cumberland County mountaineer renewed courage today in his five-year legal battle against compulsory vaccination of his children, attacking in Federal Court the constitutionality of Pennsylvania's vaccination law.

John Marsh, parent of eight, has spent 377 days in jail since 1933 for failure to comply with the law. He'll "rot there," he said, before complying with a requirement which he claims indirectly deprived a relative of his sight.

In his new suit he said the British Parliament abrogated compulsory vaccination 31 years ago, bringing a decrease in smallpox in that Country. Denmark took the same step last year, he said.

Filed at Lewisburg, his complaint declared vaccination has caused loss of "life, health, sight, and other faculties." Named defendants were Gov. George H. Earle, the School Board of South Middleton Township, and J. Andrew Coyle, keeper of the County Jail.

Another appeal—that from the Court's refusal to free him on a writ of habeas corpus—was docketed in Superior Court at Harrisburg today.

Meanwhile, authorities said Mr. Marsh is subject to additional prosecution for days Eugene has missed school during the litigation.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Conviction of Two Union Heads Blow to Rackets in Cleveland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The inside operation of labor rackets, through which unscrupulous labor leaders have managed to extort money from business men and contractors, has been brought to light here in a case in which two of Cleveland's most prominent and powerful union officials have been found guilty of blackmail.

But civic leaders were quick to distinguish between legitimate union activities and the racketeering of a few so-called labor leaders who prey on workers and employers alike.

Safety Director Eliot Ness, whose investigation led to the indictments and trial, points out that the case is important not only to Cleveland but to the entire country, for it serves as a particularly clear-cut example of how labor rackets can be uncovered and successfully prosecuted. Furthermore, the Cleveland experience with such rackets in the past few years has been extremely costly. Construction work has been retarded. Building costs have soared above those in other cities. Vandalism has cost business men and the public thousands of dollars.

The two who were found guilty were the most active labor leaders during this period of racketeering. They were John E. McGee, former President of the Laborers' District Council, and Don A. Campbell, former President of the Painters' District Council and Business Agent of the Glaziers' Union. They now are serving indeterminate sentences of one to five years in Ohio State Penitentiary.

Experiences of other cities in recent years seem to indicate that the methods employed by McGee and Campbell are not peculiar to Cleveland.

Testimony introduced at the trial showed that they used their power over union workers to hold up jobs until extortion money was paid. They had such a strong hold on their unions they could take their men on and off jobs almost at will, in many cases largely for personal gain.

In one case, which involved the most important evidence introduced in their trial, it was shown that they were paid $1200 by a Cleveland restaurant owner who was remodeling a new place of business. When it was close to the time the new restaurant was scheduled to open, McGee and Campbell came to the proprietor with numerous "complaints," witnesses testified.

There was a dispute over the razing of vitrolite, the installation of a steam table and other matters. Union painters were called off the job, and Campbell refused to allow his glaziers to install plate glass windows, it was declared. The remodeling work was thus brought to a standstill.

Pressure of high rent and tied-up capital finally led the restaurant owner to bargain with the two union leaders. He was told by Campbell that $2,000 would bring "peace and quiet" on the job. State witnesses finally settled for $1,200, and the money was handed to McGee. The next day all the men were back at work again, the windows were installed, and the restaurant opened a short time later.

Several other cases were described in which McGee and Campbell, in similar fashion, were alleged to have used their strategic positions to force payment of extortion money.

Their conviction, which was voted by a jury that included four union members, brought to an end a period of several years of activity in which they were continually suspected of racketeering. Police several times arrested them, but there never were any prosecuting witnesses. Fear of reprisals kept racket victims from testifying.

Windows Smashed

Extent of the vandalism, which involved jobs in which the McGee and Campbell-controlled unions were taking part, is shown by the fact that from 1934 to 1936, inclusive, approximately 10,000 plate glass windows were smashed in Cleveland.

Director Ness' investigation of their activities was successful largely because he promised and was able to maintain strict secrecy as to the identity of witnesses when the case went to the Grand Jury. Even during the trial, when the witnesses were called to testify in open court, no newspaper pictures were taken in the courtroom. Police details were posted at the homes of witnesses, and every effort was made to afford them the maximum of protection.

Despite many precautions to insure an orderly trial, efforts were made, it was charged, to influence the jury. Common Pleas Judge Alva Corlett has asked that an investigation be made of several "suspicious incidents" during the trial, in which persons acquainted with jurymen and friendly to McGee and Campbell took front row seats in the courtroom, and had to be ordered out when they tried to impress the jury members with their friendly attitude toward the defendants.

These "incidents" caused Judge Corlett to order the labor leaders sent to the penitentiary immediately following the return of the verdict. They were in prison at Columbus eight hours after the jury convicted them.

Wider Investigation

The effect of the conviction has been to stimulate a widening of the investigation. Director Ness has announced that two more prominent labor leaders will be taken before the Grand Jury at its next session, and that activities of still others would come under the scrutiny of his under-cover men.

Two union officials who were associated with McGee and Campbell are under indictment and are scheduled to come to trial in April. These are Carl Nadalny, assistant business agent of the Painters' Union, and James P. McDonnell, assistant business agent of the Glaziers' Union. Both are charged with extortion. Campbell is to be returned from the penitentiary to be tried jointly with each of them.

Merry Christmas in March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—To the rest of the world, March 8 was just a spring day. But to the men and women and children of the English-Scotch settlement of fisherfolk on Bayou du Large, in Terrebonne Parish, it was Christmas Day—with church services, a tree, presents, all the trimmings, in fact, except Santa Claus and his cascading beard. It has been thus since these people moved down from the Kentucky and Tennessee mountains more than a century ago.

The men are fishermen and trappers, whose work keeps them deep in the marshlands during December. Families of many accompany them, living in houseboats. Not until this time of year do their tasks allow them to hold a Christmas celebration.

The celebration was held at the Episcopal mission of St. Andrews, 30 miles southwest of Houma, La.

In gasoline boats and dugouts, in creaking automobiles, and on foot the Christmas celebrants arrived in the afternoon, filling the one-story, whitewashed structure. Fishermen wore rough khaki, their wives their brightest raiment, and the children, barefoot and rosy-cheeked, their "Sunday" clothes. When Bishop James Craik Morris addressed the assembly, more than 200 faces were turned toward him.

After the services, toys were distributed and shouts rose high.

This strange community consists of 17 families, which do not mingle with the other bayou folk of the section. There have been some intermarriages with Creoles, but the Creoles have been absorbed into the community, which still maintains its characteristics, the mountaineer drawl especially.

Built in 1923, the mission and mission school was destroyed by storm four years later. The men rebuilt it, reinforcing the structure with iron rods to hold it against the thrust of the wind. Seven grades are taught in the school—and in the summer months, cooking and sewing as well, housewifely arts in which the boys excel.

U. S.-Bermuda Air Mail Busies Stamp Collectors

BALTIMORE, Md., March 15 (AP)—Stamp collectors from every state and many foreign countries have sent nearly 70,000 pieces of mail here for the inauguration of air mail service between the United States and Bermuda tomorrow by Pan American Airways.

Postmaster Ernest Green said each letter was being stamped by a special reddish cachet, showing an Easter lily on each side of a map of Bermuda marked by the shadow of an airplane. Minimum postage is 10 cents.

America Can Set Peace Example, Brewster States

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said today the recent flight of six army bombers to and from Buenos Aires showed the United States was in a position to dominate the air in the Western Hemisphere with land-base planes.

In a statement in the Congressional Record, he said both the aerial and naval development of this country guaranteed the security of the Western Hemisphere against any potential aggression from Europe or Asia. He urged further development of cordial relations with the Latin-American republics in the interests of peace and progress.

Excerpts from his statement follow:

"The American Navy is supreme in American waters at the present time, and it cannot be challenged successfully if we simply shall carry out the program we already have authorized.

"A $4,000,000,000 naval program is now under way. Every admiral testified that no nation could attack America successfully today anywhere in the Western Hemisphere.

America's Service

"America can render its greatest service to humanity by putting its own house in order and setting an example of ordered progress and prosperity for the enlightenment of the world. We very properly, in addition, may give attention from our bounteous resources to the younger and growing nations to the south of us and extend to them out of our plenty the helping hand of technical knowledge and capital for their unfoldment, in order that they may be happier places in which to live.

"Such a course of more cordial relationships with our neighbors to the South will contribute not only to the peace and progress and prosperity of the Americas, but will afford an example of neighborly collaboration for the peoples of the world, who will turn eventually for relief from their ceaseless struggles to the example America thus may afford.

"The price of one battleship will not only solve many of the problems of South and Central America, but also will put the Americas in a position to serve humanity everywhere so that the 'Christ of the Andes' may shine across the seas as the guiding star for all the people who look upward for the light."

Coughlin Favors Corporate State For U. S. System

DETROIT, March 15 (AP) — The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin proposed in a radiocast March 13 that the United States abandon its party form of government and substitute the corporative state—a grouping of voters according to vocations and professions.

Results of the present system of government, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin said, "are strewn around us in the concentration of wealth, in the multiplication of paupers, in the tragedy of want amidst plenty, and in the legal obstacles preventing the basic law of supply and demand to operate."

The priest presented eight proposals, as follows:

1. Abandon the party system. "Each class of citizen grouped according to their present calling in life will have a representative in Congress."

2. Abolish the Electoral College and empower the House of Representatives, composed of class delegates, to elect the President.

3. Elect two senators from each state, "one of whom must represent capital and the other labor, in the wide acceptance of those terms."

4. Abandon the present Federal system of taxation and substitute for it a levy according to income and not according to property.

5. Declare a moratorium on all Federal bond payments and interest payments.

6. Congress to "exercise its right to issue and regulate money."

7. "It shall be the business of Congress to safeguard the functioning of the law of supply and demand."

8. Congress "shall be a silent partner in settling with a finality all questions arising between capital and labor which capital and labor, through their corporations, do not settle by themselves."

Labor Board Upheld In Edison Decision

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday upheld the order of the National Labor Relations Board, directing the Consolidated Edison Company to dissolve its American Federation of Labor contract and reinstate discharged Committee for Industrial Organization employees.

David A. Moscovitz, Acting Regional Director for the Board, commenting on the decision, called it "one of the most important rendered since the constitutionality of the Act was sustained.

"It further and more clearly defines the jurisdictional breadth of the act, and the position to be taken in cases where collective agreements are entered into in furtherance of violations of the law," Mr. Moscovitz said.

The Court ruled that the Labor Board had ample powers to make its ruling, and dismissed a company plea that it was not engaged in interstate commerce.

The Consolidated Edison, through its attorney, William L. Ransom, said it would seek a final determination whether it and other local public utility companies" are subject to federal jurisdiction as to their labor relations, or whether they are subject to the New York State Labor Relations Board, as they are subject to state regulation in virtually all other respects."

New York City Cuts Relief, Re-Appeals for State Help

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15—New York City's appropriating body today had given literal force to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's demand for additional State aid for relief by writing down City jobless aid grants 10 per cent and telegraphing a "please-give-us-your-aid" appeal to the Albany lawmakers to act "before the situation becomes much worse."

The reduction climaxes a controversy between the Mayor, who, as chairman of the United States Conference of Mayors, has been an eloquent pleader for the plight of the cities against Federal and State relief appropriation cuts, and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. This centered on lowered revenue from local emergency taxes with which the City initiated a pay-as-you-go relief funding policy four years ago, when the State last year appropriated $12,000,000 or 2 per cent of the City's 3 per cent emergency impost on the gross revenues of utility companies.

Board Joins With Mayor

Mayor La Guardia's Board of Estimate colleagues now have joined voice with him that either restoration of this tax in its full percentage or some other form of aid must be forthcoming before the Legislature adjourns if "greater hardship" is to be averted.

The Mayor himself laid the motion for the slash before the Board; its provisions calling for a 10 per cent reduction in all relief allowances taken on, beginning today, with existing cases to be reduced by this amount so that, commencing on April 1, there will be a reduction of 10 per cent in all jobless aid allowances.

"This is the most painful action this board has ever taken," the Mayor said. "It has been compelled to do so in order not to deplete the revenues available for relief shortly after the middle of this year.

"We have transmitted the financial situation to the leaders of the Legislature. To date no assurance has been given that this action may not be permanent."

The Board's Albany telegram, reporting the action, declared it had been forced by the fact that all available taxes for relief "would not produce sufficient funds to maintain relief on the present basis."

"The fact that the State has withdrawn from us two thirds of the tax on public utilities collected in this City and that the State has not yet met the situation in any way or given assurance hat it will do so, has already been made known to you . . . ," it said.

"You represent the citizens of this City in the Legislature, and we ask you to realize that the failure of the State to render assistance will cause great hardship to those in your own districts who are unfortunate enough to be dependent on governmental aid.

"We unite in asking you to enact without delay the necessary legislation to increase the State's contribution for relief, or to restore to us the tax on utilities, or in some other way to help in this tragic situation."

Lobby at Albany

The appeal was dramatized on Capitol Hill by a New York City lobby demonstration of 2,500 members of the Municipal Workers' Union, who jammed the legislative corridors. With the session slated to end this week, however, the lawmakers showed little disposition to include the problem in their closing deliberations—all, that is, save the American Labor Party bloc. Assemblyman Nathaniel M. Minkoff, spokesman of this group, pleaded in the City's cause on a point of high personal privilege, begging the Legislature not to adjourn until it had done something for New York, on the ground that Governor Lehman had, in his zeal to write off the State deficit, closed his eyes to the needs of the City.

The Democratic leadership defended the Governor's position, with Minority Leader Irwin Steingut labelling the New York City appeal "more La Guardia politics" and insisting with the Governor that its purpose was to permit the City to shirk the responsibility of its ample power to impose almost any tax that might be necessary in the emergency.

Bills Bar Civil Service To New York Communists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15—Appointment of Communists to posts covered by civil service regulations would be prohibited under bills before both Houses of the New York Legislature today.

The measures were introduced by New York City Democratic Legislators as a direct result of the appointment by Manhattan Borough President Stanley M. Isaacs of Simon W. Gerson, a Communist, as a confidential examiner in his office. Their introduction came less than a week after Gov. Herbert H. Lehman refused to remove Mr. Isaacs for the Gerson appointment. He said the appointment was legal.

The bills were introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman John A. Devany, Jr., of the Bronx, and in the Senate by Senator John J. McNaboe, of Manhattan, who headed a committee named by the 1936 Legislature to study radical movements in State schools.

The McNaboe-Devany bill makes ineligible any person who advocates overthrow of the Government or publishes statements proposing such overthrow by unlawful means.

In the Senate the bill was advanced immediately to the order of final passage, while it was referred to committee in the Assembly.

S. C. Mills Go on 40-Hour Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 15—This state's new 40-hour textile work week law, recently approved by the General Assembly and signed by Gov. Olin D. Johnston, became effective this last week in every section of the Palmetto Commonwealth containing a cotton manufacturing plant.

Commissioner of Labor John Nates, whose department is responsible for administering the new measure, said machinery for enforcing the employment limitation bill had already been put in motion and that no trouble of any kind was anticipated in exacting full co-operation from every textile executive to facilitate complete observance of the new law.

"I feel," he asserted, "that employers are familiar with the terms of the new law, and that they will do everything possible to make it 100 per cent effective in their plants. I anticipate no difficulty with enforcement because 89 per cent of the textile workers already are under the 40-hour plan, voluntarily pursued since the NRA.

"It should be made clear, however, that the law is strong and that enforcement will be rigid."

Governor Johnston expressed substantially the same views on the subject, adding that after signing the bill, which specifies that the 40-hour five day week for textile employees will terminate May 1, 1939, unless the Federal Government has by then adopted similar legislation, he believed he had accomplished something really worthwhile and designating it as "blazing the trail for national legislation to eliminate slave-driving forever from industrial life."

"Once the people have an opportunity to see the justice of this legislation," the Governor stated, "they will never allow it to be removed from the statutes."

He recalled that South Carolina pioneered the 40-hour legislation, declaring:

"I am proud that our State has been the first to give such substantial indorsement to President Roosevelt's forward-looking policies for spreading employment and making life worth living for the masses. South Carolina may have been backward at times in some things, but we are trail-blazers in this new movement which means so much to the happiness and prosperity of so many people."

Lehman Unclogs Jam On Insurance Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman removed one of the obstacles to adjournment of the Legislature this week when he notified leaders today that he would not press for approval of a bill to permit savings banks to sell life insurance. Thus, it appeared certain that the present session would end by Saturday.

The Governor's position on the savings bank life insurance bill was that any pressure on his part in behalf of the bill might be construed as placing it on a partisan basis. He has urged throughout the session that the bill be considered as nonpolitical and nonpartisan.

In the Senate, however, Republicans who would be in favor of the bill have agreed not to support it unless 26 Democrats—a majority—vote for the measure. Only 17 have agreed thus far to vote for the bill, and its fate remains in doubt. The Governor said last week he would seek to win votes for the measure in conferences.

Savings banks, it was learned, have withdrawn much of their opposition to the bill, but insurance agents, who led a telegram campaign against the measure, continued to oppose it.

to NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

McNutt Presidential Boom Aided by Washington Visit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—Tonight Paul V. McNutt—who paid a duty call on President Roosevelt this morning—leaves Washington, heading back toward his duties in Manila as High Commissioner to the Philippine Commonwealth.

His Washington mission has been two-fold. First, as a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1940, Mr. McNutt has been seeking publicity and contacts. He achieved both. Second, as a serious student of the Far Eastern problem, Mr. McNutt has been urging that the United States amend the Tydings-McDuffie Law and remain in the Philippines, accepting therewith a continuing "stake in the Orient." Of the success of this second mission, it is more difficult to write.

Politically coherent Washington has been mostly aware of the McNutt Presidential drive. Despite the High Commissioner's "diplomatic" denial on arriving that he was a candidate for any office, there has been no secret at all about the Presidential campaign.

Indeed, say his Indiana friends and associates, there has been no secret about Paul McNutt's Presidential ambitions from the time he was a schoolboy. "From the time he was in the grade schools," writes a former secretary and present friend, "he has frankly admitted that the purpose of his life is to become President of the United States."

Expected in U. S.

Inside observers do not expect Mr. McNutt to remain in Manila much longer. Before the end of the year, they are certain, he will be back in the United States, definitely controlling his drive toward the Presidential nomination. Perhaps he will do it from the Presidency of Indiana University. The trustees of the University—as in other state universities—are appointed by the Governor. Hence, the practical politicians know, Mr. McNutt can become President of his alma mater at any desired moment, if that is considered a vantage point from which to conduct his campaign.

Early in February, Mr. McNutt and a safari of political supporters appeared in Washington to launch his drive, after a spectacular flight from Manila. Frank M. McHale, the Democratic National Committeeman for Indiana, arranged this descent on the National Capital. He is the "Jim" Farley of the McNutt boom, and to all indications an experienced and shrewd manager.

Two Per Cent Club

Senator Sherman Minton (D), who gained his seat with McNutt support and now is an outstanding young New Dealer, is the Washington official most closely connected with the boom. In the Capital there are thousands of Hoosiers, appointees of Indiana Democrats in House and Senate, and they make a powerful nucleus when the task of national organization begins. Moreover, the "Two-Per-Cent Club," formed of Indiana State employees who contribute 2 per cent of their wages to a political fund, are another forceful nucleus.

The immense reception in Washington which launched McNutt publicity was greatly laughed at in the columns of the press. The McNutt-McHale leadership didn't care; they had expected that. But they felt that this very laughter would serve to make Mr. McNutt known throughout the Nation, and that his name and standing would stick after the laughter had died away.

Man to Be Considered

So it seems to be developing. And Washington's conclusion, as the High Commissioner leaves, is that "McNutt is definitely a man to be reckoned with."

Having made this initial impression, his campaign will publicly be put on ice for some months, while careful organization work goes on behind the scenes. There will not be the mistake of trying to keep in the headlines too long and too early.

But by next winter a big new McNutt drive may be expected, rising in momentum all through 1939, and intended to reach its peak at the Democratic Convention of 1940.

Careful Planning

These plans have been meticulously laid. Mr. McNutt is no opportunist, writes the old friend quoted above, continuing: "Those who know him best, attribute his rise to well-defined methods of operation. While in Indiana University, Mr. McNutt was one of some three students of that institution who made an 'A plus' in trigonometry. In his political life and the Governorship of a state, Mr. McNutt has planned his steps with the exactness with which he worked out these problems of higher mathematics.

"His decision to go to the Philippine Islands was weighed just as carefully. The Philippine post in the past has nutured the political growth of such men as Former President Taft and Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan. While in the Far East, Commissioner McNutt has escaped, also, entanglements in labor disputes in this country, and blame that has been attached to the failure of some of the phases of the New Deal."

Training as Boy

"Several great influences have come into the life of former Governor McNutt," continues this friend. "His mother was a strict disciplinarian, who kept him at his lessons until he developed into a 'super-A' student. His father instilled in him the love of politics. They both held their son responsible for the best grades and for becoming President of every organization he was active in. The youthful Mr. McNutt was named head of a drum and bugle corps in the days when torchlight parades and flares were common in political campaigns.

"His mother tells the story that Paul led the boys of the corps in a political march and hired the Republican boys, who would not join him, to stand on their verandas and cheer at 5 cents per head. The only time that Mr. McNutt has been beaten for a political office was while he was away at Harvard University. Someone in Morgan County entered his name as a candidate for County Prosecutor. Since he was absent in the East and conducted no campaign, he missed being elected by a few votes."

In 1917, Mr. McNutt went straight from the university campus to officers' training camp. He emerged a Captain and later commanded an artillery brigade, but did not get overseas. He is now a colonel in a reserve artillery regiment.

At San Antonio, Texas, during his artillery days, Mr. McNutt met Miss Kathleen Timolat, whose father—a manufacturing chemist—had been exiled from Mexico by revolutionaries. They were married, and now have one daughter, Louise.

Dean at Indiana

After the war Mr. McNutt returned to Indiana University as dean of the Law School. He shortly joined an American Legion Post, and rose rapidly to become National Commander. In this job, he traveled 112,000 miles and made extensive acquaintances in all parts of the country. Turning from the Legion commandership, Mr. McNutt plunged into politics, and was elected Governor of Indiana in the landslide of 1932. His political organization was built largely of Legionnaires.

As Governor, in the words of an Indiana observer, "Mr. McNutt completely revolutionized the State's 100-year-old system of government. The most striking of the new acts was the Administrative Executive Act. This law consolidated all boards and commissions into eight major State departments, under the business management of the Governor. It vested in Governor McNutt the greatest power held by any Governor in the country."

Criticized in State

Many other constructive reforms were put through. But, say the Indiana observer, "critics . . . charged him with establishing a political czarship of the State. The purchasing departments and the liquor set-up in Indiana were repeatedly subjected to criticism. The patronage system, which included the collection of approximately two per cent from wages of every State employee to build a campaign and to run party affairs was subjected to criticism . . . he was criticized for the spoils system. Practically every Republican, without exception, was removed from the State pay roll."

Mr. McNutt's use of troops in settling labor disputes was subjected to most severe criticism nationally, and still remains as a handicap to his Presidential ambitions.

But now the practical, behind-the-scenes, task of organizing for the 1940 convention begins. And Washington knows it will hear more of Mr. McNutt before it hears less. Ranking New Dealers have been frigid toward the candidacy, feeling that there is a distinct cleavage between the Roosevelt and the McNutt viewpoints. Many remember that Indiana failed to support Mr. Roosevelt in the crucial days "before Chicago" in 1932. And when the former Hoosier schoolmaster was sent to Manila, last year, it was publicly commented around the White House that "it's a long way off." Not too far, however, for Mr. McNutt—he has turned absence to his own purposes, and Washington must now reckon with this powerful new political factor.

McNutt Urges U. S. Flag Be Kept in Philippines

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, High Commissioner to the Philippines, said in a broadcast (NBC) last night that the American flag and sovereignty should remain in the islands.

"If our flag comes down," he said, "the Philippines will become bloody ground and the center of war within war for a generation."

"The Philippine problem," he declared, "has broadened to become a part of a greater Oriental problem, and if we scuttle or run away, our monument in the Philippines will be destroyed and our grandchildren will read a history which will apply to us the epithet of 'quitter.'"

Events of the last year, Mr. McNutt declared, had brought the Philippines to the crossing of the roads. Perhaps Filipino leaders, he said, would realize—and not too late—that independence, however attractive from an ideological viewpoint, might mean "a mere trade of sovereignties."

Quezon Agrees in Part

MANILA, March 15 (AP)—President Quezon today agreed with High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt that the question of Philippine independence should be re-examined in the light of recent disquieting world events.

Under the Tydings-McDuffie Act, the Filipinos are guaranteed independence in 1946.

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Autogiro for Private Plane Wins in Voting of Engineers

News in Aviation

It looks as though the automobile industry may lift private flying out of the doldrums.

Stirring of interest in the automotive industry in the small low-priced plane is significant, because it has been happening right in Detroit, where the industry's chief engineers are located.

At Detroit recently the local section of the Society of Automotive Engineers sat down to consider seriously the future of private flying. After discussing the need for a plane which would approach the automobile in efficiency, convenience, economy and simplicity, the 250 members were asked to consider the comparative merit of several types of airplanes.

The polling, conducted on a points system, was done by Prof. W. F. Gerhardt of the aeronautical engineering department of Wayne University. The results are interesting, inasmuch as they represent the types of planes which have made the greatest public impression.

The poll showed the following preferences:

1. The autogiro, convertible, through "roadable" characteristics, into a highway vehicle, 1,256 points.
2. The conventional airplane with "roadable" characteristics, 1,165 points.
3. The conventional autogiro, 1,036 points.
4. The conventional airplane with tricycle landing gear, 853 points.
5. The conventional airplane of the present day, 690 points.

The poll will no doubt surprise the aviation industry, which has considered the autogiro less efficient than conventional types of planes, though granting its safety characteristics. It is perhaps the only aircraft which can let itself down to the ground from motor failure without any action on the controls. Several types of approved safety designs in more conventionally styled craft do, however, have landing characteristics very similar to the autogiro.

The vote does show that the "public," however, wants safety, even at the cost of efficiency. It is a trend which aircraft designers may have to give more attention.

1937 Aircraft Production

Lending weight to the Detroit discussion, the Bureau of Air Commerce has just released figures on aircraft production for 1937 which show the strides made in private flying. The greatest increase shown for the year occurred in the number of two-place cabin land monoplanes. There were 1,052 manufactured in 1937, as compared with 938 manufactured in 1936. This was approximately 66 per cent of the total manufactured in 1937 for domestic civil use.

An increase of approximately 25 per cent in the total number of airplanes manufactured in the United States was registered in 1937. The 1937 total was 3,773 planes manufactured, as compared with 3,010 in 1936. Of the 1937 production, 2,289 aircraft were for domestic civil use, 858 were for military use, and 626 were exported.

Britain's Atlantic Choices

Great Britain may join in the competition with France and Germany in the south Atlantic route from Africa to South America. The Government doubled its civil aviation appropriation from $7,500,000 to $15,000,000, and decided to expand British air lines in the West Indies and South America. Though the service may open by making the jump of the 1800-mile gap between Africa and South America, an alternative route is seen by way of Bermuda, when the northern trans-Atlantic route opens.

Miami as Travel Center

Miami, with 12 land and sea air bases, contains nearly 10 per cent of the 132 airfields in the State of Florida, according to a survey by the aviation division of the State Road Department.

From the Dinner Key base radiates the wide-flung system of Pan American Airways, serving Central and South America. Northward traffic flows by Eastern Air Lines to New York, Chicago and New Orleans. Florida is one of the few states which contains an airline operating wholly within its boundaries. This is the route from Miami, serving St. Petersburg, Tampa and Daytona Beach.

Air Brevities

Though one cannot send a letter by air mail yet in Canada, air mail flights were inaugurated last week between Winnipeg and Vancouver by Trans-Canada Air Lines. If correspondents in Winnipeg or Vancouver and intermediate points find they are getting quicker delivery, it is because the post office is picking mail at random from ordinary postage to fly in the planes. Daylight flights only are being scheduled at present. The schedule calls for a 7 hour and 45 minute service eastbound from Vancouver to Winnipeg and an 8 hour and 30 minute schedule westbound.

Stainless steel wings, built by the Edward G. Budd Company of Philadelphia, manufacturers of streamline trains and automobile bodies, were demonstrated last week. The company in the presence of government, military and commercial air officials, tested to destruction a wing which it claimed was stronger and lighter than other types of metal wings now in use.

Army Air Corps Carries On 'War' In Florida Test

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 15 (AP)—The Army spread its wings over Florida today and will test them during Air Corps maneuvers for the next two weeks.

More than 125 war planes, mostly battle birds of the pursuit and bombardment type, were stationed here and at Tampa, Sarasota, Lakeland, and Orlando. About 190 officers and 1,000 enlisted men will take part in the aerial games.

The planes range from the "flying fortresses," the huge four-motored bombers which recently flew to South America and back, to the tiny "pea shooters," stubby midget pursuit craft.

The maneuvers will include two night "raids" on this City and an "enemy" fleet which will assemble at Lakeland for the attacks.

Col. Henry B. Clagett of Selfridge Field, Mich., Commanding Officer of the Second Wing, will direct the maneuvers.

Fleet Sails to War Game From Pacific Coast Base

SAN PEDRO, Calif., March 15 (AP)—Warships of the United States Fleet slipped out to sea under cover of darkness early today for their annual test of naval power in the Pacific.

For the first time, the departure was under sealed orders. Admiral C. C. Bloch, Commander-in-Chief, imposed silence on all units. The test will show him what his 58,600 officers and men can do in an emergency.

A force of 105 warships and several hundred planes will participate in the six weeks' maneuvers. Later, this division will join others at Hawaii, making a force of more than 150 ships and 500 planes.

From far off Attu, at the tip of the Aleutian Islands, all the way to the Panama Canal, Navy men on ships, in planes and at shore radio stations are on war duty.

Down in the South Seas, at Tahiti, the heavy cruiser, Louisville, is ready to dash northward. In Asiatic waters, the light cruisers, Trenton, Minneapolis, and Memphis are under sealed orders to dash eastward.

Admiral E. C. Kalbfus, Commander of the Battle Force, has orders to establish a base in hostile territory.

Vice-Admiral W. T. Tarrant, Scouting Force Commander, leads the fast-striking, highly mobile White Fleet, to defend a theoretical coastline and defeat the more powerful Black Fleet.

The White Fleet embraces the newer, speedy cruisers, and the sensational long-range patrol bombers,

Charity Agents Travel 44,741 Miles To Aid Mountain Children in South

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15—Travel totaling 44,741 miles was undertaken during 1937 by members of the field staff of Save-the-Children Fund to minister to the needs of children of impoverished families in mountainous districts of Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia, according to an announcement of the organization's work during the past year made public here today. The Fund directly aided more than 25,000 boys and girls last year and gave partial service to approximately as many others, the announcement adds.

Garments, totaling 24,780 items, and 9,072 school luncheons were distributed to needy persons during the year, the announcement says. Persons seeking assistance at various Fund stations were placed at 11,006, while visits by field representatives to homes of impoverished persons reached 3,349, and to schools 877.

Readers of the 60,000 school and library books distributed by the Fund were estimated at 100,000. These books and other material distributed by the Fund reach isolated sections where there are no local organized charities.

"The statistics concerning the visits of field representatives do not fully represent all the service that was rendered by them by any means," Dr. John R. Voris, president and executive director of the Fund said. "There was a multitude of duties connected with the work which cannot be computed by any set of cold figures."

The Save-the-Children Fund supplies food, clothing, shoes, and other material assistance, and provides programs for educational, religious, character-building and recreational development.

Pan American Airways Gets Los Angeles Base

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Pan American Airways has been granted municipal permission to establish an anchorage in Los Angeles—Long Beach Harbor for emergency use by trans-pacific airplanes.

Approved by both the Harbor Department and the Playground and Recreation Department, the application requested the use of the municipal Cabrillo Beach pier, the use of the boathouse for emergency storage of mail and express, and the clearance of passengers and baggage, and the construction of proper moorage 400 feet off the pier.

The Company has already had to use this Harbor when flying conditions prevented normal use of the base on San Francisco Bay.

Philadelphia Repeats Its Low Crime Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 15—The lowest crime record of any major city in the United States was again registered by Philadelphia for 1937, according to crime reports issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation which were commented upon publicly by Mayor S. Davis Wilson.

In declaring Philadelphia to be "the Nation's safest city," the Mayor complimented the Bureau of Police for its efficient work.

The City's 1937 record was 480 crimes for each 100,000 of its population, a figure lower than for any other large American city.

Among factors contributing to the reduction of crime, Mayor Wilson mentioned new mechanical equipment including 36 bandit chaser cars, improved police radio communication, and a persistent campaign against theft and racket rings.

President to Go to Bottom of Rail Situation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—Must the railroads of the United States be put "through the wringer"?

That for the moment is the major business problem confronting Washington and the Administration.

President Roosevelt met with a group of railroad men discussing the matter today, and it was announced that a special message to Congress would probably be sent on the subject.

Thus a subject which has grown more and more important since the World War, that carries with it strong prospects of eventual federal ownership of the carriers, and that is now a vital feature of the problem of 1938 recovery and business revival, has come to an immediate debate in Washington.

Today 38 big railroad lines are either in bankruptcy or receivership. For years the leading experts on the subject have been practically unanimous that something would have to be done, something to "wring out" the water in bonds and stocks of railroad securities, and bring to a halt the crazy patchwork of useless competition which is recognized as weakening the whole railroad system, at the time it is beset with outside competition of automobiles, trucks, waterways and airplanes.

Public Pays Little Attention

The general public for the most part does not realize the demand that exists for Government ownership in some conservative circles. In fact, the public as a whole has paid little attention to the railroad problem, which now approaches boiling point. But many of the big leaders of the railroads themselves see in Federal ownership the only final solution.

The basic difficulty is pretty well understood—too great capitalization, and over-competition, but to squeeze out excess capitalization—to put them "through the wringer"—almost inevitably requires Federal force, while consolidation is also a matter which minorities will fight to the uttermost, either the labor unions or the owners of smaller lines, so that the major might of the Government is seen as the ultimate requisite.

No immediate call for Federal ownership is expected from President Roosevelt. It is assumed that he will offer proposals for legislation, some time next year, for compulsory consolidation of properties, and coordination of operating services where they are duplicating or needlessly competitive. The formula which will be produced for these ends, regarded as essential, is being considered at today's conference, it is assumed. Likewise under discussion are proposals for shrinking the financial structure, and also the means for reducing the proportion of the railroad creditors' required to get consent to a reorganization.

Government's Strong Stand

The Federal Government now exercises more complete control over the railroads than any other basic industry or service. During the World War the Government actually took over the railroads. The result left the carriers in bad shape because the Government's goal then was to win the war, not to maintain the carriers. Today the problem is different—it is rehabilitation.

It is tied in importantly with the plight of the whole country in the existing business slump. The railroads could easily spend half a billion dollars on new equipment. But increases in railroad costs and shrinkage in traffic have drastically cut profits. The I. C. C. this week granted only 45 per cent of the freight rate boost wanted by the carriers, and the sharp competition between the lines means that much of this increase may be "frittered away," despite the Commission's specific warning.

Washington generally believes that Federal ownership will once more be avoided in the present circumstances by the extension of RFC loans and the additional receivership of more lines. But fundamentally, the railroads, with their tremendous over-capitalization, their over-extension of lines, and their intense competition, present a more basic problem than the immediate difficulties.

How Government Acts

The Federal control today is so strict that the railroads do not fix their own rates—that is done by the Government; they may not issue securities without Government approval; they may not abandon line without Government authority, nor may they extend line. Nor is it generally charged that this strict control has brought the carriers to their present plight. The control has grown out of other factors; the basic difficulty is economic.

Rail labor is one of the big handicaps to consolidation, short of federal ownership, consolidation means economies by dropping workers, but the rail labor bloc is one of the best organized in the country in a different connection. George M. Harrison, President of the Railway Labor Executives Association, which includes all railway unions, announced that the nearly 1,000,000 rail employees would fight as one man any wage cut proposed by directors of the Association of American Railroads.

Wages, however, are not considered so important in the long run as the abolition of jobs. One of the difficulties the National Co-ordination Plan worked out by Joseph B. Eastman, now a member of the I. C. C., ran into, was the opposition of labor, and the requirements that it be put into effects without reducing jobs. Besides this, the railroads fought the program and legal action blocked it on the specific test of an effort to force the use of joint terminal facilities, doing away with wasteful competitive freight and passenger terminals.

An Important Meeting

Mr. Roosevelt met today with Secretary Morgenthau, Senators Wheeler and Truman, Congressman Lea, Joseph Eastman and Charles D. Mahaffie of the I. C. C., Jesse Jones, RFC, William O. Douglas of SEC, Ernest Draper, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, W. W. Alexander, Farm Security Administration, Henry Bruere of the Bowery Savings Bank, Carl Gray, Chairman of the United Pacific, and George Harrison, President of the Railroad Brotherhoods, and W. M. W. Splawn, Chairman, I. C. C.

Following the meeting Mr. Splawn said the "general concensus" appeared to be that the roads "should be able to earn enough to carry their employees without wage reductions or lay-offs."

The immediate choice is felt to be between a voluntary agreement for consolidation and co-ordination, urged by Mr. Eastman, or, in lieu of that, Congressional action to force the railroads to consolidate. In the background is the Government's big stick—the threat of one big railroad with or without benefit of Federal ownership. In any event the ICC holds that it is not freight rates that are the key to the carriers' problem, but declining traffic.

The following statistics indicate the railroad situation as it exists today.

Freight car loads have been dropping since 1929.

Gross revenues were $6,279,000,000 in 1929; $3,095,000,000 in 1933, and only a 35 per cent recovery since.

Class 1 roads made net profits in 1936, after fixed charges, of $165,000,000. Last year this dropped to $90,000,000, covering fixed charges only 1.16 times. Even with the rate increase a net deficit on 1938 is likely.

Inefficiency and overcompetition in the railroads have two adverse effects on the country's prosperity as a whole. If conditions are corrected by higher freight rates it raises the general cost of freight-borne commodities, adding to the general cost of living.

At the same time, the tottering position of the railroads prevents them from going into the market for equipment, upon which vast sums might be spent. Some estimates run as high as $1,000,000,000 needed in this field.

The RFC estimates that 27 more Class I railroads may be forced into receivership this year. Naturally, the railroads cannot contribute much to business revival so long as they cannot raise required capital, and are continually under the shadow of bankruptcy.

On March 11, the Board of Directors of the American Association of Railroads urged the brotherhoods to accept a general wage cut. The proposal was rejected today.

Auto, bus and truck are the real trouble with the railroads, involving a transportation revolution, not wages or freight rates.

More than 30 per cent of the railroad mileage of the country today is operated by receivers.

Carriers have had heavy operating costs increases: restoration of the 1935 pay cut added $308,000,000 a year; price rises in steel, lumber, coal, etc., accounted for an additional $275,000,000; unemployment and retirement taxes account for $81,000,000 a year increase. While costs were increasing, freight and passenger revenue dropped.

Big Navy Bill Up in House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14—The Administration today carried the $1,121,546,000 naval expansion bill into the House with a complete assortment of "national defense" and peaceful intent arguments designed to overrule the aggressive minority opposition and speed it towards apparently assured enactment.

Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, undertook the presentation argument for the measure, reviewing the technical case for the bill, setting forth the official version of Administration foreign policy behind it, attempting to destroy the suspicion of a "collective action" foreign policy purpose, and hinting at a British rapprochement with Japan which might leave the United States exposed and alone to overseas attack.

A significant, though limited, concession to isolationist sentiment was disclosed when Mr. Vinson defined America's "defense line" as extending from the Aleutians to Maine by way of Hawaii, Samoa, Panama Canal and the Virgin Islands. By officially fixing this "line" he extended an earlier naval defense conception to include Samoa, but also indicated an Administration willingness to be satisfied with a restriction to halt at the "line."

Defense Zone Defined

This definition of the defense zone for the Navy notably excludes the Philippine Islands. It will probably be incorporated into the bill in the form of an amendment which would have the immediate effect of depriving American foreign policy in the Far East of the full implementation of the expanded navy.

But although a diplomatic concession, the adoption of a formal "defense line" has a parliamentary value in Congress of which Mr. Vinson immediately took advantage by asserting that this defense line "must be held at all costs or the enemy weapons of modern warfare could inflict most serious damage on our shores."

In other words, "the line" is now to be used to define national defense needs, and Congress is to be asked to appropriate money for a Navy adequate to meet a theoretical enemy at this line "and defeat him before he gets near our coasts in order to provide the protection required and expected by this country."

Security Board Asks For $7,000,000 More

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The Social Security Board asked the Budget Director yesterday to approve a $7,000,000 deficiency appropriation for administration of unemployment insurance during April, May, and June.

The Board said that when it estimated administrative costs in August, 1936, it had no indication that the amount needed would be increased by a business recession.



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Armies of Soviet Prisoners Building Roads and Bridges

MOSCOW (AP)—Victims of the continued Soviet "purge" who escape execution do not escape hard labor as punishment.

Hundreds of thousands of political prisoners and exiles are building power dams, railroads, and highways, or working in coal mines and oil fields under police bosses.

The vast scope of work in labor camps—foreigners estimate that 2,000,000 or more persons are engaged on projects under the control of the NKVD, the former OGPU, or political police—has been revealed by the newspaper, Rabochaya Moskva. It praised the police as "excellent managers and brilliant organisers of Socialist industry," and added:

"Under the leadership of Nikolas Yezhoff, the Stalinist People's Commissar (of home affairs), permanent cadres have been acquired for construction jobs."

Mr. Yezhoff is the chief of the NKVD who is busily arresting suspected opponents of Joseph Stalin, the Communist leader, and others accused of such counter-revolutionary offenses as "wrecking" in industry, espionage or relations with foreigners.

The Baltic-White Sea and Moscow-Volga canals and a new railroad line of great military importance in the Far East are among the jobs completed with convict labor, and still greater tasks are contemplated during the third five-year plan which began this year.

Two huge power dams, at Rybinsk and Uglich, on the Volga and Sheksna Rivers, are supposed to be built by 1940. Another big project, with a hydroelectric station to provide power for industrial enterprises in the Ural Mountains, is being formed in the watershed of the Kama, Pechora, and Vychegda Rivers.

One group of Chekists (so called from the political police's former name of Cheka), headed by S. Y. Zhuk, who built the Moscow-Volga Canal, has been entrusted with the building at Kuibyasheff, on the Samara bend of the Volga, of what the Soviets say will be the largest hydroelectric station in the world.

Canals will be dug for the irrigation of hundreds of thousands of acres of steppes east of the Volga for the production of millions of bushels of wheat.

At Work in Arctic

In the Arctic tundra, where temperatures go to 58 degrees below zero, prisoners are digging coal for the Soviet enterprises in the Far North, drilling for oil, laying railroads and building a nickel plant. It took five years of intensive work to sink one mine.

Prisoners are laying the first two motor highways in Soviet Russia, from Moscow to Minsk, capital of White Russia, and to Kiev, capital of the Ukraine.

The Georgian military highway, 130 years old, is being reconstructed by them. And another highway, 819 kilometers (495 miles) long, is being laid across Kirghizia, from Frunze to Osh, through mountains always covered with snow down to valleys where cotton grows, almost at the Chinese frontier.

Not all the workers on these far-flung industrial projects are prisoners. Many are persons exiled from their homes by the Russian method of giving them passports requiring them to live in a certain region. Upon arriving there, they must work to live. The only available jobs are the construction projects.

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Czechs Tighten Defense Plans



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Hitler's Drive for Power Hastens Arms Program
President Benes (Center) Is Shown Conferring With Some of His Military Chiefs at Recent Maneuvers. At Right Is Minister of War Frantisek Machnik. The Officer Gesticulating Is Gen. Adalbert Luza, and at the Extreme Left Is Gen. Ludwig Krejci, Chief of General Staff

Czechoslovakia Gets Pledge of Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

have faith in our hearts because we know we must gain the victory."

Similar meetings celebrating the events in Austria were held in different parts of the Sudetic regions.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, March 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's statement in the British House of Commons yesterday, although not committing Britain definitely to assist Prague in need, impressed Czech political circles favorably as defining Britain's attitude toward "an accomplished fact," which was interpreted as a warning. His strong inferences on Germany's methods of attaining its control over Austria gave satisfaction as showing that Britain retains her interest in Central Europe. It was recalled that before 1914 she avoided giving binding guarantees but sprang to the assistance of invaded Belgium. Premier Milan Hodza, replying to statements by Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten Germans, said that Germans in this nation are receiving the same consideration and rights as all Czech citizens.

Herr Henlein is not among the 44 Sudeten Germans in the Chamber of Deputies.

He prefers directing his campaign for German elements outside of Parliament, leaving his deputy friends to voice the Party's claim for autonomy.

Herr Henlein was an obscure instructor of gymnastics at Asch up to 1933 when Herr Hitler took power in Germany.

He had fought as a youth with the Austrians in the World War, was wounded and taken prisoner by Italian forces in 1918. He was a bank clerk after his repatriation. In 1925, he became a gymnastics instructor. So popular did he become that he acquired control of German clubs in the country.

On Oct. 1, 1933, he issued a public manifesto calling all Germans to unite in a "Sudeten German Heimat Front"—the name being taken from the Sudetic mountain region where he was born.

That organization became the Sudeten German Party and Herr Henlein became a factor to be reckoned with in Central European politics.

Meanwhile as an indication of the tension in the country a Czech military court pronounced the first death sentence for military espionage since introduction of an espionage law in May, 1936.

The man condemned was Josef Bradl, minor official of Asch, a town in northwest Czechoslovakia. The country for which he was convicted of spying was not disclosed.

French Pledge to Czechs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 15—France's pledge to come to the aid of Czechoslovakia in case of attack by Germany was reiterated by the new Premier, Léon Blum, and Foreign Minister Joseph Paul-Boncour yesterday to Stefan Osusky, Czechoslovakian Minister at Paris.

The pledge is to be backed immediately by precise General Staff consultations. Practical measures for putting the Franco-Czech alliance into effect, if necessity arises, have been agreed upon, it is semi-officially stated today.

The meeting of the French Imperial Council of National Defense is scheduled to be held today to discuss these plans in detail. Once the French Defense Minister, Edouard Daladier, has considered the broad outline of military defense, details of the proposed measures will be arranged by the two General Staffs, it is announced.

This decision has a double significance because Czechoslovakia's treaty of mutual assistance with Soviet Russia is subordinate to functioning of military action between Paris and Prague.

French Government circles were deeply disappointed at the failure of the British Premier Neville Chamberlain to take a more precise stand in the House of Commons yesterday.

Czechs Stand Firm

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Minister Vladimir Hurban of Czechoslovakia, informed Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles yesterday that his country "will fight" rather than follow the example of Austria in troubled Central Europe.

Czechoslovakia, he said, will not bow to German pressure.

"Instead, we will fight," he declared.

The Minister said Czechoslovakia is actively preparing for military forces to meet any German threat.

At the same time a group representing the American League for Democracy demonstrated in front of the Germany Embassy. Police took 25 of the group to headquarters for questioning.

A recent law passed by Congress made demonstrations before embassies and legations a punishable offense.

Secretary of State Hull told his press conference that conditions in Europe had not reached a point at which the United States could formulate a policy.

Austria which has enjoyed most-favored-nation treatment with the United States is now believed likely to be excluded, since Germany was specifically excluded therefrom.

Officials believed Austrian goods coming into the United States in future would have to pay the increased tariff duties of the 1930 tariff act.

British for Full Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

an emergency for national defense this large body of workers would be prepared to co-operate it would also require to be considered and consulted and to receive "reasonable safeguards for our members."

This suggestion for a larger voice for organized Labor in the National Administration has been amplified in the Commons lobby into a statement that it might be advisable to provide a seat in the Cabinet for one of the chief Trade Union leaders—possibly Mr. Ernest Bevin, Vice-Chairman of the British Trade Union Congress.

Sir Edward Grigg, Conservative M. P., speaking at Northampton yesterday, referred to Mr. Chamberlain's declaration that no one must be "precluded from any extension of national effort which may be called for."

Sir Edward advocated action in two directions. One was to require the entire adult population to train and serve for resisting air attacks. The other was to put all of the Country's activities under Government control in case of war so that no one should "evade his patriotic duty or make a profit out of the Nation's needs."

The Government's own position was indicated by Mr. Richard A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, in closing yesterday's debate. Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's statement, Mr. Butler said, "I have been asked whether this signified any intention of introducing some form of industrial conscription or compulsion. I have been asked if it was intended to introduce any form of military service. I have the authority of the Prime Minister for saying that no such intention was in his mind."

Mr. Butler also quoted the Feb. 20 statement of Mr. Chamberlain in Commons which explained that the pledge not to introduce conscription in peace time applied to compulsory military and civil service, "so far as the present Government is concerned."

Meanwhile progress is being made in recruiting upon a voluntary basis. This is shown alike in the recently-increased pecuniary inducements for enlistment in the defense services and in a radiocast appeal yesterday by Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, for "at least a million women" to volunteer for air raid defense work at home.

The Marquis of Lothian, addressing Conservatives here yesterday, declared that democratic peoples should place universal national service alongside of universal individual liberty as the basis of society.

Epic of Arctic Heroes Aids National Unity in Russia

The News

MOSCOW, March 15 (AP)—The four Soviet explorers rescued Feb. 19 from a drifting ice floe in the Arctic Ocean were acclaimed as heroes upon their return to Leningrad today aboard the ice-breaker Yermak.

Army planes escorted the Yermak into the harbor. Leaflets welcoming Ivan Papanin, leader of the expedition, and his three companions, were dropped. The fortified Kronstadt naval base fired a 21-gun salute. Leningrad was decorated with Red banners and pictures of Stalin.

The return of Mr. Papanin's party was timed to come after the trial of 21 alleged traitors to the Soviet cause.

Mr. Papanin, Eugene Fedoroff, Peter Shirshoff and Ernest Krenkel spent more than eight months on the ice floe, drifting a distance estimated between 1,300 and 1,500 miles down from the North Pole area to the stormy seas east of Greenland.

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The 165 diverse races and tribes of Soviet Russia have accepted as one of their greatest national epics the experiences of four natural scientists, with their dog, who dwelt on an ice floe from May 21, 1937, until Feb. 19, 1938, and drifted during this time from the North Pole to the coast of Greenland. The thrilling serial story of this little group was followed with interest by every Soviet school child, by every worker in factory, mine and farm; their their rescue mine and farm; their rescue from the floe was greeted with a mighty wave of relief by Russia's millions.

The celebration which sprang up spontaneously when the news reached Russia that I. D. Papanin and his fellow explorers were safely on board icebreakers, was in marked contrast to the larger but artificial "demonstrations" organised from above for political purposes. On this occasion, the Soviet people were giving expression to genuine human emotions.

Nothing has done more to engender a spirit of national pride and a sense of national unity among Russia's assorted races than the exploits of the Arctic explorers. From among the ranks of the 45,000 men and women employed by the Northern Sea Route Administration have emerged dozens of outstanding aviators and explorers since this work was started on a large scale in 1932. Prof. Otto Schmidt, organizer and director of the most extensive Arctic exploration and development ever undertaken, has become almost as well-known in Russia as Joseph Stalin himself.

Soviet educational authorities, controlling all means of public expression, have fully understood and utilized the educational possibilities of the drifting ice floe, as well as of other Arctic exploits. For 10 months the progress of Mr. Papanin and his comparions, their natural scientific achievements, have been systematically used as the basis for a course in patriotism and natural science, in which pupils have ranged from small children in kindergartens to gold prospectors on remote claims along the Manchurian border. Schools, newspapers, radio stations, lecturers, books, all have been utilized to convey the "lessons" of the ice floe, under centralised direction.

Victory for Bolshevism

Because of this centralized direction, authorities have been able to emphasize the features of the story which they desire. These men, all Soviet citizens have been assured, were inspired by "Socialism," their courage and calmness in the face of danger came from the knowledge they are citizens of the "Socialist fatherland." Their ultimate success, Soviet children were told, is another victory for Bolshevism, which must be given credit for any success in Russia.

Such is the educational technique of all modern totalitarian states. It has been developed in several countries, although centralized control of all public expression is more complete in Russia than anywhere else.

But in the case of Arctic exploration, there are sound "nationalist" reasons for inculcating popular enthusiasm. About two-thirds of the vast territories of Russia lie in northern regions. Most of the great Russian rivers flow into the Arctic Ocean. The only ice-free port in the North is Murmansk, several hundred miles north of Leningrad. Recent surveys have proved that this north country has abundant mineral resources as well as the natural riches of vast forests with their fur-bearing animals.

Key to Future

Strategically, impartial experts agree the Arctic perhaps holds the key to much of Russia's future. If the northern sea route can be opened to regular traffic, then European and Asiatic Russia becomes for the first time a united whole. Moscow controls the whole of a sea route between its eastern and western coasts, a source of supplies in case of war is assured in Canada and the United States, Russia's entire position in world affairs is materially altered.

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Anschluss: In Deeds and Words

As foreign powers accepted Germany's absorption of Austria as a fait accompli, the tide of official explanations and of unusual events continued.

Developments in Austria's almost breathless incorporation into Germany included:

The League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, March 15—Austrian events have definitely improved prospects for the League of Nations as an instrument for collective security, according to political opinion here.

Reichsführer Hitler's methods even more than his action are held to have united large and small nations and diverse groups within nations in the belief that unified action is necessary to prevent further deterioration of European security.

No immediate action anticipated. Even League officials agree that the Austrian question is not open to League intervention. Austrian delegates to the League resigned last evening and a withdrawal notice from Vienna is expected hourly. With no appeals from the Austrian Government, the League can hardly intervene gracefully.

But it is believed here England and France now intend to revive use of the League against further aggression. This purpose requires no haste. The machinery is at hand and can be used whenever League members desire.

Führer Hailed

VIENNA, March 15 (AP)—The text of Austrian Governor Arthur Seyss-Inquart's greeting to Reich Führer Hitler today:

"My Führer!

"As the last chief organ of the Federal State of Austria I report to the Führer and Reichschancellor the completion of the legal decision which is in accordance with the will of the German people and its Führer.

"To the German people and to the whole world, I announce Adolf Hitler has arrived as Führer and Reichchancellor at this hour in the Hofburg of the old Reich capital, Protector of the Crown of the Kingdom about which centuries of German history have revolved, and for which uncounted millions of the best Germans have bled and died.

"What was the ultimate consolation in heated struggles of recent years and in the bitterest hours has been completed today: Ostmark (one old German name for Austria) has returned to the homeland.

"The Reich is again resurrected. The right of the German people is created. My Führer, the strength of all generations of the German people is concentrated now under your will and you, my Führer, created this work for all generations of the German future.

"Today all Germans salute the Führer as achiever. Today the Führer salutes a new eternal Germany.

"My Führer, we give only one kind of thanks—the thanks of complete love, unconditional faithfulness. Wherever the way leads we follow. Heil! My Führer!"

Austrian Loans:

BASEL, Switzerland, March 15 (AP)—Directors of the Bank of International Settlements discussed briefly yesterday the future of two loans made to Austria by the League of Nations totaling about $150,000,000.

A spokesman said the Board agreed Reichsführer Hitler "had more important things to think of at present" and deferred further discussion. Interest has been paid regularly, the last payment having been made three weeks ago.

Music:

VIENNA, March 15 (AP)—Bruno Walter, who has conducted the greatest orchestras in the capitals of Europe, today resigned as a director of the Vienna Opera.

Berlin-born Herr Walter, a Jew, five years ago was compelled to abandon a high place in the German musical world when the National Socialists came to power. Today the National Socialist anti-Jewish campaign reached Vienna's cultural circles.

Dr. Hermann Roebbling was removed as head of the noted Burg Theater, the old imperial playhouse considered one of Europe's best. National Socialists hailed this as a "joyful effect" of their cultural program.

Dr. Roebbling's fault was that he allowed "too much boulevard trash," including a number of American plays, to be produced.

'Prisoners'

VIENNA, March 15 (AP)—About 35 members of the foreign newspaper corps almost missed Reichsführer Hitler's speech in Heroes Square today when they unexpectedly found themselves "prisoners" in the Chancellery.

They went to the press section of the Foreign Office to obtain permits to witness the demonstration. When they attempted to leave they found the way blocked by a black uniformed SS trooper who shouted:

"Get back. I have orders to shoot if the stairs are not cleared."

Although the "world press," which Herr Hitler often has attacked, enlisted the aid of the press section and even made representations to the American Legation, it was many minutes and Herr Hitler's address was well under way before they obtained their release.

Paris Committee:

PARIS, March 15 (AP)—A group of Austrian residents of Paris, including resigned Consul General Hirsch Montmartin, last night announced formation of an Austrian "National Committee" to carry on the fight for a "free and independent Austria."

Herr Montmartin, who quit in defiance of his new National Socialist superiors, said the committe would organize branches through out the world.

Personnel:

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, March 15—Absorption of Austria by the Third Reich has wrought numerous changes in Vienna's official and civil service posts. The purge of public offices and newspapers found hundreds of Austrians, who on Saturday were holding high offices, either behind bars or under technical arrest.

Joseph Bürckel, who organized the Saar after its return to Germany in 1935, was named in Hitler's Vienna decree delivered this morning, to prepare the plebiscite of April 10 with the necessary authority to carry out this task. He is also to organize the National Socialist German Labor Party in Austria.

Otto Steinhäusl, who was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment because of participation in the abortive 1934 National Socialist "Putsch," became President of Vienna police.

Only one non-National Socialist apparently remains in the newly-formed Cabinet of Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Dr. Rudolf Neumayer, following the resignation of Dr. Michael Skubl.

Reichsführer Hitler's Chief of Staff of the Brown Shirted S. A., Victor Lutze, has recently been appointed leader of the Brown Shirt guards in Vienna. These guards are to be seen everywhere in the streets and many of them are commissioned to "round up" those on the list for imprisonment or questioning.

Farmers of Austria Get Food Edict

By the Associated Press

Vienna, March 15

Anton Reinthaler, Agriculture Minister in Austria's new National Socialist Cabinet, told farmers that henceforth they would be expected to provide food for the entire German Nation "in good and bad times."

Price fluctuations, he said, will not be tolerated.

In Belgium:

EUPEN, Belgium, March 15 (AP)—Police today broke up a parade of National Socialists in this former German town celebrating Reichsführer Hitler's absorption of Austria. Four were arrested.

The parade was conducted by pro-German youths, garbed in gray jackets and boots, under the guise of a glider club. Their actual aims were vague. Contagion of Herr Hitler's Austrian seizure apparently inspired the demonstration.

The territory of Eupen and Malmedy was ceded to Belgium by Germany under the Treaty of Versailles after the World War. In recent years the territory, lying along the eastern frontier of Liege Province, has been subject to National Socialist propaganda.

In Switzerland:

BERNE, Switzerland, March 15 (AP)—President Giuseppe Motta announced yesterday that the German Minister to Switzerland had reiterated reassurances that Germany would respect the independence and inviolability of Switzerland. The German Minister added that henceforth his Legation would represent Austrian interests in Switzerland.

Franco's Gains Disturb Paris

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 15—Recent serious reverses of the Spanish Loyalists have raised in acute form the question of whether France can afford to let Gen. Francisco Franco's Insurgent forces, aided by Italy and Germany, conquer definitely in Spain.

When Ossorio Y. Dallardo, Spanish Ambassador in Paris, saw Foreign Minister Joseph Paul-Boncour yesterday he pleaded urgently for aid. Although officially no promises were made to him it is admitted today in political circles close to the new Government that the question is receiving serious consideration.

The situation as regards Spain is felt here to have been modified by Germany's annexation of Austria, by the extent of Italo-German cooperation implied in this move and by the new threat to Czechoslovakia.

French aid for Prague would be extremely difficult to give if the Pyrenees were to become another hostile frontier added to the Rhine and the Alps. Accordingly one hears today the slogan of French Communists repeated by many Frenchmen of other political parties: "France's fate is being decided in Spain."

Nevertheless a reversal of the French policy of non-intervention in Spain would be a serious matter and one which is not to be anticipated with any certainty yet, despite the new tendency in that direction.

Contrary to some reports, the Blum Government has no intention of recognizing Italy's conquest of Ethiopia at the moment.

MADRID, March 15 (AP)—Ancient Spain is being devastated, a Government communiqué said today, by a twentieth-century Italian Army.

Describing the Spanish Insurgent march eastward toward the Mediterranean, the Government itself told of artillery and motorized columns and bombing planes sweeping through the ancient land that once was part of the Roman Empire.

Italian troops and German and Italian planes took part in the Insurgent capture yesterday of Alcaniz in Eastern Spain, 45 miles from the Mediterranean, the Government declared.

While the troops struck directly against the city, the Government related, planes raided a dozen coastal towns. Almost hourly planes swung along the main Barcelona-to-Valencia highway, now become the most dangerous 250-mile stretch for Government convoys.

Should this advance be unchecked as it enters difficult mountain ranges east of Alcaniz, the Insurgents would carry their front line into Catalonia which hitherto has been untouched by the war except for aerial raids over many of its busy industrial cities.

The shortest route to the sea lies along the old Roman road built 25 centuries ago across mountains and deep ravines. The Ebro River, greatest in Spain, would play an important defensive role in any advance eastward along that route.

The brevity of Government communiqués since Sunday accentuated the gravity of the situation, following the Insurgent break through Belchite in one of the greatest advances of the war—the "big push" which Insurgent General Franco had been promising for more than six months.

There were no reports here of what Government troops were participating in an attempt to save the situation. It was known that the American, Canadian and British members of the Government's International Brigade went into the battle zone of the week end.

BARCELONA, March 15 (AP) — A British seaman was killed and four other wounded today when the British steamer Stanwell was bombed and set afire at the Spanish port of Tarragona. A Danish non-intervention observer also was wounded.

'The Blue Danube'

The Danube River is 1,760 miles long and flows through seven countries.

Pleas for Clemency Rejected in Soviet Conspiracy Trial

MOSCOW, March 15 (AP)—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet last night sentenced 18 confessed treason plotters to firing squad sentences which it seemed likely had been carried out already.

The Presidium, nominally the highest executive authority in all Russia, rejected clemency pleas of 17 of the defendants. Announcement of the executions was expected later.

The communiqué announcing denial of the pleas omitted the name of one convicted plotter, Former Foreign Trade Commissar A. P. Rosengoltz, indicating he had not appealed for clemency.

Three other defendants of the recent trial escaped death penalties, but received long prison terms.

The time and place of such executions always are secret but Soviet practice has been to carry them out within a few hours after rejection of appeals for mercy.

Honors for Hoover

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 15 (AP)—Herbert Hoover lunched today with President Kallio and afterward was honored with a degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University. The Former President of the United States was the first foreigner to be awarded such a degree in 90 years.

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Italy Links Fascist Ideals In Forming New Parliament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The News

ROME, March 15—Italy shortly will have a new Parliament. Early next year a Parliament unique in the history of parliaments will assemble in Rome. Details of this new deliberative body were discussed at the meeting of the Fascist Grand Council, which has just closed its sessions.

The Parliament will be known as the Chamber of Fascios and Corporations. It will be formed by a union of two existing major organizations of the Corporative State, namely the National Council of the Fascist Party and the National Council of Corporations.

The new Chamber will have about 600 members, as against 400 that form the present Parliament.

The Background

Italy's new type of Parliament, that will convene soon, comes as the result of long preparation. In the autumn of 1936, the Fascist Grand Council discussed the problem of constitutional reform and appointed a Commission, headed by Count Costanzo Ciano, President of the Chamber of Deputies, to study questions connected with the constitution of the new Chamber.

This Commission has completed its work. It has covered such points as whether the Parliament should have a single or double chamber; the basis of representation, whether by designation or by election; the assignment of the constitutional functions to distinct organs. Premier Benito Mussolini informed the Commission that the new body is to be political in character. In the Fascist State almost all the problems of the country's economy are solved by taking them onto the political plane.

Problems Studied

The labors of the Commission have lasted longer than was expected, chiefly because constitutional questions of a complex character were raised.

Why is the Fascist Régime, on the flood tide of its power, substituting the Chamber of Fascios and Corporations for the Chamber of Deputies, which, although inherited from the previous Régime already had been reformed in a Fascist sense by the electoral law of Sept. 2, 1928? Fascists maintain that the present system does not satisfy the various needs of the Fascist Régime.

In 1933, Signor Mussolini said to the Grand Council: "The Chamber of Deputies is now anachronstic, even in its very title; it is an institution that we have found and which is foreign to our mentality and to our Fascist passion. The Chamber presupposes a world that we have swept away, and a plurality of parties. Now that we have abolished this plurality, the essential reason for which the Chamber of Deputies arose has disappeared."

A certain anti-parliamentary tendency already existed in Italy before the advent of Fascism, and the evils of Parliament, degenerating into "parliamentarism" has long been pointed out. Only with the arrival of Fascism, however, did the struggle against parliamentarism assume concrete form. Fascism is the complete negation of the democratic and liberal concept; the Fascist doctrine denies the dogma of the sovereignty of the people, and proclaims the dogma of the sovereignty of the State. According to Fascist doctrine, Parliament can be nothing but an organ of the State, and the Deputies, consequently, also organs of the State. As such, the Deputies can only have their origin in the recognized organizations of the country, which also form an integral part of the State—that is to say, in the Fascios (units of the Fascist Party) and the Corporations. Therefore, the new Italian Parliament will be called the Chamber of Fascios and Corporations, and members of this Chamber will no longer represent the "people," the "masses" and the "parties" but just the State.

Designation From Above

The transformation foreshadowed is so great that the Grand Council is expected to abandon the idea of representation and replace it by that of a direct designation from above.

According to Fascist doctrine, the people have no need to be represented because the "people" are an "organized mass" in the State; hence people and State are identified each with the other. Through two great institutions, therefore, the Fascist Party and the Fascist Corporations, the people move on both the political and economic planes which harmonize with that of the State.

Fascist thinkers expect that by the creation of the new Chamber the dualism between legislative and executive organs will disappear, at least in part; that it will form the point of contact between Fascios and Corporations; that it will be the instrument which will bring them to assume on the constitutional plane the general legislative functions; and that it will place the Fascist Party and the Fascist Corporations among the legislative organs of the State.

In addition to Count Costanzo Ciano, the Commission includes the Secretary of the Fascist Party, Achille Starace; the Minister of Corporations, Ferruccio Lantini; the Minister of Education, Giuseppe Bottai, and Arrigo Solmi, the Minister of Justice.

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New York Stops Making Of Paper Flowers at Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15—Homework in the artificial flower and feather industry is prohibited in this State in an order issued by Elmer F. Andrews, State Industrial Commissioner, following an investigation of home-work wages and working conditions in this industry.

"The wages and other working conditions of some 5,000 homeworkers employed in the industry at the peak of the season jeopardize the wages and other working conditions of the 4,000 women in the shops and are injurious to the health and welfare of the homeworkers themselves," the Commissioner declared.

Santa Monica Bay Erosion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—As a base to study beach erosion along Santa Monica Bay, a meteorological station is being established at the Sunset Municipal Pier at Venice. The County and City are dividing the cost, estimated to be $1,370. Data is to be collected to help curb the destruction of valuable beach frontage by the action of the sea.



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Austria: An Empire's Rise and Fall

Eleven centuries of turbulent history closed as once mighty nation becomes eastern frontier of the German Reich

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Eleven centuries ago Austria was the Ostmark (eastern frontier) of Charlemagne's great European empire. Today, through the forceful seizure by Germany, it has become the Ostmark of the German Reich. It is Germany's gateway to the Balkans and the gateway to the East.

The Austrian people are Germans, but history has never, until today, allowed them to become fully unified into a single state with the great Teuton bloc of the German Reich proper. They have been at times loosely federated with Germany—mainly for dynastic reasons. From the time when Joseph, son of Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria, was elected Emperor of Germany in 1765 to 1866, Austria preserved a loose connection with Germany, without any inclination toward a fusion of the races, or even in any strict sense toward unity of government.

Indeed, Austria's mission in history has been of a very different nature from that of Germany. Being geographically set in the midst of a strange conglomeration of different races — Germans, Slavs, Magyars, Turks and many others—all struggling for existence and for security, just as the western migrations that overthrew the Roman Empire had left them, she drifted into a kind of leadership of these races.

Center of Struggle

The Ostmark originally was the meeting point of the struggle between the Germanic race and the non-German Slav and Magyar of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and other smaller groups. Later another great struggle found its meeting point in Austria—the struggle between the western races and the East, in the shape of the Turks.

Twice in history, in 1529 and 1683, Vienna was in danger of capture by the Turks, and only after this latter date did Austria begin to feel secure from the Turkish drives.

In 978 a long-since-forgotten family, the Babenbergs set up in Austria a modest little state, which lasted for three centuries. The Hapsburgs, rulers of the Austro-Hungarian Empire up to the World War, only put in their appearance in 1273, since when, either as semi-independent dukes of the Empire—there was then but one Empire, centering upon Germany—or as holders of the empty title of Holy Roman Emperor themselves (between 1438 and 1804), or as rulers of the "Empire of Austria" from 1804, to 1918 they continued to maintain a more or less precarious hold on this struggling group of nations.

Battle for Influence

In 1273, Rudolph of Hapsburg, of Germany, conquered Austria and made his son Governor. The subsequent decrease in power of the German rulers left the Austrian branch of the family independent, and Austria's subsequent history is largely an involved story of wars and struggles as this dynasty sought to maintain its influence.

Since the early Hapsburgs had no rule of primogeniture, the intricate process of negotiating to settle its various scions in provinces and duchies has made the history of central Europe exceedingly difficult to follow. Austria, it has been said, has always suffered from too much foreign policy. The boundaries of the Empire for centuries had not been established. With the partition of Poland to the north in 1770, Galicia and other sections of Poland fell to Austria. To the south, that part of the Empire's territory on the Adriatic now occupied by northern Italy and Yugoslavia has been subject to various changes. It was not until 1866 that Austria finally released its hold on Venice, while as late as 1908, the Austro-Hungarian Empire annexed the semi-oriental Bosnia and also Herzogovina, two eastern Adriatic provinces that had been under Turkish rule.

But restless as were the numerous racial groups within the loose, "ramshackle" Empire, with Magyars, Czechs, Slovaks, Slovenes and the rest each having totally different aims and outlooks, the Empire through centuries of history maintained a semblance of order, and with wise government might, it is thought, have produced a model form of federated inter-racial government. It was usually dynastic considerations, with succession disputes and the formation of foreign policy blocs that brought on an unending succession of conflicts with Germany, France, Poland, Sweden, Italy and others.

World War Disaster

Unhappily, it was in the course of an attempt at genuine constructive effort, the linking up of the various Slav races in a contented union within the empire—the policy of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne in 1914—that took the Archduke to the Bosnian capital and brought about his assassination and the ensuing World War.

The war and the following peace treaties, reopened up the old problem of the race conglomerations of central Europe. The Wilsonian doctrine of self-determination encouraged the strong separatist movements among the Southern Slavs of the Adriatic—the Yugoslavs—and the central European Slavs of Bohemia and the neighboring provinces, and led to the formation of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. Hungary, with much reduced territory was left to its own resources, while Austria—the original nucleus of the struggling race groups, was left alone, mistrusted by its former colleague of the Empire, no longer capable of serving as a nucleus, and fit only to be artificially supported by the powers who won the war, or allowed to fall into the hands of a revitalized Germany.

What effect the strong, unified Germany's expansion into the midst of these race groups will have remains to be seen. Germany's advantage, in geographical proximity, over the other powers who would exercise a supervisory function over the smaller states, of necessity increases its influence over the states of the Danube and the Balkan states. But so diverse are the nature and the aspirations of the groups themselves that future developments can never be foreseen.





By a Staff Artist

Austria—Then and Now

The Upper Map Shows the Large Collection of Provinces and Duchies Which Formed the Austro-Hungarian Empire Up to Its Dissolution in 1918. The Lower Map Shows Austria Today, Separated From Hungary, Bohemia, and All Its Former Fellow States and Now Forming the Southeastern Frontier of the German Reich

Hitler's Address in Vienna

VIENNA, March 15 (AP)—The text of Reichsführer Hitler's address in Heroes' Square today:

German men and women, within a period of a few days a revolutionary transformation has taken place within the great German racial community, a transformation which we, no doubt, see today in all its magnitude, the significance of which, however, only later generations will be able to measure.

A lot has been said in the last few years by executive authorities of a now abolished regime about a special mission which in their opinion the country must fulfill.

The leader of the Monarchists accurately described this view. According to him, it was the function of this so-called independence of the Austrian country—an independence forced upon it by peace treaty and dependent upon the favor of foreign powers—to prevent formation of a great German Reich and thus barricade the path of the German people into the future.

New Mission

I proclaim herewith for this land its new mission—a strict command for all Germans: the most thoroughly German outpost of the German people shall from henceforth be the newest bulwark of the German Nation and therefore of the German Reich.

Through centuries in troubled times of the past, storms of the East have broken on the border of the old eastern outpost (Ostmark).

In centuries to come, for all time, there shall be an iron guarantee for the security and freedom of the German Reich, and therewith a guarantee for the happiness and peace of our great people.

And I know the old eastern outpost of the German Reich will fulfill this new mission with the same certainty as it carried out and mastered the old.

Speaks for Millions

I speak in the name of millions of inhabitants of this wonderful German land, in the name of the Styrians, of the Viennese, of the Upper Austrians, of the Carinthians, of the Tyrolians—above all, however, in the name of the City of Vienna.

I proclaim to the other 68,000,000 German compatriots who are listening now: this land is German. It has fulfilled its mission. No one will be permitted to swindle it. Our task, however, will be through work and industry and firm co-operation to solve the great social, cultural and economic problems, above all, however, to build up this land into a mighty fortress of Nationalist conviction.

But I cannot conclude this appeal to you without remembering those men who in such difficult and stormy days assisted us, with God's help, to achieve victory.

First and foremost, I thank the new Reich Governor, Seyss-Inquart, I thank countless Party members and innumerable and nameless idealists who in the bitter struggle lasting years worked to accomplish reunification of the German people.

Years of suffering have strengthened me in my conviction of the worth of the German-Austrian people within our great racial community.

The wonderful manner and discipline wherewith this tremendous event was accomplished is also evidence of the spiritual power of this people.

In this hour I report to the German people the greatest achievement of my life. As leader and Chancellor of the great German Nation and of the Reich I declare to history the entrance of my native land into the German Reich.

To Germany and its newest national unit, to the National Socialist Party, to the armed forces, hail victory!

All-German Name For Mountaineers

By the Associated Press

Munich, Germany, March 15

Mountain climbers here were quick to fall in line with Germany's annexation of Austria. The chairman of the 70-year-old German and Austrian Alpine Society announced the organization had taken the name of German Alpine Society.

Wide 'Open Door' Pledged in China

SHANGHAI, March 15 (AP)—Masayuki Tani, Japanese minister-at-large stationed in Shanghai, said today the "Open Door" in China would remain open after the present conflict was settled.

Mr. Tani said in an interview that Japan would grant equal opportunity to the United States and other friendly powers to aid in the reconstruction of China as soon as possible.

"Major fighting is finished, we are in a transition period and soon reconstruction will begin," he said. "Then Japan will prove to the world by her actions that declarations setting out her aims in the Orient pledging equality of treatment were not mere words."

Americans, he said, were doing business as usual in Japanese-occupied North China and had no reason to be apprehensive in Central China.

Mr. Tani promised to investigate refusal of Japanese authorities to permit mission organizations to return to Yangtse Valley stations, but said the refusal probably was because the mission premises were required to house troops.

The military situation on the Yellow River front remained confused, but Japanese Army spokesmen no longer claimed that any Japanese troops were south of the river in their attack upon the Lunghai Railway.

Democracy's Balking Chided

OTTAWA, March 15 (CP)—On the World's Democracies, by their failure to support the League of Nations and by their failure to implement the Nine-Power Treaty guaranteeing China's territorial and political integrity, rests the responsibility for collapse of world order in the Sino-Japanese struggle, Dr. Hu Shih, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, University of Peking, China, told the Canadian Club here.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King, several Ministers, Senators and Members of the Commons, heard Dr. Shih indict Canada among the other signatories of the Nine-Power Pact. The collapse of world order in the Far East is bound to affect the western world, said Dr. Shih.

He noted two main causes and issues of the conflict: First the clash between Japanese continental imperialism and rising Chinese nationalism; and second, the clash between Japanese militarism and the moral requirements of a new world order—an order that blossomed in the 12 years following the Great War, but which was definitely arrested when Japan seized parts of China, and nothing was done about it, in 1931.

The "open door," proclaimed in China after the Boxer Wars that saw troops of eight nations march in China, was more than a political instrument, he said. It recognized China as a political entity and set the stage for development as such. But this normal, healthy growth of a unified China blocked the way to Japan's imperialistic dreams on the Asiatic mainland and that was the reason for the war today.

Berlin Claims Peace in Coup

BERLIN, March 15—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's declaration in the British House of Commons yesterday failed, according to German interpretation, to recognize political "realities" in the current Austrian situation except for the acknowledgment that any interference in the recent Reich's Austrian development would have led to a European war.

According to comments here it is "amazing" that Mr. Chamberlain could declare that Austrian events had created feelings of doubt and uncertainty abroad since Germany wishes to depict quite the opposite as having been achieved—namely, the removal of a constant source of unrest.

The British Premier's references to treaties and the League of Nations are met with queries. When, it is asked, have paper agreements ever suppressed the "call of blood?" And further, it is asked, have not "natural developments" allayed any remaining uncertainty over the destiny of Austria?

Sees "Great Worry" Removed

"When Western democratic beehives," the Völkische Beobachter, government organ writes, "have overcome their first excitement they will realize that the settlement of the Austrian question is an immense advance for Europe.

"Paris and London will see that they are relieved of a great worry. Henceforth when they talk to Germany of colonies, there won't be grounds for demanding, as compensation a "guarantee of Austrian independence."

They will also in future not fall into the temptation of seeking to play off Italy against Germany with the help of the now settled Vienna bugbear, the Government paper concludes.

Premier Mussolini's attitude continues to be highly praised here as decisive in the week-end developments. History alone will yield the inner story of the reasons for silence over Austria. But even today one thing is certain—that much anxiety existed here last week regarding Italy's attitude, some maintaining that even to within 48 hours of the Reich troops crossing the Austrian frontier, the issue was in balance.

What compensation will Germany give in exchange for Italian support is the question being asked today?

Increased German help for Italy in Spain is the obvious reply. But it is much doubted in generally well-informed circles whether this actually will be done. The Third Reich always had a clear idea of its plans.

On more than one occasion Reichsführer Hitler, declared that Germany will interfere actively only when Reich interests are directly or fundamentally concerned. Thus heightened German action in Spain appears remote. The Reich's next step obviously will be the consolidation of the new Austrian Province.

The contemporary success of German and Italian foreign policy, contrasted with contemporary failures of Western democracies and scorn for those democratic statesmen who imagined they could achieve anything by mere discussions, is evidenced in comments of the Berliner Börsen Zeitung, organ of the armed forces. The paper declares:

"Berlin and Rome conduct their policy according to high laws; others only according to temporary conditions. These latter wish to handle and play with fire, whereas we go on our way quietly but conscious of our goal. Premier Mussolini with the instinct of a man of the people and the genius of a great statesman appreciates the inner significance of the National Socialist change in Austria."

Austrians Awoke In a New State

By the Associated Press

Vienna, March 15

Many Austro-Germans without radios awoke yesterday believing they still were Austrians.

There were early callers at Vienna milk stores and bakeries who thought that the talk about Anschluss was just another of the many rumors of recent days.

Persons in isolated mountain regions may not hear for days that they "were" Austrians.

Exchange Control in France?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 15—Despite official denials, rumors of intending measures of exchange control continued to circulate in French financial circles today as the franc dropped to $0.0303.

Striking at the root of France's economic and monetary defence program, Premier Leon Blum centered his efforts on taking up the reins of office, obtaining from organized labor and industrial leaders an agreement to speed up production, especially in all factories working for national defense. The French Federation of Labor has announced its readiness to co-operate in this move and employers are expected to follow suit.

Meanwhile critics of the new government have taken full advantage of the franc's sudden decline to renew their attacks upon the Cabinet which from present appearances may well turn out to be as "provisional" as it has been termed. In a radio appeal to the country yesterday evening, Paul Reynaud, Former Finance Minister, called on the nation to unite in the face of external danger and internal difficulties, and predicted that National Union Government in France is not far off.

PARIS, March 15 (AP)—In council with officers of the General Confederation of Labor yesterday, M. Blum told the leaders of 5,000,000 workers that Germany's fusion with Austria made acceleration of the French armament program imperative. He asked their co-operation.

A second labor conference was called for today, and leading industrialists were invited for a meeting immediately afterward to study "practical measures" to increase supplies of armaments and war materials.

M. Blum told the Labor leaders that the Government would ask Parliament to give urgent passage to supplementary appropriations for expansion of the armament program.

He withheld details of the program, but the independent national defense fund already was expected to borrow 3,200,000,000 francs ($96,000,000) for 1938 in addition to ordinary and extraordinary defense budget provisions of 22,000,000,000 francs ($660,000,000). The object of the Labor-Capital conferences was understood to be a workers' agreement to drop the 40-hour week in factories working for national defense in exchange for an employers' promise to grant overtime pay.

Austria Loses Its Identity

(Continued from Page 1)

who "despite disfranchisement are not forbidden to vote."

This means restoration of voting rights to those National Socialists deprived of citizenship during the régime of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg.

Voting lists are now being combed to determine who shall enjoy the franchise.

Dr. Seyss-Inquart, introducing Herr Hitler to the throng in Heroes' Square, solemnly proclaimed to the world that Herr Hitler had come in this significant hour as "Führer and Reichschancellor in the Hofburg (palace) of the old imperial capital, the guardian of the crown."

Some of his hearers took this as a hint that Herr Hitler one day might assume that crown.

Austria's New Mission

Herr Hitler, who reached Vienna yesterday for the climax of his triumphal journey from Berlin, announced for Austria—"The most thoroughly German outpost of the German people"—its "new mission," to be henceforth "the newest bulwark of the German Nation and therefore of the German Reich."

"Through centuries in troubled times of the past," he declared, "storms of the east have broken on the border of the old eastern outpost (the Ostmark, the old name for Austria).

"In centuries to come, for all time, there shall be an iron guarantee for the security and freedom of the German Reich and therewith a guarantee for the happiness and peace of our great people."

Old Aims Revived

Many saw in this a hint of revival of the pre-war German "Drang Nach Osten"—march to the East.

Herr Hitler spoke of the previous régime as one whose object was "to prevent the formation of a great German people and thus was a barricade to the path of the German people into the future."

The derisive roar which greeted this assertion could be heard half a mile away in Belvedere Palace, where former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg was held captive by the new masters of his country.

As Herr Hitler told his 7,000,000 new Austrian subjects to meet their new responsibilities, his officials expunged the Austrian National Government.

After Foreign Minister Wilhelm Wolf relinquished the Austrian Foreign Office to German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, the forestry office became a continuation of Field Marshal Hermann Göring's Department.

The Interior Ministry, War Department and other parts of the Austrian Government were all turned over to German officials.

As far as was known, no officer resigned rather than break his oath of loyalty to former Chancellor Schuschnigg's regime.

Jews Ask League Aid

GENEVA, March 14 (AP)—The Executive Council of the World Jewish Congress appealed yesterday to the League of Nations Council to act as the guarantor of the rights of Austrian Jews under the Treaty of St. Germain.

The appeal, addressed also to "the Governments of civilized nations and world opinion" over the signature of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, called attention to "the tragic fate which results from recent political events and awaits hundreds of thousands of Austrian Jews."

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New Movement Is Under Way To Break Down Age Barriers

(Continued from Page 1)

thinking employees. One objection of some large employers to older workers has been the greater cost of group insurance. The League feels that this can be met by less insurance for older employees or payment by them of higher rates.

Is the condition relative to the employment of persons older than 45 years as serious as the League contends? Perhaps the most authentic analysis of this was the investigation of the Massachusetts Department of Labor into alleged discrimination by employers against persons 45 years of age and older. The Department, which made its report a few weeks ago, obtained information from 3,781 industries that were employing ten or more persons each. Of these, 310 reported that they had no men of 45 or more on their pay rolls and 1,283 stated no women of such ages were working for them.

The Department further learned that one-half of these employers were discriminating "intentionally or unintentionally" against persons of these ages, 40 per cent employing no men and 60 per cent no women of 45 years or older. The Department's survey, however, disclosed that many employers are holding on to older employees, often shifting them to other types of work, and that some were giving consideration to older persons in taking on new employees.

The results of the Massachusetts investigation have had wide circulation and there are indications that other states will prepare to handle the problem of the older worker through investigations of the needs and preparation of educational programs to assist in the creation of a new attitude toward the men and women of advanced experience.

It seems probable that most of those working to protect the jobs of older workers will confine their efforts to the employment of those between the ages of 40 and 65 years of age, or, perhaps, up to 70 years, in some instances. The New York Legislature, though, has just authorized a survey to study the economic status of industrial workers who are 40 or older.

Much good, undoubtedly, will be accomplished by focusing public attention on the attitude of many employers toward older workers and by stressing the excellent reason to find more poised thoughts are to the general personnel of an industry or business. Most of us are acquainted with various media of adult educational effort—public forums, university extension courses, night schools, radio forums and lectures, and so on. This work is closely related to solution of old age defeatism. Prof. William Heard Kilpatrick, of Columbia University, stated in the "Journal of Adult Education" (October, 1929):

"Those in charge of adult education must recognize the broader task and the wider possibilities of education when it is conceived as coextensive with active growing life at any and all ages. A changing civilization gives the continuing need and opportunity for universal continuing education. The outlook and opportunity are greater than most of us have dared to entertain even in imagination. But our times are new and new conceptions are needed, else we fail of our possibilities and even of our necessities."

College Study to Aid Consumer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., March 15 — Students and faculty of Stephens College, a women's junior college here, will establish next fall a consumer's institute, financed by a $1,000,000-dollar endowment from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation and provided with a tentative far-flung research program designed to improve the consumer's position in society.

The institute will study and seek to provide college students and the public at large with reliable information concerning purchase of virtually every consumer need. All sorts of human wants, whether household management, insurance, investments, food, clothing or household furnishings will fall within the scope of the institute's research and study, with the ultimate hope of teaching students better methods for buying everything that is needed in the home.

The project is to be carried on in a gaily-decorated home-like residence adjacent to the college campus, recently purchased and rebuilt by the college at a cost of nearly $30,000. It is the wish of Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., General Motors chairman and founder of the foundation, that the project should be carried on in a home rather than in a series of schoolrooms or offices. He believes that the examples of comfort and good taste which such a setting provides will contribute to the work of the institute in setting forth and improving the consumer's place in society. That aim has been carried out carefully by the college in planning the research project.

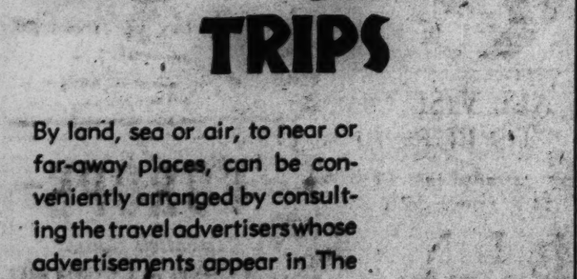
The business of the research project is all but hidden in the artistry of the decorations and the comfort of the furnishings of its home. Typewriters and filing cases are handy, but are brought into view only when needed, and there are huge overstuffed chairs and divans, brilliantly upholstered and grouped about cheerful fireplaces, where the students will do research work which Mr. Sloan and College administrators hope will provide for them, and make available to the public generally, information leading to a more abundant life for the consumer, regardless of how much or how little he may have to spend.

The actual work of teaching in the consumer institute will not begin until next fall, when John M. Cassels, now a member of the faculty of Harvard University, comes here to take active direction of the work, but in the meantime students and faculty members of the college are laying the foundations for the work as Mr. Cassels comes here at least once a month to direct their activities. He is now drafting the program for the institute, but much work remains to be done here in assembling a library of works upon consumer subjects. More than 500 volumes have already been purchased, and copies of all consumer bulletins will be assembled at the library.

Girl students in the institution will not make actual laboratory tests of merchandise, nor will they make purchases in the markets for that purpose, although some work in that direction is already being done by other departments of the College, such as home economics.



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Prize-Winning Canvases by American Artists



"Last of the Wild Horses"
By Frank Mechau, Jr., Winner of the Altman Landscape Prize

Horse and Buggy Days Comment Is Given to Public

(Continued from Page 1)

that their Federal Government shall in the future have no right under any implied power or any court-approved power to enter into a solution of a national economic problem, but that that national economic problem must be decided only by the States?"

Wage Law Decision

Thus President Roosevelt on May 31, 1935. Then, in May, 1936, the Supreme Court ruled the New York Minimum Wage Law unconstitutional, and produced the "no-man's-land" by which it was decided—to paraphrase the above phraseology—that the national economic problem can be decided neither by the Nation nor by the States.

And, following the Presidential election of November, 1936, and the President's court-enlargement plan of February, 1937, the Court's own decisions began to change. By midsummer, 1937, the President's issue as outlined above had been largely resolved. The Court itself gave the "people of this country" the right to cope with their economic problem both by State and Federal legislation. The Washington Minimum Wage Decision reversed the New York Case; the National Labor Relations Act and the Social Security Act were sustained, the doctrine of interstate commerce—so restricted by the NRA decision—was enlarged once more. Legal interpretations had definitely emerged from the "horse-and-buggy" definition on which the President based his comments.

A Constitutional Tip

One other overlooked point in this historic press conference takes on importance today. A reporter said:

"Is there any way of deciding that question (the issue raised by the decision) without voting on a Constitutional Amendment or the passing of one?"

The President replied: "Oh, yes; I think so. But it has got to come in the final analysis." The first part of this reply sounds like a precursor of Mr. Roosevelt's court-packing plan, two years later. For he gives it as his view that the broad problem can be met without a Constitutional Amendment. But the latter part of the reply—though somewhat ambiguous—may be taken to mean that he felt an amendment would be necessary in the end. And that was a conclusion the President refused to draw during the court fight.

There were many other precursors in these conference transcripts. On July 31, 1935, two years in advance of the drive on "Bermuda corporations" and other "family trusts," the President launched into a long criticism of them, which might have been a warning of his ultimate crusade.

Hint of Court Plan

In the last press conference published, Dec. 29, 1936, there are many significant points. One of them is a forerunner of the actual Supreme Court plan, based on the ages of the judges. Some correspondents smelled a rat at that time—the very moment when the President was secretly discussing the project with Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General—and it was in part at least the basis of such advance stories about the court-packing plan as were written in the ensuing five weeks before the project emerged.

The President was asked about his "70-year age limit" by which he declined to appoint district judges over that age. He replied: "That has been an executive prerogative for four years and I don't think I have sent to the Senate the name of any new judge over 60 years old and I think I shall stick to it. It is a pretty good rule."

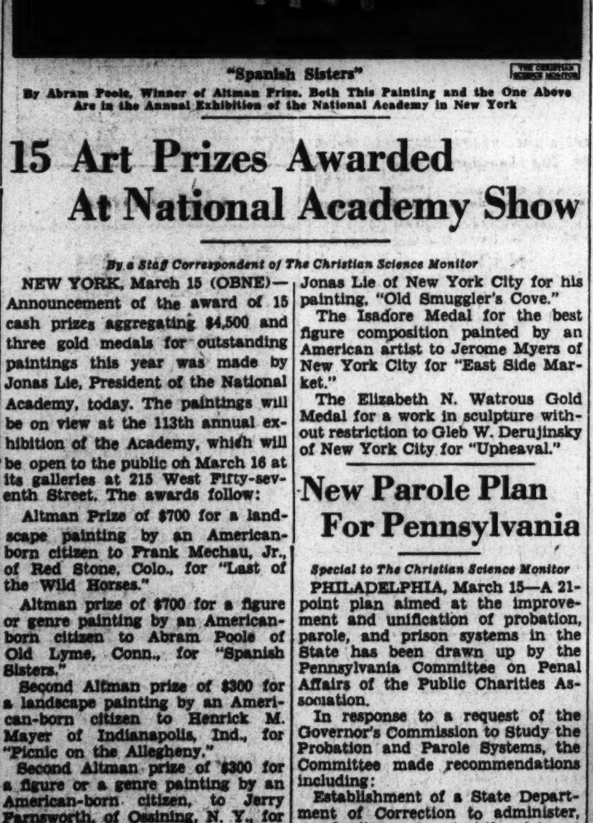
And there was the "tip-off." Few there were who made the most of it. The conference on Feb. 5, when the President announced his actual plan—and perhaps the most sensational of all those he has held—isn't in his present publication plans. That will come after the second four-years are finished—time, tide, and the political fates being willing.

New York Sets Up Board For Beauty Shop Wages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15—Appointment of a Minimum Wage Board in the beauty shop industry was announced by Elmer F. Andrews, Industrial Commissioner, today. The Board will consist of nine members representing the public, employers, and employees, and will begin deliberations immediately.

It is estimated that 12,000 employees will be affected by the work of the new board, the second to be set up since the Minimum Wage Law was passed in 1937.



"Spanish Sisters"
By Abram Poole, Winner of Altman Prize. Both This Painting and the One Above Are in the Annual Exhibition of the National Academy in New York

15 Art Prizes Awarded At National Academy Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15 (OBNE)—Announcement of the award of 15 cash prizes aggregating $4,500 and three gold medals for outstanding paintings this year was made by Jonas Lie, President of the National Academy, today. The paintings will be on view at the 113th annual exhibition of the Academy, which will be open to the public on March 16 at its galleries at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. The awards follow:

Altman Prize of $700 for a landscape painting by an American-born citizen to Frank Mechau, Jr., of Red Stone, Colo., for "Last of the Wild Horses."

Altman prize of $700 for a figure or genre painting by an American-born citizen to Abram Poole of Old Lyme, Conn., for "Spanish Sisters."

Second Altman prize of $300 for a landscape painting by an American-born citizen to Henrick M. Mayer of Indianapolis, Ind., for "Picnic on the Allegheny."

Second Altman prize of $300 for a figure or a genre painting by an American-born citizen, to Jerry Farnsworth, of Ossining, N. Y., for "Enrica."

Edwin Palmer Memorial Prize of $600 for the best marine painting in the exhibition to Hayley Lever of New York City for "Seascape."

Carnegie prize of $300 for the most meritorious oil painting by an American artist, portrait excepted, to Charles S. Chapman of Leonia, N. J., for "Adventure."

Adolph and Clara Obie Prize of $400 for a painting in oil by an American artist to Jon Corbino, of New York City for "Harvest Festival."

Ellin P. Speyer Memorial Prize of $300 for a painting or piece of sculpture portraying an act of humaneness or a painting or piece of sculpture of animals, to Erwin Springweiler of New York City, for his sculpture, "Anteater."

Thomas R. Porter prize of $200 for one of the best portraits in the exhibition to Bernard M. Keyes of Roxbury, Mass., for "Tom McCann."

Helen Foster Barnett prize of $150 for the best piece of sculpture by an artist under 35 who has not previously received a prize, to Lewis Iselin of New York City for "Norse Sea Goddess."

Thomas E. Clarke prize of $125 for the best American figure composition painted in the United States by an American citizen, without limit of age, to Randall Davey of Santa Fe, N. M., for "Goose Hunters."

Isaac N. Maynard prize of $50 for one of the best of two portraits in the exhibition to Sidney Dickinson of New York City for "The Pretty Book."

Julius Hallgarten Prizes of $175, $125, and $75 for three pictures in oil covers painted in the United States by an American citizen under 35, awarded, respectively, to Clyde Singer of Malburn, Ohio, for "Barn Dance"; to Ogden Pleissner of New York City for "South Pass City"; to Robert Weaver of New York City for "Wagon 97."

The Saltus Medal of Merit awarded for either painting or sculpture to Jonas Lie of New York City for his painting, "Old Smuggler's Cove."

The Isadore Medal for the best figure composition painted by an American artist to Jerome Myers of New York City for "East Side Market."

The Elizabeth N. Watrous Gold Medal for a work in sculpture without restriction to Gleb W. Derujinsky of New York City for "Upheaval."

New Parole Plan For Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 15—A 21-point plan aimed at the improvement and unification of probation, parole, and prison systems in the State has been drawn up by the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs of the Public Charities Association.

In response to a request of the Governor's Commission to Study the Probation and Parole Systems, the Committee made recommendations including:

Establishment of a State Department of Correction to administer, standardize, and control the systems; and elimination of the parole functions of institutional trustees, the Pardon Board, and judges, by the setting up of a State Parole Board.

Investment of absolute authority in the State Board to grant paroles to prisoners serving terms of two years or more in State prisons, schools, and local institutions.

Expansion of all services having to do with rehabilitating prisoner, probationer, and parolee, with a State Advisory Probation Service to standardize probation.

Establishment of stronger State control over county prisons, and provision for complete State maintenance of State prisons, industrial schools and regional prison farms, and of all prisoners in local penal institutions.

Conversion of county jails into places of detention for those awaiting trial, and the establishment of separate houses of detention in Philadelphia and other large counties.

Former Buffalo Mayor Indicted for Bribery

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 14 (AP)—Former Mayor George J. Zimmerman was arraigned before Supreme Court Justice George A. Larkin today following his indictment on bribery charges in connection with a $15,000,000 sewer project. He pleaded innocent. Justice Larkin set bond at $20,000.

Also arraigned on charges in connection with the sewer project was James M. Patton, of the Buffalo School Department Supply Division, who pleaded innocent. Justice Larkin imposed sentences on six persons previously indicted in earlier stages of the city affairs investigation.

Social Security Figures

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The Social Security Board announced today that 37,781,710 men and women had applied for account numbers by Feb. 28.

Fascism Driving To Engulf World, Dodd Admonishes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 14—Acceleration of the world-wide drive toward Fascism, unless opposed by a union of democratic states, was envisaged by Dr. William E. Dodd, former United States Ambassador to Germany, speaking at the Town Hall here today. Dr. Dodd urged democracies to hasten co-operation in order to withstand totalitarianism.

"The United States, England, and France should form a league which would draw all smaller democratic nations into a powerful union," he declared. "This must be done soon, possibly within two years, or dictatorships may have spread so far as to make the situation highly embarrassing for democracies."

Referring to the Hitler coup d'etat in Austria, Dr. Dodd stressed that Germany today presented the most solid front of any nation in the world. He inferred that the Nazi Government probably would pursue its policy of aggression.

"The only remedy left is for the democracies to co-operate, first commercially, and then politically," he said. "If the United States, France, and Great Britain, for example, had opposed a solid front to Japanese conquests in China, the war in the Orient could not have endured for three months."

Co-operation among democracies was difficult, Dr. Dodd admitted, blaming munitions makers and sellers of goods for refusal to permit agreements in the interests of world peace. Such forces, he charged, had destroyed the effectiveness of the League of Nations.

Throughout his address, Dr. Dodd stressed the importance of the United States as a member of the international community. It was impossible, he said, to pursue successfully a policy of isolation in the modern world.

"If the United States people do not recognize and show their willingness to co-operate with other nations I can see nothing but failure for democracy in the world, despite 200 years' effort to raise the standards of government," he continued.

The present situation was unlike anything ever before faced by the world, Dr. Dodd held, but he saw its genesis in dislocations caused by the World War. Refusal of the allied powers to deal realistically with the post-war situation, he said, had laid foundations for the rise to power of both Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Hitler.

Hotels

Florida

Fish Assails Linking Trade Treaties With World Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—A charge from Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York that the Hull Reciprocal Trade Pacts have no more connection with world peace than "cheese and chalk" brought rebuttal from Henry F. Grady, Chairman of the Committee for Reciprocity Information at the Anglo-American Trade Agreement hearings today.

Mr. Grady described the principle of trade reciprocity as a "Good Republican doctrine" and defended the "most favored-nation" policy in particular as "good trade sense."

Decrying the frequent issuance of statements from the State Department linking trade agreements and peace, Mr. Fish told the Committee, "Nobody believes that our signing a trade pact with Czechoslovakia will keep that Nation out of war, nor will this agreement with Great Britain, when it comes, affect any decision to go to war."

Putting himself down at the outset of his testimony as opposed to any move to undermine protective tariff policies, Mr. Fish held that the trade agreements should be judged only by their effect on American trade business.

Japanese Automobiles

Mr. Fish's prediction that Japan, profiting by the "most-favored-nation" clause in the various pacts, would be manufacturing and exporting automobiles to the United States within five years, moved Mr. Grady to recall that a Republican, Charles E. Hughes, initiated unconditional "most-favored-nation" treatment in commercial treaties when he was Secretary of State.

"The 'most-favored-nation' policy is not sloppy internationalism, but good trade sense," the Chairman declared. To allay fears of increased Japanese competition, he cited statistics showing that total Japanese trade on concession items in 14 agreements entered into by the United States amounted to only $1,750,000 in 1937.

A controversy over the effect of the Czech trade pact on New England shoe business between A. Manuel Fox, of the U. S. Tariff Commission and Representative Bert Lord (R) of New York, also enlivened the hearing despite Mr. Grady's plea that witnesses confine their testimony to the British Pact.

Calls Shoe Pact Sound

Mr. Lord's protests against increased importations of Czech shoes were met by predictions from Mr. Fox that the shoe industry will enjoy new stability from the pact because competition will be diffused among four types of shoes instead of being concentrated on one, as it has been recently.

"The fundamental theory behind trade treaties is sound, but negotiations should be approached with the utmost caution," Gov. Robert E. Quinn, of Rhode Island, told the Committee in a plea in behalf of the 50 per cent of his State's population, employed in industrial plants.

Representative Arthur B. Jenks (R) of New Hampshire, entered a plea in behalf of a large manufacturer of airplane fabric in his district while Representative Charles W. Tobey, of the same State, advised the Committee to establish peace and contentment at home before seeking it abroad.

The Committee expects to hear the first public testimony in favor of the treaty later from certain farm spokesmen, from shipping interests and the National League of Women Voters. Tomorrow the 20 members will divide into four groups to hear the remainder of the 400 witnesses scheduled to appear.

U. S.-Canadian Trade

OTTAWA, March 15 (CP)—Estimates of the volume of total trade between the two countries affected by the reciprocal arrangements in the Canada-United States Trade Treaty, effective Jan. 1, 1936, were made today in a return made in the House of Commons by Secretary of State Rinfret in answer to questions by C. H. Cahan, Montreal Conservative.

Canada's 1937 exports to the United States were estimated at $459,713,546, and $64,582,861 of these were affected by the duty reductions granted by the United States. This was 14.1 per cent.

Canadian imports from the United States in 1937 were $490,522,020 and items on which duties were reduced came to $69,274,933, or 14.1 per cent.

Trade increased heavily both ways on the productions on which preferences were granted. In 1935 the total Canadian exports of products subsequently affected by the tariff preferences were $35,723,003. Under the preference, exports of these commodities to the United States increased to $59,281,878 in 1936 and $64,582,861 in 1937.

Canadian 1935 imports of United States goods subsequently affected by the treaty were $29,132,174, but they increased to $43,861,410 in 1936 and to $69,274,933 in 1937.

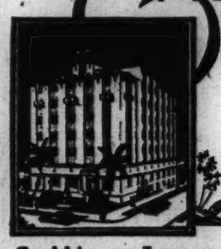
Brazilian Post Changes

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 15 (AP)—Oswaldo Aranha, former Ambassador to Washington, today took over the Brazilian Foreign Affairs Ministry, succeeding Mario Pimentel Brandao, who will take the Washington post.

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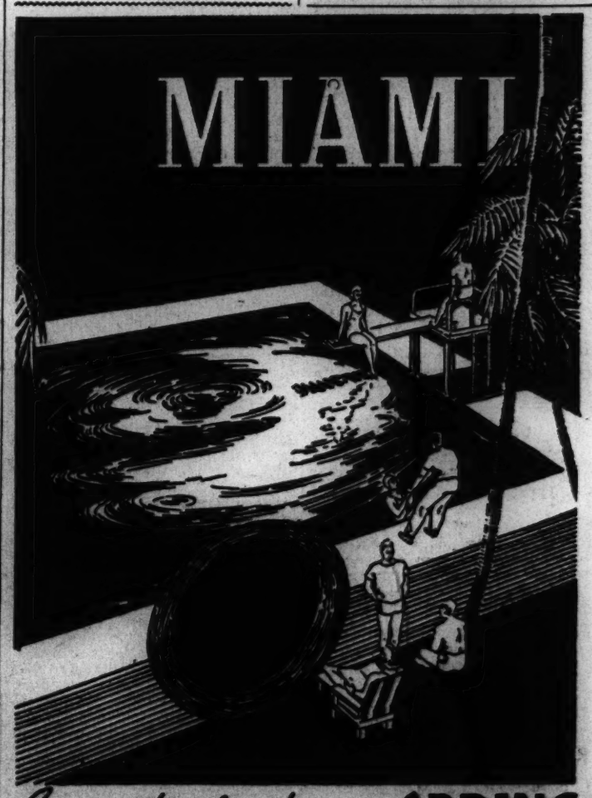


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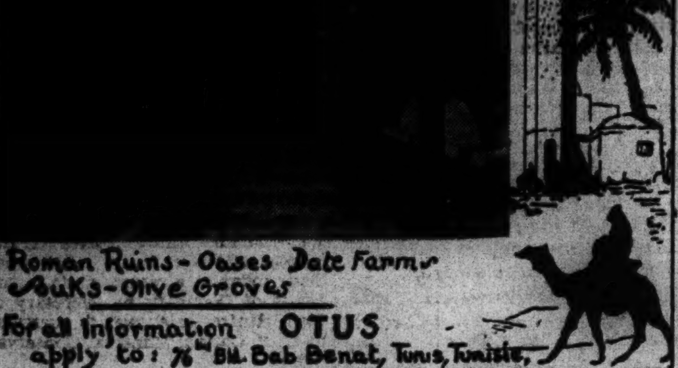
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Mr. Rennett and His Nursery Garden

THE nursery garden, my mother used laughingly to assure me, was to my father as the village shop to me. That, she explained, was where he went to spend his Saturday penny; and, since expeditions to Mr. Rennett and his nursery garden always took place on Saturday mornings, the explanation seemed probable.

My mother noted and remarked upon the Saturday morning signs with a mock severity. These signs I can remember perfectly. My father would stare moodily out of the dining-room window after breakfast. He would wander out and wander in again. Perhaps on the third occasion, he would remain out in the garden, not doing anything but staring at empty spaces or sometimes treading a distance with slow, yard-long steps. At length he would return, hang about, get in my mother's way; and eventually he would say casually: "Think I'll take a stroll—to stretch my legs, you know. Don't seem to be able to settle to anything this morning."

Whereupon my mother would eye him suspiciously and he would shift uncomfortably on his feet. "Anything I can get you in the village, my dear?" he would enquire at length.

Then she would melt. "Oh, be off with you to your precious Mr. Rennett!"

"Mr. Rennett?" he would enquire innocently. "Oh, bless me, now you come to mention it, I do need a couple of dozen tulips for that front bed. I'll drop in on my way home."

♪ ♪ ♪

MY FATHER, OF course, "dropped in" on his way out and did not "drop out" again until about five minutes to one. I invariably accompanied him on these expeditions, for Mr. Rennett and his nursery garden were an appealing partnership.

Mr. Rennett himself was like the gardener in *Alice in Wonderland*. That is to say, he wore a green baize apron and, like a fishmonger, a battered straw hat at all seasons of the year. He was stocky and strong, with hands like the bark of an oak tree. He was the most deliberate human being I have ever known; and he loved his plants, pots, seedlings, cuttings, mould and baby trees with a reverential devotion.

"Ah, good-morning, Rennett," my father would say when, after devious dawdlings through greenhouses, we eventually came upon their owner. It was characteristic of Mr. Rennett that he was always in one of the four farthest corners of his premises. "Good-morning, sir," Mr. Rennett would reply; and then the pair of them would stand for a while in what seemed to me to be completely unprofitable silence.

♪ ♪ ♪

ACTUALLY IT WAS nothing of the kind—it was the rich quiet of men in perfect harmony. My father and Mr. Rennett did not require small talk to preface their comradeship.

My father needed nothing at all, really, not even the tulips for the front bed; though this did not prevent him from spending what seemed to me prodigious sums in Mr. Rennett's nursery garden nearly every Saturday morning. There were, by twelve-forty-five, at least ten shillings' worth of indispensables to be carted home, neatly wrapped in newspaper, and tied with bast.

Most small boys, I suppose, would have been bored by trailing after the pair of them as they grunted together over seedlings, shook young trees, forked up perennials and stared in silence at little bushes. I was not bored. I liked that nursery garden. Best of all, I liked the greenhouses with their characteristic steamy smell, their lushness, the wooden trays of seedlings almost visibly growing, the bold, tender plants which needed their shelter, the yellowing tomatoes, and Mr. Rennett's famous vine which coiled like a company of serpents all over the main "green'us."

♪ ♪ ♪

OUTSIDE THE GREENHOUSES Mr. Rennett became strength personified. His body seemed to grow in breadth and his hands in size as they gripped fork or spade. But, in the greenhouses, he assumed an unbelievable delicacy. "Mr. Rennett," my father explained, "has what they call the 'green hand'; haven't you, Rennett?"

This was the rarest of compliments, to which Mr. Rennett would always reply modestly: "Some 'as it, and some 'asn't, that's what I say."

He fingered plants as lightly as though they were violin strings; he could sweep a greenhouse shelf clear of green weed with a dexterity which defies description. His baby plants were stiff, strong, straight and ordered as ranks of soldiers. "It's a question of pricking 'em at the right time," he would say.

♪ ♪ ♪

WE ALWAYS ENDED up at the potting shed, a dim, earthy cavern full of flower pots, tangles of bast, little flat boxes, piles of old newspaper and heaps of cool-smelling mould. Here, on a shelf, he would lay out my father's selections and wrap each section with a beautiful deliberateness.

Then they would part. "Well, let me know, Rennett, just as soon as those Clarkia are the right height."

"I will, sir—I will."

We always sneaked round through the garden gate when we came home, my father depositing his packages in the tool shed. And, when he spoke musingly of the nice walk he had had, it never somehow occurred to me to give him away.

GORDON GLOVER

Contentment

THERE comes
Into my gate,
On a late spring evening, a boy
Carrying fish from a mountain stream
Stepping lightly, softly whistling.

LENA M. GARDNER

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ANTELOPE AND YOUNG: *A Wood Engraving by Nora S. Unwin*

IN HER wood engraving, "Antelope and Young," the artist depicts far more than the title implies. It is a curious fact that one's first thought, on examining the print, is not so much of the subject itself as of the young days of the year, when a sense of spring comes with the cold, clear light that follows winter; when each blade of grass, coarsened by frosts, stirs with the touch of sunshine; when the stark, worn branches of the hazel are quickly alive with quivering tassels. There is, too, the consciousness of newly awakened brightness, surprising the eye grown accustomed to dull days.

So suggestive of spring is the sensitive movement of the antelope in her tender and almost timid approach, and in the sense of wonderment conveyed in every line as at the discovery of something new and precious, that one might well accept her as a symbol of the season.

Crossing a Valley Of Wonder

BY THE time we had breakfasted, the train had begun the 2500 feet descent into the Tupiza valley (Bolivia), and at once the formlessness of the desert was gone. Slowly we crawled down the steep track, the train twisting like a snake so that always either its head or tail, or both, were in sight from the saloon windows: diving down between steep walls of purple and silver-veined rock, revealing sudden glimpses of valleys from which rugged, spiky crags reached up to us.

"It'll take us all day to cross this valley," said the American in his quiet voice. "We don't make Atocha before nine or ten tonight." . . .

As this great fissure in the desert of the Alti-Plano revealed itself, I could not find coherent expression. I could only look and wonder. Great crags and spears of rock shone purple, bronze, gold, red, emerald and silver in the sun's light, so that at each turn and twist of the train new oubliettes gaped with their shining spears beneath us. And slowly the mountains grew up around us, and the train was like an insect crawling over their bulging spurs, that spread out like the roots of gigantic trees, down into the valley.

"These mountains are full of copper, iron, tin, silver and gold. That's why they shine so!" said the American, and his voice held a quality of pride—as though this valley was a treasure he had not shared until now.

I was a child again, and here was a vivid childhood dream, but multiplied beyond all dreams, a dream that Monte Cristo had conjured, a dream of finding a great cave lined with jewels, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, diamonds. And here it was; but so vast! a cave three hundred miles long, and carved with a grandeur beyond the power or conception of men.

It held us in awe. We didn't know which way to look, wishing to look all ways at once. And as we wound slowly along the floor of the valley, the clear water of a river rippled like a shimmering silver scarf amongst the pepper trees, and the sleek cactus. Suddenly I said:

"But this valley is full of ruins—the ruins of some immense city—there are columns—there is a temple—"

The American laughed softly; gleefully.

"No man could build to this scale. Those pillars are three hundred feet high. That temple wall is a thousand feet—"

But he did not deny that they were columns; that they were temples. . . .

Thick columns of rock, shining bronze and green and purple, stood up over the floor of the valley; buttresses of colossal proportions—that even appeared ornamented with gargoyles—made the mountains into cathedral walls, with spires, perfectly moulded, pricking the pale blue sky.

"It's all erosion," said the American. "Simply the action of water rushing down, dribbling down, through the ages."

But it was almost impossible to believe that this was chance—unless all things are chance. In the heart of the valley smaller columns, fluted and crowned, stood in orderly array Looking down on us from the mountain walls were giant sphinxes, sculptured by the ever-running waters, contoured by the softnesses in the rocks—but why should the softnesses and hardnesses contour them so? Or perhaps there were more misses than hits. It was useless to think. Here and there were mountain slopes with great thews and sinews of rock twisting down into the valleys, splaying out like giant feet holding small villages between the toes.

Slowly the valley grew more and more wonderful. Towers and turrets, buttresses and gargoyles, adorned the shining walls. And twice I saw the whole wall of a red mountain fluted like the pipes of an organ. . . .

I was not colouring these things with my imagination. There they were—cathedrals, organs, temples, turrets and towers gleaming gold, emerald, purple, bronze and silver in the sun. Cathedrals two thousand feet high, crowned with turrets and spires; organs as large as the walls of mighty mountains.

All in this strange world fourteen thousand feet above the sea. We were Lilliputians, and there were Lilliputian towns and villages with red-roofed houses, and mosaic-façaded churches, amidst the pale green pepper trees. And in Tupiza we had time to wander, stretching our legs.

Fat, round babies' faces crowned with knitted caps poked from brilliant coloured blankets on their mothers' backs.

It was dusk when we reached the distant end of the valley and began the long climb up to Atocha, and the desert that stretched unbroken to the great snow peaks of the Western Cordilleras.—From "Land of To-Morrow," by R. W. Thompson. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Such Is the Hospitality Of Kamchatka

NO ONE travelling in Kamchatka, whether he be native or a foreigner, a European or an Asiatic, need have any fear about not finding night-quarters in a village. He may enter any house, haphazard, and propose to stay there until the morrow, and it is unthinkable that he could meet with a refusal so long as the house be not already full of visitors. But we must remember that visits of this kind do not involve much trouble for the hosts. Every traveller carries his bed with him—i. e. his sleeping-sack. This is constructed in oblong form out of three tanned reindeer-skins sewn together. Sleeping-sacks made out of the skins of mountain sheep are still warmer. Wolf-skins are also used, but they are more expensive; the skins of young bears are also used. The hairy side is put inwards, of course. The reason why reindeer-skins are most used is that they are most easily come by, the nomads having large herds of reindeer. In such sacks you can hope to sleep comfortably even when the temperature is down to seventy degrees of frost. . . .

Were the owner of a house to refuse lodging to a stranger he would create a regular scandal—it would be considered a shocking thing, and there would be talk of it all over the neighbourhood. When a snow-storm breaks out while you are staying in a house, you remain on till it has blown over, even if it should last a fortnight. You are hidden to the meals and have your sleeping-place on the floor with the people of the house. When you start again on your journey you express your thanks and take farewell. As a rule your hosts will accept no payment. . . . The Kamchadals and the Russians often restrict themselves to saying adieu when they leave, even if they have paid a visit of a fortnight. They think it unnecessary to say thanks for anything so much to be taken for granted.

Such is the hospitality of Kamchatka. It is one of the finest characteristics of the people there.—Sven Hedenstad, in "Through Kamchatka by Dog-Sled and Skis." (London: Seeley Service. Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Country-Bred

HE STORES rich treasure who is country-bred.
Far keener pleasure than all city thrills—
To push unshrinking through deep, swirling snow—
To walk alone while stars watch overhead—
In little things like these one sees the proof
Of early years of kinship with the hills.

Among those hills, when winter bites the cheek,
When farms and fields lie etched in black and white,
When playful dogs leap through the hedge and light
Soft-footed in the drifts—good neighbors speak
Of how the snow stands two feet deep their way,
And, "Even deeper down our lane," you say.

Now near the city when the new snow falls
There is no restfulness in human talk.
The conversation turns within four walls.
And if one says, "I'm going to the town,"
Some neighbor cries, "But surely you won't walk!"
And damps one's ardor with a puzzled frown.

But never can the country-bred forget
Or lose the blessings of his heritage.
And though he pass long adult years close-tied
In city walls and highways, will he yet
In spirit dwell outside that man-made cage
And walk in freedom down his countryside.

ELIZABETH CHARLES ADAMS

God Reveals Himself

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE FIND that God is revealed to us as we acknowledge Him and deny evil. What a grand task lies in learning to do this! To acknowledge God as ever present and eternal means to murmur no more when difficulties confront us, but to see in apparent adversities joyous opportunities to demonstrate God's loving-kindness and wise provision. It is helpful often to recall the blessings already received so that our love of good shall not wane.

Further, the acknowledgment of God, infinite good, predicates our acknowledgment of all our fellow men as, in reality, God's children. It means that we must behold them as spiritual ideas—perfect as God, the one creator, is perfect. Is there any other way to establish true freedom and friendly terms with the whole world? The more we entertain these basically true thoughts which reflect God, divine Mind, the less will our consciousness be clouded by worldly material thoughts, which rob us so easily not only of our time but also of our peace, and sometimes of our health. Should we not, therefore, venture all on having our thought become constantly more spiritual, so that we may be wedded to divine Love? Only through false thoughts do we hold to the evils which trouble us. But our understanding of God, good, gives us power over them. In the Epistle of James (4:7) it is written, "Resist the devil, and he will flee from you."

Wherein does the secret of Godliness lie? Does not that one possess the key who is ready to say with spiritual understanding and an honest heart, "Not my will, but thine, be done"? What keeps us from yielding humbly to the will of divine Love and thus availing ourselves of "the unlabored motion of the divine energy" of which Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 445 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"? Nothing but spiritual and bountiful blessings can come into our thoughts and our experience if we joyously take the hand of the Almighty, and with childlike trust leave to Him the responsibility for all good. To be sure, this requires sacrifices on our part, but of what do they consist? Must we give up anything that brings us real, genuine joy? That is unthinkable, since God is good. No; on the altar of God, who Himself is Truth, Life, and Love, we lay down only things of a negative nature, and this sacrifice of falsity frees our thought and makes us receptive of higher joys. It brings out in us the true characteristics of spiritual man.

Personal sense has, for example, a special partiality for throwing stones at others. Are we always aware that the disturbance we feel because of others is in the majority of cases attributable to some fault of character which we ourselves have not yet fully overcome? Why do we foolishly and unnecessarily burden ourselves and others with personal criticism? If we fall in any case to affirm good we are acknowledging evil as power. We are being disloyal to God, omnipotent good. Is it not wise to follow the advice:

"Keep before your eyes salvation,
Judgment leave to Him apart
Who can see
In you and me
What lies hidden in the heart"?

In boundless measure God places at the disposal of His children the gifts of Spirit, that we may make use of them. Can it be called a sacrifice to drop the dream-sense in order to gain an ever-truer sense of Life and so improve our daily life? Are we not called to awaken spiritually so as to be free and worthy of sonship in the light of truth? "Have not I commanded thee? Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed: for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest" (Joshua 1:9). Is not the fulfillment of this divine demand a blissful activity, one that is certain of reward?

How grateful we may be to Christian Science which lifts our thought above and beyond the narrowness of human views and expands our vision! God provides for all our needs. This He does by revealing to us the spiritual ideas which meet these needs. Jesus said (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

When we faithfully resist temptation as we are taught to do in Christian Science, we unremittingly endeavor to understand and love our neighbor, and cast all our care on God. Then the inner voice speaks to us as of yore (Exodus 3:5), "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." Spiritual peace thus gains admittance to our hearts, and we see clearly how God reveals Himself to all who are receptive.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Gott offenbart sich

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIR finden, daß uns Gott in dem Maße offenbar wird, wie wir Ihn anerkennen und das Böse verneinen. Was für eine große Aufgabe doch schon darin liegt, dies tun zu lernen! Gott als immer gegenwärtig und ewig anerkennen, heißt nicht mehr murren, wenn uns Schwierigkeiten entgegentreten, sondern in scheinbaren Widerwärtigkeiten freudige Gelegenheiten erblicken, Gottes liebevolle Güte und weise Fürsorge zu beweisen. Es ist hilfreich, bereits empfangener Segnungen recht oft zu gedenken, um unsere Liebe zum Guten nicht erkalten zu lassen.

Ferner bedingt die Anerkennung Gottes, des unendlich Guten, daß wir auch anerkennen, daß alle unsere Mitmenschen in Wirklichkeit Gottes Kinder sind. Es bedeutet, daß wir sie als geistige Ideen sehen müssen, die so vollkommen sind wie Gott, der eine Schöpfer. Gibt es einen andern Weg, zu wahrer Freiheit und zum Einvernehmen mit der ganzen Welt zu gelangen? Je mehr wir diese wahren Grundgedanken beherbergen, die Gott, das göttliche Gemüt widerspiegeln, desto weniger ist unser Bewußtsein getrübt durch weltliche materielle Gedanken, die uns so leicht nicht nur unsere Zeit, sondern auch unsern Frieden und unsere Gesundheit rauben. Sollten wir daher nicht alles daransetzen, unser Denken immer geistiger werden zu lassen, damit wir mit der göttlichen Liebe vermählt werden können? Nur durch falsches Denken halten wir an den Übeln fest, die uns zu schaffen machen. Aber unser Verständnis Gottes, des Guten, gibt uns Macht über sie. Im Briefe des Jakobus (K. 4, 7) steht geschrieben: „Widerstehet dem Teufel, so flieht er von euch".

Was ist nun das Geheimnis der Gottseligkeit? Besitzt nicht der den Schlüssel, der bereit ist, mit geistigem Verständnis und ehrlichen Herzens zu sagen: „Nicht mein, sondern dein Wille geschehe"? Was hält uns davon ab, uns demütig dem Willen der göttlichen Liebe zu ergeben und uns dadurch „das mühelose Wirken der göttlichen Energie" zunutze zu machen, wovon Mary Baker Eddy auf Seite 445 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt? Nichts als geistige und reiche Segnungen kann in unser Denken und in unsere Erfahrung kommen, wenn wir freudig die Hand des Allmächtigen ergreifen und Ihm mit kindlichem Vertrauen die Verantwortung für alles Gute überlassen. Gewiß fordert dies Opfer von uns; aber worin bestehen diese? Müssen wir irgend etwas aufgeben, was uns wirkliche, echte Freude bereitet? Das ist nicht denkbar, da Gott das Gute ist. Nein, auf dem Altar Gottes, der selber die Wahrheit, das Leben und die Liebe ist, legen wir nur Dinge verneinender Art nieder. Und dieses Opfern des Unechten befreit unser Denken und macht uns für höhere Freuden empfänglich. Es fördert die wahren Kennzeichen des geistigen Menschen ans Licht.

Der persönliche Sinn wirft z. B. mit besonderer Vorliebe Steine auf andere. Sind wir uns immer bewußt, daß das, was uns an anderen stört, meist einem Charakterfehler zuzuschreiben ist, den wir selber noch nicht völlig überwunden haben? Warum belasten wir uns und andere törichter- und unnötigerweise mit persönlichem Richten? Wenn wir in irgend einem Fall versäumen, das Gute zu bejahen, anerkennen wir das Böse als Macht, und wir sind Gott, dem allmächtigen Guten, untreu. Ist es nicht weise, den Rat zu befolgen:

„Laß das Heil nicht aus den Augen,
Und laß richten Ihn allein,
Der bei dir und mir kann schauen
In des Herzens tiefsten Schrein"?

In unbegrenztem Maße stellt Gott Seinen Kindern die Gaben des Geistes zur Verfügung, damit wir von ihnen Gebrauch machen. Ist es ein Opfer zu nennen, wenn wir den Sinnentraum aufgeben, um einen immer wahreren Sinn des Lebens zu erlangen und so unser tägliches Leben zu verbessern? Sind wir nicht berufen, geistig zu erwachen, um frei zu sein und würdig der Sohnschaft im Lichte der Wahrheit? „Siehe, ich habe dir geboten, daß du getrost und freudig seist. Laß dir nicht grauen und entsetze dich nicht; denn der Herr, dein Gott, ist mit dir in allem, was du tun wirst" (Jos. 1, 9). Ist die Erfüllung dieser göttlichen Forderung nicht eine segensreiche Tätigkeit, die ihres Lohnes gewiß ist?

Wie dankbar wir doch der Christlichen Wissenschaft sein können, die unser Denken über die Enge menschlicher Ansichten emporhebt und unsern Blick erweitert! Gott sorgt für alle unsere Bedürfnisse, indem Er uns die geistigen Ideen offenbart, die diesen Bedürfnissen abhelfen. Jesus sagte (Matth. 6, 33): „Trachtet am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit, so wird euch solches alles zufallen".

Wenn wir gewissenhaft der Versuchung widerstehen, wie wir es in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gelehrt werden, dann bemühen wir uns unablässig, unsern Nächsten zu verstehen und zu lieben, und wir werfen alle unsere Sorge auf Gott. Dann spricht wie vor alters die innere Stimme zu uns (2. Mose 3, 5): „Zieh deine Schuhe aus von deinen Füßen; denn der Ort, darauf du stehst, ist ein heilig Land!" So findet geistiger Friede Einlaß in unser Herz, und wir sehen klar, wie Gott sich allen, die empfänglich sind, offenbart.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Bluebonnets

A BED of bluebonnets in a botanical garden!
I stood beside it staring. A bed!
I was beside a sea that rolled and billowed in blueness!
A wind-swept sea bounded only by the distant horizon,
a sea flecked with carmine dew at sunrise,
rivalling in fragrance the perfume of Grasse,
and splashed with gold at evening.
I sailed and sailed upon that sea;
I felt the wind upon my face;
I saw mesquites marching across the plains like plumed knights of old;
I sailed upon that sea until men and time and space were not.

"Pardon, but this is closing hour."

Reluctantly I left, but with a yearning glance at the bed of bluebonnets,
and with a pitying look for him who believed that doors *could* be closed!

EDITH HILL, CARNES

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1938 **

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School Age Up To 16 Forecast For Bay State

Two-Year Increase in Compulsory Law Is Expected

More Teachers

Bigger High Schools and Faculties Seen Needed If Law Is Passed

The compulsory school age in Massachusetts is expected to be raised from 14 to 16 by the Legislature this year.

With the Joint Committee on Education believed favorable to the plan and former opposition stated by Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, to be withdrawn, sponsors of the bill jubilantly forecast its passage today.

If adopted, it will mean two more years of schooling for every boy and girl brought up in the State. It will mean larger high schools and more teachers and a body of citizens generally more educated.

The Joint Committee on Education heard advocates of the bill at a public hearing in the Statehouse today, one of whom pointed out he had been urging its passage for 28 years.

No Opposition Voiced

Legislative and civic leaders urged passage of the measure today, and none appeared at the hearing to oppose it. Even the usual delegation of superintendents from small school districts, claiming they "couldn't afford to give more education," was absent.

Mr. Taylor told the Committee that elements formerly opposed to the bill have now withdrawn their disapproval. "Every interested group is now in favor," he declared. "The only opposition is from chiselers and fly-by-night manufacturers who wish to employ child labor."

The Joint Committee, four of whose members also served on the special commission of the 1937 Legislature, which urged two years' additional schooling for the boys and girls of this State, were praised by those who appeared at the meeting this morning.

One of Few at 14

The special commission, headed by Senator Albert Cole (R), of Lynn, who also is chairman of the Education Committee, made its special task the smoothing out of the compulsory education bill to remove objections of its former opponents.

Massachusetts is one of a very few States which still restrict free schooling to those under 14 years of age, and annual efforts to raise the age limit have been defeated in recent years only by narrow margins. The bill last year passed the House, but was defeated on third reading in the Senate.

"By building an intelligent future voting population, we would provide the best bulwark against dictatorships of the kind that now fetter Europe," Mrs. Earl G. Latham of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters told the committee.

Filed First Bill

Recalling that he had filed the first bill to raise the age limit to 16, in 1910, Representative Charles H. Morrill (D) of Haverhill, said that at that time "even labor was divided on the subject, but now it is 100 per cent for the proposal."

Members of both major parties gave their endorsement to the plan. Representative Ralph V. Clampit (R) of Springfield; Representative John J. Kerrigan (D) of Fall River, and Representative Charles W. Hedges (R) of Quincy, members of the special commission which drafted the bill, indicated their support. They also serve on the Joint Legislative Committee.

Among speakers at today's hearing in behalf of the two-year added education were: John H. Reynolds, legislative agent of the Massachusetts State Council of Teachers Unions; Michael J. Downey, representing the Boston School Committee; Miss Anne C. Hoag, representing the Massachusetts Parent Teachers Association; Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler of Needham; Hugh Nixon of the Massachusetts Civic League, and Miss Beatrice Stone of the Massachusetts Child Council.

State University Plan Wins Threefold Backing

In Boston Today

Socialist Party Indorses Move

Youth had its say in the cause of higher education today at the Statehouse and found backing for the project of a State university in the Socialist Party, the State spokesman for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and the Massachusetts State Council of Teachers' Unions.

Before the Legislative Committee on Education, several young persons, college students, urged the passage

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Cahill Leads Town Protest

Speaker of the House of Representatives Horace T. Cahill headed a group of some fifty Braintree, Mass., residents and officials who appeared before the Public Utilities Commission today to protest the proposed abandonment of the East Braintree station by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad under the schedule petitioned for March 27.

Mr. Cahill contended that the railroad received approximately $50,000 a month from East Braintree in freight revenues and that 500 commuters use the facilities of the road. He told the Commission that Braintree was predominantly a railroad town and that there was no reason for any antagonism toward the road. He said the station should not be abandoned.

Henry W. Crady, Town Counsel of Braintree, offered a petition signed by 500 residents protesting the abandonment. He said 425 of the signers used the trains daily. When a road carries 300 to 500 passengers daily, he said, it is not justified in abandoning that station. He pointed out that the 6:05 p. m. train was the last one leaving Boston for Braintree Highlands, and that the line would have three trains daily instead of 15.

A. H. Seaver, New Haven traffic passenger manager, denied at yesterday's hearing that the curtailment would isolate Cape Cod. He said the New England Transportation Company will operate busses whose schedule will correspond to the trains eliminated. Mr. Seaver added that under the proposed timetable, Woods Hole and Hyannis will be served by three northbound and three southbound trains on a faster running time.

Princesses Rival Show in Theater

Not all the stars at the Shubert Theater last night were on the stage side of the footlights. With white ermine coats, and flowers in their hair, King Zog's three Albanian sisters, Myzejen, Ruhie, and Maxhide drew all eyes to one of the boxes.

They created a stir when they entered the theater with their entourage. Since they refused to see "You Never Know" as guests of the theater, the manager decided to donate the money paid for their tickets to the Red Cross.

The three Princesses had anticipated a back-stage visit to Clifton Webb after the show, but curious crowds gathering around the box made it necessary for them to fight their way straight from the theater on the arms of their bodyguards.

The visit to the theater followed a dinner in the Ritz Carlton. Earlier in the day they received the Rev. Nicholas Christopher, Pastor of the Albanian Orthodox Holy Trinity Church in South Boston, who came to the United States more than 50 years ago. Two Boston-born Albanian children accompanied the pastor and gave the Princesses a large basket of yellow jonquils, purple and blue hyacinths, red roses and pink and white carnations.

The sisters have done some shopping since coming here. Among other things they purchased 42 pairs of shoes and some sport clothes.

Boston Helped By I. C. C. Ruling

Another step toward securing for the Port of Boston a large volume of extra freight traffic that formerly was handled through Long Island Sound ports was taken today when the Interstate Commerce Commission granted permission to waive the "long and short haul" clause of the Interstate Commerce Commission Act. Announcement to this effect was made this afternoon by the Boston Port Authority.

The extra business is the movement of import freight at New York by a differential route to Canada and the Midwest and is estimated by the Port Authority to amount to about 100,000 tons annually. The business formerly was handled by the defunct New England Steamship Company.

Under the proposed plan, the Ocean Steamship Company (Savannah Line) would pick up the freight at New York and bring it to Boston for shipment by rail to Canada and the Midwest. The rate would be lower than is charged on the direct route from New York to the Middle West.

The Boston Port Authority estimates that rail-carriers involved will take steps to publish the necessary rates at an early date. The question of approving the basis of these rates is before the presidents of New England and trunk-line carriers. If they approve, the Savannah Line will be able to start within a few weeks handling the extra cargo above what it now has in the New York to Boston service. The chief benefit to the Port of Boston would be the extra work provided to longshoremen, truckers and railroads.

Two Bay State Strikes Settled

Settlement of labor disputes at the J. B. Blood Company, Lynn, Mass., grocers, and Walter Baker & Co., Inc., Boston chocolate manufacturers, was announced by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration today.

About 80 truck drivers, helpers and warehousemen of the Lynn grocery firm, which also has stores in Salem and Malden, Mass., returned to work after a week-old strike when the company agreed to rescind individual contracts with the men, according to Harold R. Donahue, attorney for the Chauffeurs Union of the American Federation of Labor.

Terms of a collective contract between the men and company will be negotiated within the next 10 days, to be retroactive to March 15, Mr. Donahue added.

The Walter Baker firm, one of the oldest in Massachusetts, granted recognition to an A. F. of L. union, granted increased pay for the evening and night shifts, and agreed to a joint Labor Relations Committee to settle all grievances, Samuel Silverman, attorney for the firm, announced. It employs about 700 persons. The Union recently won a collective-bargaining election at the plant.

Court Admits 58 to Practice

Spring term opened in the Federal District Court today.

Fifty-five men and three women were admitted to practice by Judges Hugh D. McLellan and George C. Sweeney. In the number were Daniel Bloomfield, Secretary of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Robert B. Fielding, son of Henry Fielding, former Assistant Attorney General and former District Attorney for Suffolk County.

Frederick W. Browne of Hingham, Mass., was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury for the next three months.

Past and Present Join Hands in Vermont



Drawn by F. Wenderoth Saunders.

Covered Bridge of the Type Favored by Earlier Generations

It Still Finds a Place in the Green Mountain State Near Modern Steel Spans Across Lake Champlain

Fight to Repeal Legal Gaming To Be Hard Fought

Aroused by the effect of legalized gambling on Massachusetts' economic and moral status, business men, clergymen and leaders of civic organizations were preparing today for the opening tomorrow of the campaign to wipe out horse and dog racing betting in this State.

The campaign actually will get under way before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs tomorrow when a hearing will be held on two initiative petitions calling for repeal of horse and dog racing, two bills for repeal of both forms of racing, one bill calling for repeal of horse racing only, and two bills seeking repeal of dog racing only.

Major interest is centered upon the initiative petitions calling for repeal of horse and dog race betting. If the Legislature turns down these proposals, the filing of at least 5,000 additional voter signatures will place the issue on the ballot in November, 1938. On ordinary bills legislative action is final.

Backed by Prominent Men

Leading the repeal forces will be Dr. Edwin W. Hadley, president of the New England Anti-Gambling Association and Northeastern University law professor. The association filed one of the two initiative petitions. Its petition was signed by a group of prominent men, including Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President emeritus of Harvard University; the Rev. Dr. C. Gordon Brownville, Pastor of Tremont Temple; Charles C. Cabot, Secretary of the Boston Bar Association, and Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston. Dr. Hadley hopes that Dr. Lowell and Mr. Parkman, among others, will speak at the hearing.

Backers of the Association's initiative petition expect the Legislature will vote against repeal and already are making plans for collecting the necessary 5,000 additional signatures in the allotted time between July 15 and Aug. 15. A similar petition failed in 1936 when the backers made no effort to obtain the additional signatures, thus giving strength to the rumor that the petition was merely a decoy designed to block repeal efforts.

Dr. Hadley has repeatedly announced no such result will be forthcoming in 1938.

Springfield Group Active

The other 1938 initiative petition was filed by a group represented by David F. Sibley, Boston lawyer. The group has not been as active as the New England Anti-Gambling Association during the past few months.

Association officials hope to attract

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Northern Champlain Bridge Problems Seen Nearing End

Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 15—Problems of the Commission in charge of constructing a $585,000 bridge across Missisquoi Bay in northern Lake Champlain seem to be nearing a solution that will permit opening of the bridge for traffic within the next few weeks.

The possibility hinges on the success or failure of a trip to New York City by Emery A. Melendy, Chairman of the Public Works Board. Mr. Melendy will propose to the American Surety Company that it accept notes of the Commission for outstanding bills.

If it does, the Federal Government has indicated it will pay to the Commission $47,000 still due on the bridge account. It is expected the Public Works Board, with the same personnel as the State Highway Board, will stand behind the Commission's notes.

Completion of the structure, which extends from West Swanton in Franklin County to East Alburgh on the island county of Grand Isle, has been held up for lack of $65,000 needed by the Commission to pay outstanding bills. Failure to meet this obligation has prevented payment of $49,000 still due from the Federal Government.

Charges of "gross inefficiency," brought against the Commission by two special investigators appointed by Gov. George D. Aiken, brought refutation from the Commission, but did not lessen the public demand that "something be done" to assure opening of the toll bridge for traffic before summer tourist travel begins.

Except for approaches, the bridge is ready for traffic. If the Commission's financial difficulties are solved, it will be possible to open the bridge by the middle of May.

Ski Contests Sought

A bid for international ski-jumping championship competitions next winter has been made by the Brattleboro Outing Club, it has been announced by President Robert L. Billings. Improvements in the Club's 60-meter hill, where the national meet was held last month, are contemplated, Mr. Billings said, and these would tend to favor longer jumps. Permanent improvements on the hill during the past year have cost approximately $1,500.

While the attendance at the national meet was not so large as expected, the event showed a profit of about $300, according to Mr. Billings.

'Gas' Tax Gains

State Motor Vehicle Department officials have estimated that Vermont gained approximately $158,000 in gasoline tax revenue, and will gain more, as a result of changing the date of automobile registration from Jan. 1 to April 1.

A comparison of receipts for January, 1938, with those for the same month in 1935 before the registration date was changed, showed an increase of about $54,000. On the basis of increased sales, using 20 cents as the average price a gallon, oil companies sold about $280,000 more gasoline in Vermont last January than in the same month of 1935.

The record of income received by the Department during past years shows that revenue received in January, 1938, was the largest for any month in the Department's history, in spite of depressed business conditions.

Labor Program

Vermont's new branch of Labor's Non-Partisan League has announced support of a legislative program calling for establishment of a State Department of Labor and numerous changes in the State's labor laws.

The branch, organized last week in Barre, by delegates representing unions of the American Federation of Labor and Committee for Industrial Organization, elected Frank J. Manning of Bennington, President, and Allen Raycraft of Barre, and T. M. Newcombe of Bennington, Executive Vice-President and Secretary, respectively.

Education Shift Appears Slated In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 15—Resignation of Ernest W. Butterfield, Commissioner of Education, after nearly eight years as the head of Connecticut's Department of Education, will be announced soon, it was learned today in authoritative quarters.

The resignation is expected to be at the request of the State Board of Education and follows pressure on the Board for Dr. Butterfield's removal that originated in the 1937 session of the General Assembly. A cumulative series of legislative episodes built up opposition to the Education Department to such a point that few of its measures secured approval.

Reports in the legislative halls that the Board of Education would have to appoint a new Commissioner before the attitude of hostility changed is borne out by developments this week.

Formerly Commissioner of Education in New Hampshire, and nationally known among educators, Dr. Butterfield during his term in Connecticut has led in the expansion of trade schools, tightening of certification requirements for teachers and superintendents and development of teacher-training from a two-year course to a four-year course of college grade.

It was teacher-training expansion that brought his first conflict with the General Assembly. Both the Commissioner and the Board incurred enmity by the policy, now abandoned, of building up one four-year teachers' college at New Britain, in the central part of the State, and continuing other normal schools as three-year institutions. A solid block of Legislators from the neighborhoods of the three-year normal schools fought the Board through the 1935 and 1937 sessions, and in 1937 passed a law making all the schools four-year teachers' colleges.

Hartford Legislators harried the Board and Commissioner because of a dispute over eligibility of Michael D. Fox as a teacher in Hartford schools. Appointed with the backing of the City's Democratic Mayor, T. J. Spellacy, Mr. Fox was held by the State Board of Education to lack a proper certificate for his position. The Board held up enumeration grants to Hartford for two years, totaling $140,000, because it refused to certify that the schools had been conducted "according to law" while Mr. Fox was allowed to teach.

Mayor Tobin Seeks To Increase Control Over City Finances

Funding Bill Introduced in Legislature Would Give Mayor Power to Slash Budgets of Independent Municipal Departments

$9,000,000 Bond Issue Asked To Restore Credit of City

The Mayor of Boston, now in control of less than half the expenditures of the City, would be made more nearly a City Manager and be given authority over the finances of three fourths of the City Government in a proposal laid before the Legislature by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today.

A sweeping extension of the Mayor's powers to include the budgets and expenditures of many departments and boards, now independent, is provided in the funding bill filed formally by Mayor Tobin, it was learned on high Statehouse authority.

Among Departments that would be brought for the first time by Mr. Tobin's measure under the Mayor's financial sway would be the School Committee, Police Department, County Offices, Finance Commission, and Licensing Board, an informed student of the proposal stated.

Heretofore the Mayor has had control of only about 44 per cent of the total expenses incurred by the City, but if the proposed bill is passed as written, he will be given control of about 77 per cent, according to reliable estimates.

Direct Control

The School Committee budget amounts to over 21 per cent of the total expenditures of the City; the Police, Fin Com and Licensing Board account for about 7 per cent and the County a little over 4 per cent. All these will come under direct control of the Mayor under the sweeping proviso, Section 7 of the proposed law.

Expressed in dollars, whereas the Mayor now has actual control of only about $36,500,000 yearly, he will have control of approximately $63,300,000, an increase of about $26,800,000—according to 1936 City of Boston appropriation figures.

City officials close to Mayor Tobin have informed authorities at the State House that the Mayor regards this section of the bill as of the greatest importance to his plans for introducing economies and new methods of departmental operation, long needed at City Hall. Without control over these other Boards and Departments, whose expenditures represent roughly 32 per cent of the City's annual total, the Mayor will be very substantially blocked in his economy and reform efforts, it is represented.

Important Step

Thus, although this section of the funding bill was not discussed in the Mayor's statement of the bill when it was filed late yesterday, it is regarded as perhaps the most important step he has taken since the appointment of Richard Whitcomb as efficiency expert and adviser at City Hall.

Asked why no mention of this section was made yesterday as the bill was filed, the Mayor's office declared that the City's chief need at present is to have the authorization to issue $9,000,000 in bonds to retire tax-anticipation notes which mature within a few weeks. The measure relating to control in the School, Police and County budgets is incidental to the funding proposal, the Mayor's spokesman said.

Section 7, that part of the funding bill relating to expenditure or budget control, reads as follows:

> Notwithstanding the provisions of any general or special law, from and after the effective date of this Act, and in each fiscal year to and including the fiscal year 1941, all appropriations made under authority of law for any purpose authorized by law, the expenditure of which is required to be met with funds from the Treasury of the City of Boston, exclusive of assessments on account of the State tax . . . shall be subject to the approval of the Mayor. . . .

Tobin Reputation

It is regarded as important that this bill shall be effective only during Mayor Tobin's Administration. It does not give such power to any future Mayor. Whether or not the Legislature would grant the Mayor this important power is of course unknown at present, but observers at the Statehouse point out that many Legislators are convinced Mayor Tobin is trying to do a good job at City Hall, that he is trying to live up to campaign promises. Therefore, this section of the bill will carry weight, it is held, because of the Mayor's reputation of reliability.

The bill will come first before the Joint Rules Committee of the Legislature and the first question will be upon suspension of the rules to admit it in the present session. This Committee meets tomorrow and because of the emergency nature of the bill it is expected to be admitted without delay.

Then the bill will be referred to the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance which will consider and report on it to the Legislature. It will then come up for passage in the regular procedure. Action on the measure is expected to be swift because it is understood the City needs money from the sale of the proposed bonds to meet tax-anticipation notes which fall due within a few weeks.

Long Preparation

For some weeks the bill has been in preparation at City Hall with both State and City leaders being called into consultation on its provisions. Although it is technical in substance and not yet outlined in

(Continued on Page 16, Column 2)

Boston Passport Business Brisk During 1937

Regardless of war threats in portions of the world, Americans continue to travel in foreign countries. From the local passport agent of the United States Department of State, H. H. Bolds, located on the tenth floor of Boston's Federal Building, it is learned that citizens of Massachusetts are still journeying to the four corners of the earth for pleasure, business, and education.

During the year 1937 the Department of State issued 168,016 passports to Americans for foreign travel, according to the Department's latest report. Another 40,862 persons traveled on these passports as wives or minor relatives. These figures do not, however, tell the whole story, as passports are not required for Americans traveling to Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Bermuda and most West Indian countries.

Massachusetts residents receiving passports totaled 7,023 or 4.18 per cent of last year's total. But Massachusetts might logically claim a higher rating because of the great number of students who are in educational institutions in the State for the greater part of the year, but whose passports are credited to the States where their families reside.

Better Last Year

The Massachusetts showing for last year was about 1000 better than for the previous year, although the percentages of the years' totals remained about the same. But when compared with the years 1934 and 1935, the last two years have slumped considerably. In 1934 and 1935 Massachusetts could claim 6.53 per cent and 6.50 per cent, respectively, of the State Department's passports issued or renewed. In the heyday of 1929 the figure was slightly less, 6.34 per cent,—although of course the total issued was much higher, 12,479 out of a total for the country of 196,930.

The local Bureau did its best business last year during the months of May and June, more than 21,000 passports each month being issued or renewed. December was the poorest month with only 303 passports to its credit. Weather, war and recession all helped pull the figures down. This year's January figure, 263, is an improvement, but is considerably below the 336 of the preceding January. There is obviously a cyclical as well as a seasonal swing to the passport business—the seasonal following the calendar, with the cyclical movement sticking close to the ups and downs of business activity.

Occupation Listed

On the passport applications there is a space for the listing of occupation. Leading the list is that of "housewife," which accounts for more than 15 per cent of the passports or renewals issued. Second comes "students," with "skilled labor" and "teachers" following. Together "students" and "teachers" account for about one-fifth of all passports issued. About half of the 168,000 applicants indicated that they were traveling for pleasure. Approximately a third registered as being on family business.

The Government's figures verify what everyone believed to be true—namely that most persons getting passports are bound for Western Europe. About 85 per cent of the passports or renewals were issued to individuals heading for England, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and the Low Countries. Eastern Europe accounted for about 10 per cent, with the Far East registering slightly higher. Recently, however, the Japanese are about the only nationals doing any traveling in China.

Latin America is becoming an increasingly attractive field for travel to Americans. Eight per cent of the passports last year were issued for Latin American travel and the trend is up for "down under." By special permission persons taking this winter's "Normandie" cruise to South America were not required to have passports—on understanding that they stayed with the party. These tourists therefore do not show up in the State Department's figures.

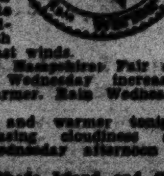
Becomes Habit

Traveling becomes something of a habit according to the official figures. Of the 168,000 passports issued or renewed, about 405 were renewals. Also, as passports are good for two years, the number traveling

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and occasionally overcast with slowly rising temperature, lowest temperature in the lower 30's tonight; Wednesday cloudy and somewhat warmer, probably with rain beginning by late Wednesday; moderate to fresh easterly to southeast winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and warmer tonight. Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer. Rain Wednesday night.

Vermont: Fair and warmer tonight. Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer. Rain Wednesday afternoon or night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair with slowly rising temperature tonight. Wednesday increasing cloudiness with rising temperature followed by rain beginning late Wednesday afternoon or night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast shifting to east or southeast winds over the south and central portions, and moderate north shifting to southeast winds over the extreme north portion and fair weather tonight becoming overcast Wednesday; rain over the south portion by Wednesday night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda	[illegible]	[illegible]	New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]	Norfolk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Helena	[illegible]	[illegible]	Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Los Angeles	[illegible]	[illegible]	San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miami	[illegible]	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 15.
B—Minimum, March 14.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:49 p. m.; height 10.4 feet. Wednesday, 11:13 a. m.; height [illegible] feet. Light all vehicles by 6:26 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, Watertown, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Shubert—"You Never Know," musical comedy by Cole Porter. Starring Lupe Velez, Clifton Webb and Libby Holman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—"Spring Thaw," by Clare Kummer. Starring Roland Young. Staged by Arthur Hopkins, and presented by Max Gordon. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

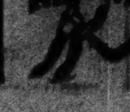
Majestic—"Brothers Ashkenazi," adapted from I. J. Singer's novel. Presented by Edwin A. Relkin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

University—Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell in "Rosalie." 3:30, 5:45, 9:10. Also "Borrowing Trouble," with the Jones Family. 1:30, 4:50, 8:14. Tomorrow: Carole Lombard and William Powell in "My Man Godfrey." Also "Berkeley Square" with Leslie Howard.

State and Orpheum—Joan Crawford and Spencer Tracy in "Mannequin." Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:30, 7:05, 10:20. Also "Penitentiary," with Walter Connolly, Jean Parker and John Howard. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 8:55.

South Boston Theater—



"Stockholm," Robert Benchley in "A Night at the Movies," "Winter Sports Parade," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Boston—"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 12:07, 3:36, 7:15, 9:55. Stage Show: Sibyl Bowman, Monroe & Grant, and Frieda Sullivan.

Exeter—"The Shadow," with Charles Quigley and Rita Hayworth. 2:05, 4:55, 7:45. Also Sonja Henie in "Happy Landing." 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Brookline Village—"Carnival Queen." 2:05, 6:10, 8:20. Also "Tovarich," featuring Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

Uptown—"International Settlement," with Dolores Del Rio. 3:35, 6:25, 8:45. Also Sonja Henie in "Happy Landing." 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Tremont—"Prisoner of Zenda," with Ronald Colman and Madeline Carroll. Also "Cartoon Carnival."

Fine Arts—"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 3:10, 4:40, 7:20, 9:50. Also "The River," 1:35, 4:10, 6:50, 9:20. Tomorrow: "Princess Tam Tam," featuring Josephine Baker.

Scollay and Modern—"The Big Broadcast of 1938," featuring W. C. Fields, Martha Raye, Dorothy Lamour and others. Both theaters, 11:30 a. m., 3:50, 6:25, 9:50. Also "Of Human Hearts," with Walter Huston, James Stewart and Guy Kibbee. Both theaters: 9:35 a. m., 1:00, 4:35, 8:35.

Coolidge Corner—"Big Town Girl," with Claire Trevor, Donald Woods and Alan Dinehart. 2, 5:05, 8:12. Also Sonja Henie, in "Happy Landing." 3:34, 6:30, 9:40.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—Paul Muni and Luise Rainer in "The Good Earth." Also Jimmy Fidler's Personality Parade. 2:30 and 7:45.

Hub—"Trail of the Lonesome Pine," with Sylvia Sidney, Fred MacMurray and Henry Fonda. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Waikiki Wedding," with Bing Crosby, Martha Raye and Shirley Ross. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Repertory and Medford Square—Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie in "Wake Up and Live." Also "That Man's Here Again," with Hugh Herbert. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—"Bringing Up Baby," starring Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10:10. Stage Show: "Everybody Swing," with Sylvia Froos, Diamond Bros., and 12 Aristocrats.

Metropolitan—Edward G. Robinson in "A Slight Case of Murder." 10:05 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Also John Boles, Gladys Swarthout and John Barrymore in "Romance in the Dark." 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Fenway and Paramount—"Gold Is Where You Find It," with Claude Rains, Margaret Lindsay, George Brent, and Olivia de Havilland. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Penrod and His Twin Brother." Fenway: 2:05, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche and others. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. Directed by Henry King. Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

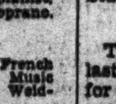
Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Music

Brown Hall—Violin recital by Mary Tyler Driver, N. E. Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

Boston University Alumni Hall—Concert by the Boston University Orchestra. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 84 Exeter Street. 8:15.



Longy School of Music—Concert by Grace McCreary, pianist, and Barbara Greenough, soprano. Open House evening. 8:15.

Steinert Hall—Concert of sixteenth century French ballads, presented by Federal Music Project Madrigal Singers. Earl Weidner, director. 8:15.

Hotel Vendome—Concert by Helen Warren Richardson, soprano, and Francesco Zecchino, violinist. For the benefit of the Carl Lamson Vacation School of Music. Carl Lamson, accompanist. 8.

Other Events

Boston City Club—Consul General Francois Briere will be the guest of the City Club at a French Night program and dinner. 6.

Boston Gas Company Auditorium—The Advertising Club of Boston will present another of their educational meetings on the Legal Aspects of Advertising. 6:30.

Tomorrow

Brunswick Hotel—Madam Rimsky-Korsakov will give a talk on Tchaikovsky at a luncheon at the Annual Music Conference of the State Federation. 10:30 a. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—Mrs. Sayward will present another of her guidance lectures entitled The Tree in Design. 11 a. m.

Rotary Club of Boston—Everett W. Lord will speak at a luncheon on "Making Business a Profession." 12:15.

Roland Young in a New Light Comedy

The Arts in Boston



Lucas & Pritchard Studio

Roland Young
In "Spring Thaw"

Some bright lines and the presence of Roland Young to deliver them constitute the chief virtues of "Spring Thaw," a comedy by Clare Kummer, which is being shown this week at the Wilbur Theater in Boston in preparation for a New York opening set for next Monday at the Martin Beck Theater.

The piece was tried out last December in Washington, and was withdrawn for revision. It is still a slight affair, a tale of how a dryly witty business man (Mr. Young) keeps his wife at his side by pretending that it's all right with him if she runs off with an obscure pianist—a slender thread which is stretched pretty thin to extend it over three acts. Probably the hope is that the theme will do for a quickie, at least, in Hollywood.

No doubt it will, for it has enough entertainment value to last through an hour and a quarter. On the stage, though, it ravels in several places. The auxiliary characters are vaguely outlined. The first act and a half contain too much conversation, and not very funny conversation at that. Thereafter the opus is livelier, and it has a priceless tag line which makes up for a lot.

Arthur Hopkins has produced the piece well, with two attractive settings (besides two lesser ones) by Donald Oenslager. There was some tentativeness in the performance the first night. The pace was slow and the key was low. Of chief assistance to Mr. Young was Mary Philips, with a subtle realization of a spinster sister. She showed the character as a charming woman who, without any of the exaggerated marks of an in-law, nevertheless possessed those managerial qualities which are a little difficult to live with.

Was it Barrie or Shaw who once demanded for a play a butler who was not a clown, not a comedian—just a butler? J. P. Wilson would have been his man. The others in the cast were less successful. Lillian Emerson and Jane Gordon, as the wife and another sister respectively, were too much on the ingénue side. Guido Nadzo, as the musician, was agreeable and mildly amusing.

L. A. S.

Bach's Organ Compositions

At the Germanic Museum of Harvard, E. Power Biggs continues indefatigably to turn the pages of J. S. Bach's works for organ, and will not desist until all of reasonably safe attribution have been played. The qualifying phrase is of more than slight importance. Another organist, who some years ago undertook a similar survey, but without the omission of "doubtful" works, needed 20 sessions instead of the 12 to which Mr. Biggs is treating his large, faithful, and score-laden audience. But even authorities are in embarrassing disagreement as to whether certain works are or are not Bach's. The rather amusing "Little Harmonic Labyrinth," for example, that appeared on last night's program, with its daring succession of modulations into excruciatingly remote keys, is considered by the editors of the august Bachgesellschaft edition to be probably by the theorist Heinichen.

Besides this work, yesterday's program—the eighth—contained three preludes and fugues—a rather discursive and un-architectural example in C major, the more eloquent and dramatic E minor ("Wedge"), with the gradually broadening leaps of its chromatic subject, and a brilliantly spirited one in G major. There were two "Trios," of which the first (in C minor) was revealed by Mr. Biggs's sensitive playing as a beautiful example of Bach's secular melodic vein at its best—limpidly idyllic and unforcedly expressive. A trio sonata in C major (No. 5), in three movements, was more fully developed, if less spontaneously appealing.

Six of the longer chorale preludes completed last night's list. They began with the five-voice prelude, with double pedal, on "An Wasserflüssen Babylon," which Bach is supposed to have improvised at Hamburg in 1720 to the admiration of the almost centenarian Reinken, who had himself, long years before, written an immensely lengthy prelude on the same chorale. Of two preludes on "Valet will ich dir geben" the second, massive and jubilant, proved by far the more impressive. The great fugue on the Magnificat closed this important group.

The organist performed his immense task, if not with constantly flawless polish in all its details, yet with admirable intelligence and the informed taste of one who knows this music, its function, and its structure.

Next Monday's interesting program consists of the "Clavierübung, dritter Teil," which is a musical setting of the Lutheran Dogma.

S. S.

"Brothers Ashkenazi"

It is no small task to reduce the events encompassing more than a century into the space of three hours. Yet that is what Maurice Schwartz and I. J. Singer have done with the latter's novel, "Brothers Ashkenazi." Their play opened before a capacity audience at the Majestic Theater last evening. The production can best be described as a melodramatic pageant, since it involves several songs, scenes enacted to music, pantomime and even a dance.

The story is a long and elaborately developed study of twin brothers—Simcha Meyer, a cruel, selfish, ambitious man, and Jacob Bunim, easy-going, kind and with the deep family loyalty characteristic of the Jewish race. The background is Lodz, Poland, an industrial city. Both men are unhappily married, though Jacob later remedies this by divorcing his wife and marrying Simcha Meyer's daughter. At the time of the war, Simcha Meyer decides to transfer his textile mills from Poland to Russia, but the Russian revolution catches up with him. Jacob Bunim comes to the rescue of his now frightened and beaten brother, but loses his life when he refuses to dance for a band of drunken Polish soldiers. Simcha Meyer reaches safety but perishes soon after.

Like the story, the acting and sets are detailed and realistic. The style of acting is exaggerated and may prove tiresome to those who do not understand Yiddish. But to any student of the theater the performances of these Yiddish Art Theater players is fascinating. There is no slighting of word, phrase or gesture. Emotions are portrayed bravura style, with frequent music and song to enhance the effect. Whatever its status as art, it is doubtless theatrically effective.

Mr. Schwartz gives a remarkable portrayal of the degeneration of a man's character, especially during the later scenes. Samuel Goldenberg is no less impressive as Jacob Bunim. Isidor Casher, Gerta Rosen, Helen Beverly and Kurt Katch are among the principal supporting players.

J. D. B.

Boston Stage Notes

"You Never Know," the Cole Porter musical, is in its final week at the Shubert.

The Theater Guild's new production of "The Sea Gull," with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, will be tried out next week at the Colonial Theater, before descending upon New York.

Opening of the new Dwight Deere Wiman musical, "I Married an Angel," has been put off to April 18—still at the Shubert.

Maurice Evans's production of "King Henry IV, Part I" will come into the Shubert April 25 for two weeks. Mr. Evans plays Falstaff.

"The Star Wagon," with Burgess Meredith, Lillian Gish and the rest of the New York company, will be at the Shubert from May 30 to June 10.

Inspecting B. U.'s Campus of the Future



Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, University President — Col. Leonard P. Ayres, [illegible] — Everett W. Lord, Dean of the College

$360,000 in Gifts Launch B. U. Drive

With a $100,000 donation from the Hayden Foundation of New York, and other large gifts announced at the dinner last night which opened Boston University $1,150,000 building fund drive, a total of $360,626 had been received this morning. More than 1,500 alumni began work today in the campaign to finance construction of a new home for the College of Business Administration on the banks of the Charles River.

Nearly 1,000 alumni and friends of the University attended last night's banquet in the Copley Plaza Hotel for the official launching of the drive.

Mickey Cochrane, Manager of the Detroit Tigers and graduate of Boston University, in a telegram to Dean Everett W. Lord of the Business College, sounded the keynote of the drive when he said, "Get in there and pitch."

Forecasting a period in American business when banks would make only "riskless loans," and business would be forced to shoulder all risks, Col. Leonard P. Ayres, nationally known economist, Vice-President of the Cleveland, Ohio, Trust Company, himself a graduate of the Business College, told his audience that "American business is never going back to the methods that it knew before the great depression," and that business leaders needed "scientific training" more than ever before.

Colonel Ayers predicted that money of the future "will be different in quality and value," that business must "supply large sums for the support of government," and that "those who engage in export and import trade must master new and complex techniques of foreign exchange."

E. Ray Speare, Treasurer of Boston University, presented Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy under President Hoover, and Treasurer of the University Building Fund.

Mr. Adams in forecasting "a centralized, unified campus," received from Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, a check for $100,000 from Josiah Willard Hayden, president of the Charles Hayden Foundation.

John Shepard Jr. contributed $50,000 and telegraphed. "We are setting out on a great adventure of unlimited possibilities, but of sure reward, because every step taken, every effort expended, is for the youth of today and the youth of tomorrow. The spirit in which our march begins strikes the chord which will dominate our entire campaign."

Climaxing this confident tempo, Dr. Marsh said: "We have a purpose firm, and we dare to make it known. The time is past for any uncertainties. We must erect a new building for the College of Business Administration."

Anti-Gambling Fight Due

(Continued from Page 9)

to the hearing the largest crowd of the legislative year to impress upon committee members the strength of the movement.

One of the most powerful groups at the hearing will be the Springfield businessmen's delegation, according to James R. Brooks, vice-president of the Association. Springfield, he said, has been hard hit economically through horse and dog racing and the businessmen have become so aroused that they formed a commttee to seek repeal.

Association officals are ready to counteract anticipated major arguments of the repeal opponents, namely the claim that if Massachusetts repeals horse and dog racing its money will be bet at Rhode Island and New Hampshire tracks, and the warnng that Massachusetts would lose considerable tax money through repeal.

New Hampshire Helps

From New Hampshire will come the Rev. Ernest L. Converse of Concord, representing a group of prominent New Hampshire leaders, to tell the Committee that a movement is being started in the Granite State to place a repeal proposal on the ballot in 1939. It is also possible a Rhode Island representative will appear to discuss efforts in that State to obtain repeal.

Mr. Brooks pointed out that the economic loss to Massachusetts through gambling far exceeds any benefit it receives through the more than $2,000,000 annual tax return.

He declared merchants have lost considerable business through gambling and welfare rolls have increased whenever racing seasons open. Furthermore, he said, considerable thievery can be traced to persons who steal money to cover gambling losses.

Mr. Brooks called attention to numerous cases of embezzlement involving municipal officials who used part or all of the money on gambling. Often the amount embezzled far exceeds the share the particular municipality received of the betting taxes, he said.

For instance, Mr. Brooks continued, in North Andover, $41,000 was embezzled, while the city received only $35,000 as its share of betting taxes. In Salisbury, $46,000 was embezzled while the community's betting tax share was only $28,000. Townsend's betting tax share was $650, while $18,000 was embezzled and traced to gambling activities of a local official.

Rhode Island Group Demands Repeal Of Legalized Gambling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 15—Claiming that ammunition to clear away the veils of lawlessness, political corruption and other vices connected with the Narragansett Racing Association track will be held in abeyance for a drive, the Rev. James V. Claypool, leader of a band of horse race law repeal proponents, asked the Special Legislative Committee of the Rhode Island Senate today to give the electorate a chance to vote on the matter.

He led 500 religious and civic leaders through the corridors to the third floor of the State House where the horse race followers and representatives of the track association were in large numbers. The disciples of "law and order" were not fooled.

With Mr. Claypool were leaders of most of the prominent women's organizations of the State. They represented the Parent-Teachers Association, Women's Christian Temperance Union and leading units of the Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, Congregational churches.

There were 500 men and women in the delegation to fill the seating capacity which was not more than 150. Because of the size of the delegation, the hearing was held up several minutes and the chairman, Senator Alfred J. Richard, who called the hearing at the request of Gov. Robert E. Quinn, who lives in the same district in West Warwick, made known that if the proponents had not completed their testimony today they would be allowed their same privilege tomorrow and the opponents would be allowed "their day in court."

With no attempt to make one of his caustic attacks on legalized horserace betting, as he has done before from the pulpit, speakers' platform and by personal contact, the Rev. Mr. Claypool told the nine members of the Committee that four years ago 5 per cent of the population voted in favor of allowing the horses to run for money. "Today the other 95 per cent want to be heard. They are businessmen—they are good citizens. They have no fear of the outcome."

Neophyte Attorneys to Swear In Oath to 'Do No Falsehood'

From Pemberton Square Courthouse

One month from now [illegible] neophyte attorneys, among them 15 women, who successfully passed the Massachusetts bar examination last December, will stand before a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court to be sworn in as members of the bar.

The list of successful applicants was announced recently by the Chairman of the Board of Bar Examiners, William H. Hitchcock. Only 24.5 per cent of the group of 476 who attempted the test in December passed.

Lawyer's Oath

This group, small as compared with the number who passed in previous examinations, will take the lawyer's oath to "do no falsehood, nor consent to the doing of any in court; I will not wittingly or willingly promote or sue any false, groundless, or unlawful suit, nor give aid or consent to the same; I will delay no man for lucre or malice; but I will conduct myself in the office of an attorney within the courts according to the best of my knowledge and discretion, and with all good fidelity as well to the courts as my clients."

Twice a year graduates of the State's law schools and universities appear, hopeful and primed with the teachings of several years of legal training, for examination by the five-man Board. Beginning Sept. 1, this year, two years' college training will be required of applicants in addition to the degree from an accredited law school.

Fallacies Exploded

There are many popular fallacies in regard to reasons why the Board of Examiners refuse to recommend an applicant for admission. There have been complaints that the Board so acted because the applicant already had a good job, that the applicant was married and supported by her husband, that racial reasons prevented a student's passing.

Mr. Hitchcock denied these rumors, declaring that the applicants win or lose on the marks they receive on legal and intellectual ability and moral character. Seldom is an applicant turned down because of the latter, he said, although it has happened. But never without a full hearing given the person involved, he added.

For several years the Board has set standards for the students which have rarely varied. Those failing to attain this standard in their written examination are not called for an oral exam. But the examiners have always pointed out that a call for the "oral" does not mean that the applicant has passed his written test.

The Board, subject to the Supreme Court, makes all rules with "reference to examinations for admission to the bar and qualifications of applicants."

Thayer Tragedy

Webster Thayer was appointed to the Massachusetts Superior Court bench on March 1, 1917. Three years later two men were fatally shot in a Braintree pay roll robbery; two men, indicted for the killings, were subsequently found guilty by Judge Thayer.

Parties and organizations have used the so-called Sacco-Vanzetti case as a political and social torch, but the tragedy of the last years of Judge Thayer has been forgotten, if ever it was fully disclosed.

The pitiful and heroic story of how this man carried on deserves to live—to adopt the words of an article in the Law Society Journal, issued this week.

"The persistence of the public agitation, the constant presence of a protective escort, and the guard about his home never afforded him the chance of escape from the cruel reminders of his fate," the article, written by George R. Farnum, Boston attorney, continued. "There was no surcease to be found, no discoverable amelioration of his lot, except in the resources of his own perturbed spirit. The safety of his family was the cause of grave and ever-increasing anxiety.

"As the days went by he found it progressively more difficult to follow the injunction of Leonardo da Vinci to put on with the doubling of misfortunes the double cloak of endurance.

"In the fall of 1932 came the outrageous bombing of his home. . . . His isolation was increased. He was a man virtually without a home. He never again returned to his beloved Worcester to live. It has even been rumored that he received a hint that, under the circumstances, his continued presence there would be an onerous responsibility for the community. With the coming of spring he found release. . . ."

Braintree Project Enters Fourth Year

Braewood in Braintree Highlands enters its fourth year of activity with 45 modern homes built and sold on a basis that keeps the Nordblom Housing Corporation and its tenants in close working harmony both before and after the period of mortgage amortization.

As one of the few developments in Greater Boston where the prospective buyer has only to deal with one company as developer and financer, Braewood has become widely known as a community of medium priced homes providing advantages that one usually finds only in an expensive home colony. Wooded lots range from 7500 to 10,000 feet. And as soon as lots are purchased and paid for, the Nordblom Company provides plans for financing and building the homes.

Peace Through Democracy

"Democracies have too long been on the defensive," so that "such concessions as they have made have looked like yielding to blackmail," Prof. William Yandell Elliott told a meeting of the League of Nations Association last night.

Third speaker in the Association's series on "Ways Out of the International Tangle," Professor Elliott suggested a better understanding and appreciation of democracy as the best course. "Secretary Hull's policy is almost a testing point of whether people can act together in an economic sphere" but there is "plenty of housecleaning to be done right on home territory," Harvard's Professor of Government said.

If democracy is to survive in America the individual citizen must gain a new sense of responsibility, a willingness to sacrifice when necessary and a discipline self-imposed. Yesterday, he said, the old town meeting dramatized government and the pioneer Yankee was the "product of the longest period of discipline this country has known. He had to do unpleasant things and accepted them as a duty." Today too many Americans "unfortunately shy away from all responsibilities" are ignorant of and uninterested in local politics.

The church, the home, and the school, the last busy with its play theory which does not fit a child for his proper place in a working world, fail to encourage a proper self-discipline, the speaker argued. Fascist countries have substituted for individual responsibility and self-discipline a dictator who takes all responsibility and makes all decision for the people, while the people lapse into a "mere cheering stand."

City Finances

(Continued from Page 9)

full detail, it is regarded at City Hall as of great importance to the City.

Leaders believe its introduction to the Legislature at this time is fortunate. It is understood the Legislature regards Boston's fiscal situation with consternation and is in a co-operative mood. Mayor Tobin is generally well liked and Statehouse observers feel that so far his requests have been moderate.

Also, the present time is regarded as favorable in which to float a bond issue. The market is said to be "good," to be, in other words, encouraging to the sale of municipal bonds. Interest rates are low.

Threefold Purpose

The bill, as described by the Mayor, provides for three definite accomplishments:

1. Removal from the books and financial records of the City of asset accounts of "doubtful" value.

Boston has overlay deficits on real-estate abatements of $1,000,000 which have accumulated since 1932; it has further overlay deficits resulting from the abatement of poll, personal and other taxes assessed prior to 1936 totaling $2,600,000; and old-age assistance taxes of $175,000 uncollectable from the State because of the City's failure some years ago to file proper information for the State. These items "of questionable and doubtful value" total $4,775,000.

Funds in Treasury

2. Restoring to the City Treasury funds, in lieu of the doubtful accounts, to meet maturing tax-anticipation notes issued in 1937.

Issuance of the new bonds, under the proposed bill, means these so-called assets will be wiped off the books. But meanwhile the City will have funds from the sale of the bonds to meet current obligations for which these assets should have provided. The obligations will not fall due until 15 years hence, when the bonds expire.

In other words, by this bill Boston will set its finances at least partially in order and the steps to be taken are the same as would be followed by any business house attempting to organize its affairs. Henceforth, by this bill, there will be no false assets on the books, present debts will be paid, and provisions will be made by which the City can meet the bond issue maturing in 15 years without undue strain.

3. Establishment of safeguards to prevent the recurrence of conditions, existence of which at present makes the proposed legislation necessary.

These safeguards include a proviso in the new law which will prevent accumulation of a huge overlay deficit on real-estate abatements and increases the amount the City must lay aside annually against such deficits.

Finally, the bill provides that the Legislature authorize the City to borrow an amount not exceeding $7,000,000 unless this amount is found to be inadequate. In that event, the City may request the State Emergency Finance Board to approve issuance of an additional $2,000,000.

Tax Rise Likely

The entire bill is explained in detail by a publication sent out today by the Civic Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. This publication includes a statement that the Bureau will be glad to answer questions about the bill, Mayor Tobin's statement on the bill, and the bill itself.

While no reference was made in Mayor Tobin's statement to the tax rate, it is believed passage of the bill will increase the tax rate next year (1939), unless the Mayor is able to effect reductions elsewhere. Over $1,000,000 more must be set aside annually for the overlay deficit, and the City will be obliged to set aside one fifteenth of $7,000,000 plus interest, to meet the bond issue maturing 15 years hence. These two items might increase the tax rate as much as $1 a $1,000.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, March 16

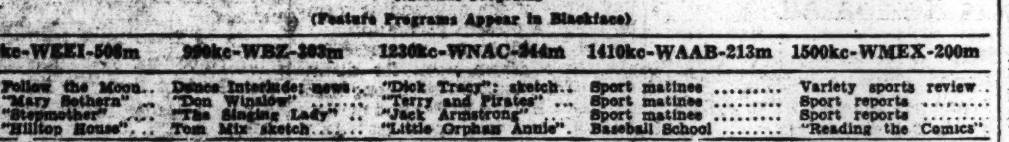
12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
4:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, March 16

3:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Variety sports review
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30	"Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Dance Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Dinner music	orchestra; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Comment; vocalist	Musical Rendezvous	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Around the Town"	Vocalist	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00	Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15	Hollywood news	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Charioteers; quartet	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Helen Menken in	Dorothy Thompson	"By Candlelight"	Dramatized news	Vocalists
7:45	"Second Husband"	Vocalist	Garden Club	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Ports of Romance"
8:00	Edw. G. Robinson;	"Those We Love"; dra-	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Claire Trevor; sk.	matic serial	vocal groups	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Success stories
8:30	Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Yale Music School Fac-	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45	Raye; orchestra	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	ulty recital; soprano;	News commentator
9:00	Al Pearce's Gang;	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	piano; violin	Variety Hour
9:15	comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	terviews	"Johnson Family"; sk.	Variety Hour
9:30	Jack Oakie's Col-	"Jimmy Valentine";	Fibber McGee and	Billy Losses's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45	lege; c'm'dy; music	dramatic sketch	Company; music	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00	Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	Russian Ballet descrip-	Montreal hockey game	Shirley Winters, songs
10:15	Orch.; guests	NBC Jamboree	tion; music	Jack Fischer's Orch.	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30	Howard Phillips	NBC Jamboree	"Hollywood Gossip"	George Olsen's Orch.	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45	Four Clubmen	NBC Jamboree	Talk, Dale Carnegie	George Olsen's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Development of Music	Jimmy McHale's Orch
11:15	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Billy Losses's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch
11:30	Buddy Rogers' Or	Music As You Desire It	Irwin Gilbert's Orch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	"Road to Fame"
11:45	Buddy Rogers' Or	Music As You Desire It	Irwin Gilbert's Orch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organist	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	"Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist	Musical Timetable
8:30	Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00	Organist	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	Farm and Home News
9:15	Beauty talk	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Piano lessons
9:30	"Road of Life"	Breakfast Club; popular	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes
9:45	Bachelor's Children	variety; news	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Al McCullough, songs
10:30	Tony Wons	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Ma Perkins"	Home Forum; talk	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Talk; music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	David Harum; sketch	Rhythm Orchestra	Jean Harper, songs
11:15	"Carol Kennedy"	Commentator	Backstage Wife; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"	"How to Be Charming"	Highlights, Halftones	Musical travelogue
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Edward MacHugh	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; Feature; Dance	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill	Revue; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30	Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Betty and Bob"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Betty Crocker"	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Piano soloist	"In the Music Room"
1:45	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Commentator	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	"In the Music Room"
2:00	News for Women	"Swingtime Trio"	"Way Down East"	"Don't Look Now"	"Gems of Melody"
2:15	"The O'Neills"	Let's Talk It Over	"Musical Roundup"	"Reveries"; music	"Gems of Melody"
2:30	American School of	"Waltz Favorites"; con-	"Musical Roundup"	Debate: Harvard vs.	Joe Erikson, songs
2:45	the Air	cert orchestra	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Williams	"Melody Parade"
3:00	News Service	Talk, poetry	Pepper Young's Family	Debate: Harvard vs.	"Cabbages and Kings"
3:15	"Your Government"	Continental Varieties:	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Williams	Sport reports
3:30	"Deep River Boys"	orchestra	"Vic and Sade"	Sport reports	Studio program
3:45	C. Hector's Orch.	Metropolitan Op. Guild	"The Guiding Light"	Network program	Studio program
4:00	C. Hector's Orch.	Stocks; music	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: or-	Mae Murray, talk
4:15	Boston Hour	Harry Lauder; BBC Or.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	chestra	"Manhattan Serenade"
4:30	"The Goldbergs"	National Congress of	Commentator	High School drama	Harmony team
4:45	Network speaker	Parents and Teachers	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Variety Sports Review
5:00	Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Variety Sports Review
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"Stepmother"	The Singing Lady	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Rhythm Revue	Dance Revue	Top Hatters; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Musical program	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	"Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"Hobby Lobby"	Rose Marie, songs	"Musical Moments"	"The Lone Ranger";	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45	Vincent Club	"Vocal Varieties"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Dance Melodies"
8:00	Cavalcade of Amer-	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family";	U. S. Marine Band	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	ica; sketch	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry Bowing
8:30	Eddie Cantor; De-	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Jazz Nocturne: solo-	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45	anna Durbin; et.	Jimmy Kemper and Co.	vocalists	ist; quartet; orchestra	"Movie Stardust"
9:00	Lawrence Tibbett;	Cleveland Orchestra	Fred Allen in "Town	Larry Funk's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15	comment; orch.	Cleveland Orchestra	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	"Johnson Family"; sk.	tory in Action"
9:30	Ben Bernie and All	Cleveland Orchestra	Players; guest artist;	"Let's Visit"; informal	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45	the Lads; soloists	Cleveland Orchestra	orchestra	home interviews	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00	"Gang Busters";	Dramatization	"Your Hollywood Pa-	"Symphonic Strings";	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15	dramatic sketch	Dramatization	rade"; Rosemary Lane;	orchestra	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
10:30	Nan Wynn, songs	NBC Minstrel Show;	choral group; orches-	Melodies From the Sky	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
10:45	Network speaker	soloists; chorus	tra; guest	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15	B. Goodman's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losses's Orch.	lem"; variety
11:30	George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45	George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	lem"; variety

Short Wave Programs

For Wednesday, March 16

Paris—9:10 a. m.—Theatrical talk; Symphony concert. TPA2, 19.6 m., 15.24 meg.

London—4:15 p. m.—Sir Harry Lauder; B. B. C. Variety Orchestra. GSO, 19.76m., 15.18 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.55 m., 9.51 meg.

Berlin—5 p. m.—Choir Concert. DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

London—6:20 p. m.—"The House in the Country," musical skit. GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

Budapest—7 p. m.—Liszt Hungarian Rhapsody. HAT4, 32.8 m., 9.12 meg.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Programs for the Western Hemisphere. PCJ, 31.2 m., 9.59 meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—"Around Italy with Music"; Concert of Light Music. 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.; IQY, 25.21 m., 11.90 meg.

Madrid—7:30 p. m.—Programs for English Listeners. EAR, 31.6 m., 9.48 meg.

Boston—8:45 p. m.—For the Shortwave Listener. W1XAL, 49.6 m., 6.04 meg.

London—9:20 p. m.—"World Affairs," H. Wickham Steed; B. B. C. Empire Orchestra. GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

Caracas—9:30 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RC, 51.7 m., 5.8 meg.

Paris—10 p. m.—Musical Recordings. TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.72 meg.

Berlin—10:15 p. m.—Mozart's "Evening Music." DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

London—10:50 p. m.—"Friends to Tea," vest-pocket vaudeville. GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

Amusements

BOSTON

WILBUR—Eves. 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
Max Gordon Presents Prior to Broadway
ROLAND YOUNG IN PERSON IN
"SPRING THAW"
A New Comedy by Clare Kummer
1 WEEK ONLY | Eves. 55c-$2.75. Wed. Mat. 55c-$1.65. Sat. Matinee, 55c-$2.20.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell "ROSALIE"
2:35—5:45—9:10
Latest News Events—4:35 and 8:00
The Jones Family, "Borrowing Trouble"
1:30—4:45—8:10
Wed., Review Day—"My Man Godfrey"
Leslie Howard, "Berkeley Square"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY Playhouse
WELLESLEY HILLS
Mon., Tues., Wed., 2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
PAUL MUNI—LUISE RAINER
Academy Award Winner
"THE GOOD EARTH"
Jimmy Fidler's Personality Parade

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea. 45th St. W. of B'y. Eves. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40

Tweed Garments
For Spring Wear
COATS
CAPES
CAPE-COATS
AND
SUITS
Tailored to order for women who want garments of lasting quality.
Lots of new tweeds have just arrived in a variety of attractive colors and smart patterns for spring wear.
ROMANES & PATERSON
581 Boylston Street, Boston

Boucles and Knits
. . . Special handling and measuring before and after cleaning insures the correct fitting.
BAILEY'S
Cleansers and Dyers

News In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

of legislation to investigate the advisability of establishing a State university in Boston as a corrective for unemployment. Labor officials saw in the project an opportunity for the sons and daughters of laboring men to obtain an education "at a cost which their parents could afford."

Harvard Student Talks

William Chambers, Harvard College student and member of the Harvard Student Union, told the Committee that young persons who have nothing to do are hanging around pool rooms, and that the lack of educational opportunities is partially responsible for the crime problem.

The bill "to investigate the advisability" was filed by Representative Charles Miller of Boston. The other to come before the Committee was one filed by the Socialist Party of Massachusetts calling for the immediate establishment of a State university, using such buildings as State Normal Schools throughout the State.

Robert Lane, President of the Harvard Student Union, spoke in favor of the bill. He said that "if the State cannot find something for these unemployed young people to do they will find something themselves which will be socially disastrous."

He suggested that in the $850,000,000 available in Washington for Federal school aid, some portion might be obtained for the Massachusetts university.

Unemployment Cited

Another Harvard student, Lyman Burbank of Springfield, Mass., said there was a "tremendous amount of unemployment at the present time in Massachusetts." A recent survey in Rhode Island, he said, showed that one-third of the unemployed were between the ages of 18 and 25. "If they lived in Europe they would be in the army."

"In the United States these young men and women should be given further education," Mr. Burbank contended. "I favor establishment of a State university, with free education for those unemployed young men and women whose parents cannot afford to send them to private universities and colleges."

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, said that organization had been "interested for years in establishment of a State university which would enable sons and daughters of laboring men to obtain a higher education at a cost which the parents can afford."

Richard Solomon, Harvard student, said there were 51 State universities in this country, 25 of which charge no tuition. In the others, the tuition reached a $150 maximum—compared to $400 at Harvard, $350 at Boston University and $275 at Northeastern University.

Relief Stations Close Tonight

As one of Mayor Maurice Tobin's economy measures, two units in Boston's emergency hospital system, the Haymarket and the East Boston Relief Stations, will close at midnight.

Starting at 6 p. m., police will send all accident cases handled by them in the North and West Ends, East Boston and Charlestown, to Boston City Hospital.

Several changes have been made in the personnel at the City Hospital as a result of the absorption of about 40 employees of the two relief stations.

Mayor Tobin has under consideration a proposal for using the Haymarket Station for the City Health Department, giving that Department's space on the tenth and eleventh floors of City Hall Annex to some department now renting outside quarters.

'Hidden' Gas Profit Charged

During argument on the City's motion that the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates be joined with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company as parties respondent in the gas company's petition for an increase in consumer rates, now pending before the Utilities Commission, Lewis Weinstein, Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, charged the Eastern concern, under its contract with the gas company, makes hidden profits of $1,100,000 annually.

The gas company pays 28 cents a 1,000 cubic feet to the Eastern Associates for gas, he said, adding: "We intend to show that other coke-oven plants can sell gas for from 15 to 20 cents a 1,000 cubic feet. . . . We may introduce evidence in these hearings that the Boston Consolidated Gas Company can manufacture gas and be better off than it is in purchasing gas from the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates."

Mr. Weinstein argued the Commission had legal authority for joining the two companies in its consideration of the pending rate case.

Robert H. Holt, counsel for the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, opposed the granting of the motion on three grounds: that it would prolong procedure in the rate hearing; that it would serve no useful purpose; and that it would tend to confuse the issue. The Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, he declared, is not a gas company but a mercantile establishment producing several different commodities and owning and operating ships, railroads and mines.

The Commission took the motion under advisement.

Classes to Study For State Jobs

As a result of the 565 jobs soon to be made available in the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission, courses to prepare applicants for the positions will be offered in 16 centers throughout the State, it was announced today by James G. Reardon, Commissioner of Education. Courses will cover statistical machine operation, examining of claims, and duties of Superintendent of Claims and District Superintendent of Claims.

Announcement of the classes by Mr. Reardon follows receipt of hundreds of requests from men and women throughout the State, he said.

Instruction centers will be located in Boston, Brockton, Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Marlboro, New Bedford, Taunton, Pittsfield, Greenfield, Salem, Springfield, Worcester, Haverhill, and Fitchburg.

Courses will be held beginning the last week in March or the first week in April. Civil Service examinations are scheduled for April 30 and May 14. Information concerning times and places may be obtained from the Department of Education at the Statehouse.

Grounded Vessel Is Refloated

The Clyde-Mallory Line freighter Norfolk which went aground on Gull Island near Buzzard's Bay on March 4, was floated late yesterday and is now being towed to New York

Much of the 1,000 tons of freight aboard the vessel had been lightered to New Bedford, Mass., and forwarded by rail to New York and southern ports for which it was destined, and temporary patches had been placed on holes in the hull.

Hoskins Expects New Hitler Move

Adolf Hitler's seizure of Austria is merely the first step in a projected expansion of Germany which probably will include the buying or capture of a seaport leading to the Mediterranean, Dean Halford L. Hoskins, of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, told members of the Women's Republican Club last night.

Predicting the German Chancellor will not be satisfied with his bloodless coup in Vienna, Dean Hoskins said "it is almost a certainty" that Herr Hitler will seek access to the Mediterranean in order to flank the British Navy with German vessels in two seas. Never again, he explained, does Herr Hitler wish to see the German Navy bottled up in the Baltic Sea by the British, as happened during the last war.

The Rome-Berlin axis was interpreted by the Dean as a "deal" between the two dictators, whereby Herr Hitler has agreed to pay off Mussolini in exchange for a gift of Trieste or Fiume—Italian seaports on the Adriatic—or for Italy's consent to seize a Yugoslavian port on the Adriatic. Such a port would give Germany access to the Mediterranean.

A development of this sort would be extremely embarrassing for Great Britain, Dean Hoskins indicated, and the possibility leaves England with these alternatives: either to abandon her so-called "life-line of the Empire" through the Mediterranean, which the Dean regarded as much less valuable now than formerly regarded, or to buy off Italy by offering a higher price.

Recalling that Italy had sold out to the highest bidder in 1915, he declared Italy is in a position to do the same today. To outbid Germany for Italian support, the Dean suggested, England would have to offer Mussolini recognition of Ethiopia and possibly turn over to her Egypt or the Sudan.

Foreign Judges To Scan Flowers

Judges from Germany, France, and Great Britain will give unusual distinction to the corps of judges for the Sixty-Seventh Annual New England Spring Flower Show at Mechanics Building, March 17-23, according to announcement of the judicial roster made today by William Ellery of Brookline, Mass., Chairman of the Prize Committee.

Great Britain will be represented by Mrs. Constance Spry of London, an authority on flower arrangements, the author of several gardening books, and often retained by the British Royal Family to arrange floral decorations at palace functions.

Germany will be represented by Dr. Hellmut Spath, of the House of Spath, Germany's leading horticulturists and noted for many important flowers, including some of the most beautiful of the hybrid lilacs.

France's representative, Roger de Vilmoran, also is distinguished for the hybrid lilacs. The House of Vilmoran is one of the oldest horticultural firms in the world, and M. Roger one of the outstanding members of the present generation.

The United States, of course, has also been drawn upon for distinguished horticulturists. Among them will be J. Horace McFarland of Harrisburg, Pa., rose specialist; J. E. Spingarn of Amenia, N. Y., clematis hybridiser; John S. Ames of Boston; and John S. Doig of Rochidvale, Beverly Farms, Mass.

6 Goodwin Aides To Be Replaced

On an order of the State Civil Service Commission, six of seven men in charge of small branch offices of the Registry of Motor Vehicles will be replaced by appointees from a newly-established eligible list. The men in charge, it was announced today, will be reduced to inspectors.

All of the men, according to Registrar Frank A. Goodwin, passed the civil service examination but only Herbert A. Phelan, who is in charge of the Haverhill branch, was among the first 11 from whom the new appointments must be made.

Those affected by the ruling are Leslie H. Steele, Malden office; Patrick S. O'Donnell, Greenfield; James J. Baker, Northampton; Jeremiah A. Leary, Waltham; Henry J. Foran, Holyoke; and Robert C. Huddy, Framingham.

Passports

(Continued from Page 9)

could conceivably be the total of passports issued this past year and the year before. There is a certain small group to whom shuttling back and forth across the Atlantic or encircling the globe is all the year's work—or play.

The number of passports issued or renewed has steadily increased since the official high of 208,174 for 1930 dropped in 1933 to about 107,-000.

There are five things it is necessary to have when applying for a passport: Documentary proof of citizenship; an identifying witness; a previous passport if issued before 1918; passport photographs; and $10. There are two types of application forms, one for native citizens, the other for those claiming citizenship through naturalization. An individual equipped with these five essentials can get his passport within a week after filing application.

A rather detailed history of the applicant—his occupation, birthplace, father's birthplace, and the like—is required. Women applicants must give their marital status and history. To the State Department it doesn't make much difference who a man marries. But for women it is different. Who they marry is highly important to Governments. On that information may depend their nationality.

Reward for Shopping Acumen



Prize Winner at Consumers' Quiz Club Session

WOR Network Feature Planned to Help Buyers Get Full Value for Every Dollar Spent

Consumers' Quiz Club Aids Buyer to Get Money's Worth

Behind the Microphone

The Consumers' Quiz Club, established recently and conducted daily over the WOR-Mutual network in co-operation with the R. H. Macy Company to help the consumer get full value for every dollar spent, is further evidence that the day of "caveat emptor" has entered upon its twilight.

From Monday through Friday, a crowd of those who are interested in getting all the value that rightfully belongs to them for their merchandise dollars pours into the twenty-fifth floor studio at WOR in New York, and from them are selected at random the half dozen or so people—usually women, but once in a while a man gets a chance—who answer questions propounded by an announcer, designed to show their knowledge of home-keeping products and the aspects of manufacture which determine value.

If the knowledge of the Quiz Club member is not accurate, or insufficient to be a protection to her buying, and the buying of others, it is supplemented by background data secured by Macy's Bureau of Standards. Parenthetically, the Quiz Club member who gives the best information gets a $5 prize.

It isn't a commercial program that whips up business for Macy's in particular. Macy's simply stands in the role of patroness and contributor to consumer knowledge. No attempt is made on the radiocast to sell anything. No prices are given—not even the approximate prices that should be paid for a given standard of goods. Nothing is said which doesn't apply to the goods sold in a thousand consumer centers.

Data Imported

Three or four years ago Dr. William Trufant Foster of Boston, who is now a leader in the consumers' protection movement, had occasion to remark, "The trouble is there isn't enough information in newspaper and magazine advertising to really tell consumers what they should buy, and how they should buy. Advertising lauds and lobbies for its product, but it doesn't analyze those products so that the consumer can really know what he's getting. Take an instance. Say you are buying percale sheets. The number of threads to the inch in those sheets is a matter of great importance to you, as a purchaser. Have you any idea how many threads there should be, and are, to the inch in a good-value percale sheet? If you have, you are an exceptional person."

As has been said this "human-educational" program makes no effort of any kind at direct sale. There is no reference to specific items of merchandise being currently offered in any particular store. It is simply a question of a number of important questions being grouped together and asked over the air at the Quiz. If the member of the Quiz Club selected to answer the question knows the information she gives it. If she knows it only in part, the missing parts are supplied from the background drawn up before the broadcast.

Indirect Lighting

Take, for example, a recent program which began this way. "Last week, all over the world, we celebrated the birthday of the man who gave to his fellow men the greatest of all inventions . . . light. Thomas Edison gave us electric light, but like many new things it can be both used and misused unless we really understand it. Today we have learned to control light. By using lamps and shades and indirect effects, we find our eyes will last longer. So, for the first question, will you tell me 'What Is the Advantage of Indirect Lighting?'"

The answer was that indirect lighting is reflected light, much easier on the eyes than direct lighting, because there isn't any glare.

"What is the difference between a parchment shade and a paper parchment shade?"

"A parchment shade is made from parchment, the same thing college diplomas are made from, —sheep, goat, lamb or calfskin—and a paper parchment shade is made from paper which has been treated so it simulates parchment or looks like it. Naturally a parchment shade will last longer, is stronger and, of course, more expensive."

"Why should wire frames of lamp shades be sprayed with paint or wrapped with fabric?"

"Wire frames that are not sprayed with paint or wrapped with fabric will rust or corrode when they are washed or become moist from dampness in the air, and the rust or corrosion will come off on the shade. A consumer can see if the frame is wrapped, but she cannot always tell if it has been sprayed. Therefore she should ask the sales clerk whether or not the frame has been rust-proofed."

"Should you insist upon lamp cord used in a lamp that has passed the test of the Underwriters' Laboratories, and how can you recognize it?"

"The Bureau of Standards says that the consumer should accept no other kind of lamp cord but that which has been approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories. Lamp cord not so approved may cause short circuits because it may not be heavy enough or well enough insulated for proper protection. A reputable store sells only electrical equipment with an approved tag, a little yellow clip, printed with the approved notice of the Underwriters' Laboratories."

That's the Consumers' Quiz Club in a nutshell. A source of information which will help the consumer to shop in any store anywhere. Information on what to look for, what to ask for, and how to care for the merchandise bought, whenever it is bought, wherever it is bought.

Plea to Save Wild Flowers Shows How to Preserve Them

"Moderation" is not only the watchword but also the earnest plea of the New England Wild Flower Preservation Society in its effort to stem heedless destruction and prospective extermination of blooms, that, 20 years or less ago, were abundant in the by-ways and woods of New England.

During the week of March 17 to 23 the Society will distribute its literature and demonstrate its objective in conjunction with the sixty-seventh annual New England Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Mechanics Building.

In addition to this, the Society is sponsor for a "conservation week" in the schools of the State beginning April 26. This conservation week is duly authorized by proclamation of the Governor and has the approval of James G. Reardon, Commissioner of Education.

The first day of the week is to be devoted to impressing on school children the importance of wild flowers and the methods by which they may be preserved and propagated while providing the ultimate in enjoyment. Tuesday will be devoted to the importance of soil cultivation and enrichment, based on Stuart Chase's book, "Rich Land, Poor Land." Wednesday, wild birds will be the topic, showing the vital part they play in the destruction of insect and weed pests; Thursday, "Fish and Streams"; Friday, "Trees" as exemplified in New England forests. Competitions have been arranged for school pupils on each of these subjects.

Provide Information Service

The Society is the author of no less than 25 circular bulletins or pamphlets, setting forth why and how to promote the campaign for the protection and propagation of growing things.

One of these circulars bears the caption, "How Children Can Help the Wild Flowers"; another "How Everyone Can Help the Wildflowers." Others point out "How Teachers Can Help the Wildflowers" and "How Motorists Can Help the Wildflowers."

One of the chief concerns of the Society is the trailing arbutus or Mayflower, the State flower of Massachusetts. In this connection it is pointed out that "through ruthless picking the arbutus has entirely disappeared from 30 New England towns where it once grew in profusion, and will soon disappear from other localities unless something is done to prevent it.

"Every teacher," this statement continues, "can take as a text the little bunches of spring blossoms, with their little wilted faces pressed closely together, which pupils bring to their desks on May mornings, rivaling one another as to who can gather the biggest bunch."

"Plants of the Mayflower have been very much reduced in number by the thoughtless picking in unreasonable quantities, and the always unnecessary pulling up by the roots when the flower is the only part desired.

"Never pull wild flowers; always cut them with a sharp knife or scissors, and never take more than two or three of a kind.

Cannot Cultivate Arbutus

"Nurserymen have been experimenting for years with transplanting and growing the arbutus from seed and we now know that it is nearly impossible to transplant it from the wild and make it live in cultivation.

"There are some general rules which should be followed. One of these is moderation. Never gather too many flowers of one kind in the same locality, however common it may appear.

"Another rule is to pick the rarer perennials with care. If the roots come up easily when you pull them, like those of the blue-bells, always use a knife or scissors, so that the plant may come up another year, even if you have taken away the source of the seeds.

"Flowers not perennial, like the fringed gentian, should be picked very sparingly if at all, because the supply of seeds is the hope for the colony of the future. Use judgement.

"Do not wipe out roadside colonies, even of plentiful varieties, for picking is always more intensive near the highroads where many motors pass. Be willing to use occasional complete restraint in the case of especially rare flowers, such as orchids and the arbutus."

Two-Alarm Fire in Chelsea

A two-alarm fire in a two-story wooden building, causing an estimated damage of $15,000, was reported today at 83½ Summer Street, Chelsea, Mass.

The fire, said to have started from a spark from a stove on the second floor, was discovered by an employee of the building, Isador Gilman of Medford, Mass.

Port Trade Aided By Unloadings Of Nitrate and Seed

Port of Boston Business

Countries of the world contributed last week to the potential garden-spots of New England for next summer and helped the volume of commerce of the port of Boston at the same time.

Figures compiled today for Owen P. McKenna, Acting Collector of Customs, show receipt in last week's port business of 2,500 tons of nitrate of potash and soda from Chile; bone meal from Germany; bulbs from the Netherlands; garden seeds from England; peat moss from Germany; fertilizer from Argentina and bamboo plant sticks from Japan.

Total volume of port business for the week continues below the peak levels of a year ago, and collection of duties thus far this fiscal year (July 1 to March 12) are just about half as much as in the previous year.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Wk. ending Mar. 12, 1937	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$1,550,447	$3,721,001
Imports for Warehouse	165,814	2,525,400
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	229,852	1,120,123
Duties collected	173,128	1,167,347
Wool imports (lbs.)	101,150	8,639,573
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Mar. 12	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	17,972,734	105,023,823
Total duties collected	$15,374,827	$30,638,423

Cambridge to Get Trackless Trolley

Almost to the day of the forty-ninth anniversary of the first horse-drawn street car clattering into Harvard Square, trackless trolley busses will roll down into the Square subway, marking, on April 2, an innovation in streetcar transportation.

The Boston Elevated Railway has purchased 10 electric busses, at $11,800 each, to operate on the Huron Avenue line, replacing gasoline busses. Alterations to the subway, to permit the new service, will cost about $55,000, officials estimated.

Just now there's one hitch in the program. On Waterhouse Street, Cambridge, a tree branch has grown out under the trolley wires in such a manner as to interfere with trolleys of the new cars.



★ When should you season hot house vegetables . . . at the beginning of the cooking or at the end?

Season hot house vegetables and out-of-season vegetables after they are cooked—for salt added to the water in which they are cooked will take out their color. Fresh, tender garden vegetables, on the other hand, should always be cooked in a little salted water to season them perfectly and protect their fresh color. Don't just take salt for granted, even the finest of salty salt should be added at the right time.

What is the best salt? The world's greatest chefs say Worcester Salt is the best. They use Worcester Salt and only Worcester Salt in all their cooking. For long experience has taught them that Worcester Salt is always pure. It has none of the harsh bitter impurities of ordinary salt to affect the flavor of fine foods. Worcester Salt Co., America's oldest refiners of pure salt, New York, U. S. A.

Worcester Salt



★ NOW—LOOK FOR THE WEIGHT

Save money. Make it a habit to look at the "net weight" marked on the package of salt you buy. It will pay you always to insist on the 2-pound (32 ounce) Worcester Ivory Salt package.

MEET THE MAKINGS OF SUCCESSFUL DINNERS

MITSUBISHI CO.
120 Broadway
New York, N. Y.



THREE DIAMONDS
FANCY CRABMEAT

Serve . . .

Ocean Spray BRAND
CRANBERRY SAUCE
With all Roasts



SALE of MIRABEL Pure PRESERVES



Raspberry or Strawberry 1 lb. JAR 19c

Thousands of our customers have commented on the superb quality of Mirabel Pure Preserves. Stock up this week and make real savings.

2 lb. JAR 35c

OTHER FLAVORS 1 lb JAR 17c

PRIZE WHITE BREAD 20 OZ. LOAF 9c

FINAST PEACHES
Choice Quality Slices or Halves in Heavy Syrup
2 LGE. TINS 33c

RICHMOND PEACHES SLICED or HALVES in Light Syrup 2 LGE. TINS 31c

Finast Golden Bantam CORN
Fancy Quality . . . grown and packed in Maine
3 NO. 2 TINS 29c

RICHMOND GOLDEN BANTAM CORN MAINE GROWN and PACKED 3 NO. 2 TINS 27c

White Spray - - Quick Cooking or Regular
ROLLED OATS LGE. 3 LB. PKG. 15c

Soaks Clothes Whiter and Cleaner
RINSO 2 Sm. Pkgs. 15c LGE. PKG. 19c

Write for Booklet Explaining Several Uses
FLUFF MARSHMALLOW 2 Sm. Tins 17c LGE. TIN 19c

This Is Dole's No. 1 Best Hawaiian Pineapple
DOLE'S PINEAPPLE JUICE 46 OZ. TIN 29c

Free Running Table or Cooking Salt
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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Twenty Years of Soviet Music

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Soviet music is national music of the component republics of the Soviet Union, plus socialist realism. This formula includes the chief characteristics of a Soviet composition: inspiration derived from the treasury of folk song, Russian, Turkmenian, Tartar, etc., and purposeful treatment with a view toward clarity of design unobstructed by preconceived formalistic notions.

Soviet music is now 20 years old. Composers now in their thirties were in their teens at the time of the revolution, and consequently have received their musical education entirely under the new regime. To make the point clearer by comparison: Mozart, whose life span was 35 years, could be fitted into our time, between 1902 and 1937. If, by another stretch of imagination, we should shift Mozart's birth from Salzburg to Saratov, he would have completed his life's cycle as a full-fledged Soviet composer.

It is among composers born in Russia after 1900 that we must seek a Soviet Mozart, or at least, a composer characteristic of the time of the Soviets. Older Russian composers are Soviet composers by naturalization: they had to make profound changes in their entire esthetic code to fit into the new scene. Thus, Miaskovsky, whose music was always distinguished by introspection, mystical moods, and a certain vagueness of expression typical of the Moscow school of composition, has, by painful stages, altered his style in the direction of clarity and cheerfulness of thought. He himself recounts this interesting process in autobiographical notes published in the Moscow monthly, Sovietskaya Musica. His Eighteenth Symphony (for he is amazingly prolific) was performed at the opening of the Moscow season and, according to reviews, it is marked by vigor and freshness of inspiration.

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Prokofieff had less difficulty in fitting into the scheme of Soviet music inasmuch as his lyricism is free from brooding melancholy. His rhythm possesses a muscular quality that is almost "Stakhanovist" in its effect. Gliére, Vassilenko, Steinberg, Gniessin, composers of large-scale symphonic works of epical design, have all aligned themselves with the new purposes of Soviet music.

But let us consider the younger forces. Dmitri Shostakovitch, the most brilliant star on the Soviet horizon, was born on Sept. 25, 1906, entered the Leningrad Conservatory, studied under Steinberg, and wrote his First Symphony at 19 It still remains his most popular work. His first opera, "The Nose," produced in Leningrad on Jan. 13, 1930, was judged formalistic and over-dissonant, but his second opera, the famous "Lady Macbeth of the District of Mzensk," produced in Moscow on Jan. 22, 1934, became a repertory piece in Russia, and its production in New York was a social event of the first magnitude.

The lightning struck when an article in Pravda, under the title, "A Mess Instead of Music," subjected Shostakovitch's opera to merciless criticism, on both esthetic and political grounds. It dealt Shostakovitch a cruel blow, but he survived it. Determinedly, he set to work on a new symphony, the fourth in order. When the symphony was put in rehearsal, however, the composer heard it with misgivings, and finally decided to withhold it from performance. The day of vindication came with the Fifth Symphony, performed by the Leningrad Philharmonic on Nov. 21, 1937. The reviewers were rhapsodic in their praise, and Alexei Tolstoy, Soviet Russia's prime author, wrote: "Shostakovitch finds new creative forces. The powerful, stirring sonorities sweep the listeners. The audience rises to a man. There is a sense of gladness, of happiness, that, generated in the orchestra, spreads into the audience like a spring breeze."

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Ivan Dzerzhinsky, born in Tambov on April 8, 1909, was more fortunate. His opera "Quiet Flows the Don," to Sholohov's novel, was first produced on Oct. 22, 1935, in Leningrad. Unlike Shostakovitch, whose intellectual curiosity has taken him into the domain of formalist invention, Dzerzhinsky set out to write simple, melodious music, of strong folk song flavor, and spiced his harmonies with occasional dissonance. The opera was widely praised as an example of true socialist realism in music.

Dzerzhinsky's second opera, "Soil Upturned," a sequel to "Quiet Flows the Don," to Sholohov's epic of Cossack life, was produced in Moscow on Oct. 23, 1937. The authoritative Moscow weekly, Musica, said: "The music of the opera is national in the best sense of the word. Its folk song intonation is so organic that it is difficult to tell where the authentic Cossack melodies melt into Dzerzhinsky's original melos."

Tikhon Khrennikov was born on June 10, 1913, in Elets. His symphony was heard in New York, and the critics expressed pleasure at the spontaneity of the music. He is now working on an opera based on a story of the Civil War in Russia.

Julian Krein, son of the composer Gregory Krein, and nephew of Alexander Krein, was born on March 5, 1913, in Moscow. His first published compositions were written when he was a boy of 12. So surprisingly mature is his music that even in instrumental works, requiring special craftsmanship, he was successful from the start. His Violoncello Concerto was played by Casals,

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Michel Starokadomsky, born on June 13, 1901, leans toward neoclassical austerity of form, which by no means excludes the liveliness of content. Older than Shostakovitch, he had an opportunity to taste more of the musical fruit imported into Russia in the early twenties. He writes about himself in the author of this article: "In my apprentice days I was influenced by the compositions of my teacher, Miaskovsky, whose searching psychologism and pessimistic leanings affected my early style to a considerable degree. I also became acquainted with Schönberg's music, and that drove me toward harmonic complexity and atonality. Soon I understood, however, that my path was elsewhere. The art of our era appears to me as a sum total of human emotions, following one dominant idea, but forming individual destinies." This declaration may well be taken as the expression of faith of the majority of Soviet composers.

Heinrich Litinsky, born on March 17, 1901, has been influenced more than Starokadomsky by the formal technique. He achieved a rare mastery of form and adequacy of idiom before he reached a maturity of musical ideas, and because of this he came in for a good deal of criticism.

Dmitri Kabalevsky, born on Dec. 30, 1904, and Vissarion Shebalin, born on June 11, 1902, are excellent symphonists. Gabriel Popov, born on Sept. 12, 1904, is one of the most advanced contrapuntists, but his idiom is often too obscure for general comprehension. Youri Shaporin, whose opera, "Decembrists," is about to be completed, belongs to an older generation. Boris Schechter, born on Jan. 20, 1900, is the author of a popular orchestral piece, "Turkmenia." Alexander Mossolov, born on Aug. 10, 1900, is known chiefly for his noise piece, "The Iron Foundry." Aram Khatchaturian, Armenian composer, born on June 6, 1903, is author of many native-colored short compositions.

Finally, three Soviet women composers should be mentioned: Barbara Galgerova, born on Oct. 4, 1903, who wrote an orchestral Suite on Caucasian themes; Zara Levina, born on Feb. 5, 1905, who writes mostly in small forms, and Nina Makarova, born Aug. 12, 1906, whose charming Sonatina for piano shows the influence of French impressionism.

Music in Stones

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

In his recent book on sound—"Science and Music" (London: Cambridge University Press, 8s, 6d.; New York: Macmillan, $2.75)—Sir James Jeans had some interesting if rather disconcerting things to say about the behavior of orchestral sound in the concert room, or, perhaps more accurately, the behavior of the concert room to orchestral sound. Every musician has experienced the curious phenomena that arise from "reflection" and "absorption," for example. Thus, as Sir James points out, a listener may hear the sound of an instrument twice over, part of the sound having traveled directly through the air, while the rest has traveled to the ground, been reflected there, and then traveled up to the ear of the listener. The difference in the time may be imperceptible, but the fact remains that the reflection acts as a reinforcement or emphasis of the direct sound. Reflection, again, varies according to the pitch of the note.

An example or two of "absorption" may be useful. The absorption of sound by the walls of a concert hall increases or decreases, according to the varying intensity of the sound. But there is a strict limit to sound intensity. At a certain point the walls absorb as much sound as the instrument produces—beyond that point the sound cannot be increased. And if, on the other hand, the absorption capacity of the walls is reduced by half, the sound becomes exactly twice as loud.

All this concerns quantity, but there is also the highly important question of quality. What public performer has not had the experience described by Sir James: "Two concert rooms may be exactly similar in size and shape, and yet the music will sound rich, brilliant and full of life in the first, but flat, dull and dead in the second. In the first the performers play with zest and give of their best; in the second they feel a want of sympathy in their surroundings and a want of power in themselves." The fact, here, is more essential than the explanation.

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Then we have "sound-shadows"—which block out the sound from certain ideas,—and, surprisingly, even sound parallelisms with those phenomena of light which cause the sun to look red at sunset. But enough has been said to show that in the performance of a musical work, the concert hall is itself not only an important "performer" whose participation is generally unheeded, but a highly individual one, since no two concert halls ever "perform" in exactly the same way.

It is scarcely necessary to add that in the same hall the "sound perspective" changes according to the position of the listener. The top balcony and the front rows of the stalls may be listening to the same work, but they hear it in a quite different way. Actually pitch, form, and rhythm are the only constant factors. Listeners, of course, unconsciously adjust themselves to all these varying acoustical conditions which, if they are familiar with the work, give them no more trouble than, say, the perspective of the Champs-Elysées. Knowledge and imagination supply the correctives. With an unfamiliar work things are less simple.

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The analogies between light and sound given by Sir James supply a new relation, perhaps hitherto unsuspected, to visual art and music. Painters tell us (see Wright's "Modern Painting") that for them the color and chiaroscuro of a landscape, or any other subject, depend wholly on light and its ever-varying reflections and absorptions. According to Sir James, as we have seen, both the quantity and the quality of sound are equally dependent on similar and parallel conditions. Here, surely, is a striking confirmation of a famous French composer's dictum: "There is only one art."

In view of what has been said, a recent performance by the Bach Cantata Club of Bach's B minor Mass in Westminster Abbey provided a remarkable musical experience. One had the unusual privilege of listening from one of the seats in the choir ordinarily used by church dignitaries, which run on either side behind the choir stalls. There was a vast congregation, mostly invisible from where one sat, and above, the soaring lines of the great Gothic arches disappeared up into semi-luminous darkness. The performers were placed high on the choir screen. There could have been no more impressive setting for this Protestant Mass conceived by its composer on a scale worthy of the men who planned and built the great medieval church in which we were sitting.

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No sooner had the four mighty introductory bars for full chorus and orchestra—which, as Tovey says, set the scale and style—swung by than one became aware of something unusual in the sound and proportion. This certainly was not the Bach B minor of the concert halls. Into the ritornello of the vast Kyrie another voice had entered—the voice of the Abbey itself. The actual notes were those of Bach's score but to the ear it seemed as if each sound were lifted to a more transcendental level. New and strange ethereal relations of sound colors revealed themselves. New values and proportions took the place of old. The familiar became clad with a fresh, entrancing beauty. For sheer beauty of sound the climax was reached in the Incarnatus. The hushed loveliness of the opening, with its slowed-down tempo, might have been dawn seen through the stained glass windows now dark and colorless to the eye. But the two and a half hours went as five minutes.

It would be ungrateful not to thank the anonymous artists who contributed to an unforgettable musical experience, but how can one thank a Gothic abbey as the greatest artist of them all? When, with the immense congregation, one slowly filed out into an unreal world of meaningless noise and hurry, of last trains and buses, one could not help wondering if the builders of Westminster Abbey and Notre Dame, where music undergoes such strange and lovely transmutations, had any knowledge of "reflection" and "absorption"? Or did they build better than they knew?



Courtesy Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Philadelphia

"Head of a Man," Pencil Drawing by Benjamin West

Benjamin West's Bicentenary

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

Benjamin West, art prophet and child prodigy, born 200 years ago on what is now the campus of Swarthmore College, is being honored at the Philadelphia Museum of Art by a comprehensive bicentenary exhibition of his work.

As the first great American-born artist West startled the world with his energy and innovations, which culminated in "The Death of General Wolfe," lent to the show by the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, to which it was given by the Duke of Westminster, great-great-grandson of Lord Grosvenor, its original purchaser.

It was, in fact, this painting that revolutionized art at the close of the eighteenth century; stripped from canvas the Greek and Roman togas with which it was traditional to clothe heroes, replacing that anachronistic garb with contemporary battlefield uniforms.

The stir caused by West's innovation surprised him as much as the art world. Forthright Quaker that he was, he had painted truth as he saw it, and refused to reclothe his figures even at the behest of Sir Joshua Reynolds, England's greatest arbiter of art styles.

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West began to paint while still a child, and the bicentenary exhibition has dug down into forgotten closets to unearth pictures once known to exist, but lost for almost a century. Two such, shown for the first time come from the Pennsylvania Hospital, and reveal the naïveté of the 12-year-old painter in tackling such subjects as ships at sea and a romantic landscape. Painted on panels, these are the earliest authenticated works by the country's first native-born master.

Two years later West was attempting portraits, two of which are on view, quaint, primitive conceptions of children.

As his skill grew he approached Copley in style, and began to reveal a chameleon-like trait that during his entire career shot through his canvases wisps of influence, from Titian, Rubens and Rembrandt to Van Dyck.

Most important in the early American phase of his development is the Copleyesque "Thomas Mifflin as a Boy," painted about 1758.

There is, however, in the rather stiff long-headed impression of one of his first benefactors, William Henry of Lancaster, Pa., more of the innate West personality that was to shine through greater sophistication in Europe-bred technique in one of the finest portraits on view, the "Dr. Enoch Edwards" of 1795.

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In the fine draughtsmanship of the long, lean head you feel the same freedom of expression that gives zest to many of the preliminary studies for great religious compositions, such as the imposing drawing for "Moses and the Serpent."

But the portrait of Dr. Enoch Edwards holds another significance. It reveals West the experimenter and forerunner of nineteenth-century art revolutionists. In his handling of colors and background textures there is more than a hint of the free color scintillation that reached full expression almost a century later in the work of the French Impressionists.

The French, in fact, were quick to sense in the work of West potentialities that even the painter himself may have felt but dimly. "The Return of the Prodigal Son" forecasts David; while the active and sparkling preliminary sketches for the dull final rendering of "Death on the Pale Horse" (executed largely by West's son Raphael and other students) are precursors of the romantic movement which was to gain momentum a quarter of a century later in the work of Géricault and Delacroix.

While West's work held prophecy of things to come, it also held a mirror to the work of masters old and contemporary. Van Dyck influenced him deeply, as may be seen in the "Mr. and Mrs. John Custance," florid with silk draperies and winged cherubs.

The impact of Italian viewpoints and technique that made such a deep impression on the young West during his initial visit to Rome is mirrored in "Angelina and Medoro"; while the "Antiochus and Stratonice" suggests a later but equal passion for Rembrandt and Rubens.

Although the huge paintings impress by size, the smaller studies hold the sparkle that lost itself somewhere between the initial sketch impulse and the completed canvas. This may have been due in part to the fact that many of the large compositions issued from West's workshop rather than from the touch of his own hand.

Eloquent of the sparkling West touch is the little painting of Benjamin Franklin discovering the power of electricity.

Only second in historical importance to "The Death of Wolfe" are the two versions of Penn's Treaty with the Indians.

Seventeen museums and institutions and 22 private collections have been tapped to make of the Benjamin West bicentenary exhibition the most comprehensive showing of work by the master ever displayed publicly in this country. In addition to 60 oils by West, there are water colors, drawings, and engravings, as well as portraits of West, his wife and his London school from the brushes of his pupils Matthew Pratt and Washington Allston.

The Philadelphia Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

The opening February concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra was in the nature of a field day for musicians trained in Philadelphia, for the program listed Gian-Carlo Menotti's overture to his opera "Amelia Goes to the Ball," and Jorge Bolet was soloist in Rachmaninoff's D minor Concerto for piano and orchestra. Both are graduates of the Curtis Institute of Music.

Mr. Ormandy gave a sparkling performance of the Menotti overture and Mr. Bolet showed an amazingly fine technique in the Rachmaninoff concerto, which employs the entire resources of the modern grand piano. In addition to his technique Mr. Bolet showed a beautiful quality of tone and gave an admirable interpretation. The only other work on the program was the D major Symphony of Brahms, of which Mr. Ormandy gave an excellent reading.

The next concert was devoted to the music of Richard Wagner. Mr. Ormandy selected his program from the four "Ring" operas—a plan which had advantages and disadvantages. An advantage was in the opportunity to compare the treatment of the same motifs in each of the four music dramas in their symphonic development; a disadvantage lay in the repetition of these motifs many times in each of the numbers.

Mr. Ormandy followed the logical sequence of the "Ring," playing first the Invocation of Alberich and the Entrance of the Gods into Walhalla from "Das Rheingold." From "Die Walküre" he gave the Ride of the Valkyries, Brünnhilde's Pleading and Wotan's Farewell and the Magic Fire Music. "Siegfried" was represented by the "Waldweben," Siegfried's ascent of the burning mountain and the Finale.

The second half of the concert was devoted to excerpts from "Die Götterdämmerung": Siegfried's Rhine Journey, the Funeral Music and closing scene. Mr. Ormandy interpreted the music throughout in the symphonic style in which it is written, developing clearly the immense amount of detail.

The final concert in February brought back the "Symphonia Domestica" of Richard Strauss, which had not been played by the Philadelphia Orchestra in many seasons. Mr. Ormandy must be ranked among the leading Strauss interpreters of today, and he brought out everything the work contained. But it cannot be regarded as one of Strauss's masterpieces and is probably the least original of any of his large orchestral works.

The same concert presented Ida Krehm, pianist, and Schubert Memorial prize winner of the year. Miss Krehm appeared in Alexander Tansman's Concerto No. 2, of which she gave an excellent performance. The concerto is radical in its harmonization and the last movement makes frank use of the jazz idiom in both rhythm and orchestration. The best movement is the Scherzo which has a brilliant part for the solo instrument.

The other number on the program was Handel's "Water Music," in six short movements, in the arrangement of Sir Hamilton Harty.

Masters of Maritime Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The current exhibition at Colnaghi's is a selection from Capt. Bruce Ingram's collection of paintings and drawings of ships and the sea. The occasion is an appeal on behalf of King George's Fund for Sailors.

The 36 paintings and 97 drawings provide a cross-section of the marine artists of Northern Europe from the sixteenth century onward. One can of course look at such an exhibition as this from a purely technical point of view, noting the changes of rigging, for example, as decade follows decade, or marking with approval the beautiful lines of the yachts which belonged to King Charles II.

Whatever one's particular interest, practical or esthetic, the really important painters in this delightful department of the arts will be found to be the two William Van de Veldes, whose lives, between them, cover nearly a century (the elder was born in 1611 and the younger passed on in 1707) and happened to coincide with important naval occasions. Both father and son learned their job in Holland and were later employed in England by Charles II; they both combined to an extraordinary degree, in addition to exceptional artistic talent, the industry of the bee and the accuracy of a camera. Ships in action, ships on the stocks, the thousand and one incidents of normal and abnormal sea activity are handed down to posterity with such completeness that they become models for the marine painters of the following hundred years.

Toscanini Concert Hailed

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Choral and orchestral concerts on a large scale have dominated local music these last days. Arturo Toscanini, conducting the Verdi Requiem in Carnegie Hall on the evening of March 4, took precedence in popular appeal. Then, in the same hall, three orchestras have given concerts of unusual interest in the course of their regular New York series—the Philadelphia (March 8), the Philharmonic-Symphony (March 9), and the Boston Symphony (March 10).

The Toscanini concert was, of course, a special event, offered for the benefit of the unemployed musicians of the New York Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians and the Verdi Rest Home for Aged and Destitute Musicians at Milan. Besides his own NBC Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Toscanini had under his command the chorus of the Schola Cantorum and these four singers from the Metropolitan Opera House—Zinka Milanov, Bruna Castagna, Charles Kullmann, and Nicola Moscona. Inevitably the audience crowded Carnegie Hall to the bursting point.

About the performance it is frankly impossible to write with detachment or moderation. Verdi's Requiem is an exciting work in any case, but never has it been more so than in this superlative setting forth. Mr. Toscanini had long been known here as an exponent of the score. In fact, during his first season in this country (1908-09) he conducted it at the Metropolitan Opera House with another quartet of Metropolitan soloists—Emmy Destinn, Louise Homer, Riccardo Martin, and Herbert Witherspoon. And as lately as Jan. 15 and 16, 1931, he directed the Requiem at Philharmonic-Symphony concerts, when Margaret Matzenauer stood out with particular brilliance in a solo quartet that comprised also Elisabeth Rethberg, Mario Chamlee, and Ezio Pinza.

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Never before, though, had Mr. Toscanini infused his reading with quite such irresistible spirit or inspired his forces to achievements so overwhelming. But one must not lose sight of the fact that he was nobly seconded by the forces themselves. Most admirable were both orchestra and chorus, and the soloists were almost ideally selected.

Not previously in New York had Mme. Milanov disclosed the measure of her vocal resources, and in the "Libera me" her monotone supplication was unforgettable. The richness and depth of Mme. Castagna's voice seemed predestined to this work. Mr. Kullmann, commendable throughout, rose to unforeseen heights in the "Hostias et preces tibi." Mr. Moscona, the young Greek bass who has been added to the Metropolitan company this season, had his first real chance here to prove how fine a voice he possesses and he sang, besides, with impressive dignity of style. Altogether this was one of the great occasions of our musical annals.

To turn to the symphonic concerts, that of the Philadelphia Orchestra was of special note because it afforded a rehearing of Alexander Tansman's Second Piano Concerto (dedicated to Charlie Chaplin), which was introduced here a little over 10 years ago, and also revived the "Symphonia Domestica" of Richard Strauss. Except for a page here and there, such as the Berceuse (reminiscent of Stravinsky's "Fire-Bird") and the opening of the finale, the concerto seemed hopelessly dated, its one-time smartness quite withered and gone. No complaint can be made of the performance—an able one in which Ida Krehm, a youthful pianist from Chicago who has won various awards, sustained admirably the solo part.

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Strauss's score, though Eugene Ormandy led it rather as a study in orchestral impetus and deftness than as a vessel for sentiment and poetry, impressed me anew as a work of really exceptional beauty, undeserving of the scorn and neglect that have so largely been its portion. The program's other number, smartly executed, was Leo Weiner's rather cheap orchestral transcription of Bach's C major Organ Toccata and Fugue.

The event of the Philharmonic-Symphony concert was the emergence of Rubinstein's G major Piano Concerto, with that authentic Rubinstein pupil, Josef Hofmann, presiding at the piano. It was said that this concerto had not been heard in New York since 1905, when Mr. Hofmann had also been the soloist. In any event, it proved to be delightful. The idea of the piece was said by Rubinstein himself to be a musicianly contest between piano and orchestra, and the scheme is worked out with more than the composer's customary care and skill. There is, furthermore, a wealth of delightful melody, oddly reminiscent at times in contour and feeling of Schumann in whimsical mood. The performance was superlative. Before the concerto John Barbirolli treated the huge audience to a charming series of eight dances from Purcell's "Fairy Queen." After it he led the César Franck Symphony.

'The Parson Says, No!'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Lord Longford has presented at the Gate Theater "The Parson Says, No!" a comedy by Peter Powell, who also produced the play.

"The Parson Says, No!" is a comment on English small-town life and its reaction to modern business methods. A town-planning and building company decides to develop Pudleigh. The proposal is received with enthusiasm by everybody except the local vicar, whose house, built by himself soon after his marriage, has grown very dear to him, and, as he believes, to his family. He refuses to sell the site.

The negotiator for the London company turns out to be the Vicar's brother-in-law, with whom he has previously quarreled. This man starts a campaign against the parson for the purpose of compelling him to sell. The vicar remains unmoved, despite the addition of local pressure, until he discovers that his eldest son and daughter are unwilling to stay longer under the conservative home roof. The parson then say, Yes, and also resigns his living.

At the last moment, when the family is ready to leave Pudleigh, the parishioners realise the Vicar's worth and beg him to withdraw his resignation. The parson, however, disillusioned, again says, No.

Into this somewhat thin tale, Peter Powell has succeeded in injecting some charming scenes, particularly those in which the Vicar is the chief figure. There is something very sympathetic about this man who can continue to be cheerful and smile at even those who are against him.

In the Vicar, Mr. Powell has drawn a lovable character, but he has unfortunately given him a rather conventional clergyman's wife. The modern son, with socialistic ideas, and the equally modern daughter are in contrast to their parents but very little is made of the fact. Most of the other characters are busybodies, prying and tactless. Lastly, there is the parson's housekeeper, delightfully played by Jean Anderson, who shared honors with Noel Iliff in his portrayal of the parson.

The play suffered from underproduction. In the comedy scenes restraint tended to uncertainty. A little tightening up would help materially, and the author might also do more towards fulfilling the promise which, at the beginning, appears to be contained in the daughter. Fay, who merely drifts in and out of the story and soon becomes a lay-figure. The play has possibilities, but it requires a producer of experience.

F. J. Hayes

Drama Against History

By Arthur Pollock

New York

It is inevitable that the great figures of history appeal to the dramatist. They always have. The playwright cannot help himself. He is looking for ideas from which to make plays. He reads the life of Lincoln and says to himself, "What a great play there is in that man!" He writes the play. And it turns out that, though there is a great play in Lincoln, there is not a great play in the playwright.

It is the dramatist who makes the play, not the names of his characters, no matter how famous those names may be. The critic must view a work of art with a kindred art, said Edgar Allan Poe. And the man who would re-create in literature the great men of the past must have a kind of greatness of his own, or at least a peculiarly sensitive appreciation of the qualities that distinguished the figure he longs to re-create, the qualities that made him what he was. And he must be articulate enough to do justice to his sensitivity.

It is not enough to see that life, past or present, is dramatic. Nature sees to that, makes it so. The dramatist's job is to make drama out of whatever he touches. It is the manner in which he touches it that tells.

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The preconceptions of the public when sitting before a play the chief characters of which are from history are not of the greatest importance. They may know those characters well or ill. There will be something new and thrilling in them if the playwright has anything to contribute.

Jessica Lee and Joseph Lee Walsh have seen material for a fine play in the life of Catherine of Russia, a dramatic figure undeniably. They are right. There is there a remarkably rich fund of material. But the question remains the question not of what the dramatic Catherine did with her life but of what they as dramatists can do with her life and character. The play came into the St. James Theater last week, and departed Saturday night. They called it "Empress of Destiny."

It turned out that the authors could do nothing better than use the life of Catherine as the basis for a scenario. The words in which they clothed the skeleton story were utterly without distinction. Catherine, dynamic in life and in the pages of history, became dull and undramatic on the stage. The authors neither re-created what was there before they began nor created anything of their own to take the place of the original. History is something more than a succession of dates and changes in style of wearing apparel.

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Ernest Pascal and Edwin Blum, active in Hollywood of recent years, find Shelley a magic figure. They give his name to a character in a play they have written, called "I Am My Youth." But the magic is not there, only a story taken from a part of his life.

It is a good story, a story that, as they surmised, ought to make a beguiling play. William Godwin and his daughters are important in it. Shelley, lured by Godwin's theories, enthusiastically puts one of them into practice. Godwin, however, has grown beyond his theory and the practice of it disturbs and astounds him. And what results from the retelling by today's two dramatists of this story? Only stiffness in the joints of the drama, self-consciousness on the part of the characters with historic names.

If they had not found their story in the facts of the past the authors, free to use their imaginations, might have evolved on their own something quite fruity or diverting. As it is, they have only seen an opportunity and been unable to take the best advantage of it. This piece also closed Saturday, at the Playhouse.

A Scholar in the Theater

By Harold Hobson

London

"Land's End," at the Westminster Theater, is the work of Mr. F. L. Lucas, a Cambridge don whose critical writings are among the wisest, most scholarly, and epigrammatically entertaining of their generation. When intelligent and clever amateurs enter the theater they sometimes bring off a fortunate hit. But the present work of Mr. Lucas is not so much a fluke as a failure. Its main intention, it is true, is admirable. The work of many intellectual playwrights is all intellect and no play. The element of plot is lacking in their work. Mr. Lucas, however, remembers that Shakespeare did not disdain melodrama. Neither does he.

For his scene he chooses a cottage on the wild Cornish coast, and for his time, the height of a storm. There is a wife (Miss Cathleen Nesbitt) whose intrigue with a suave and cultured author (Mr. Alan Napier) is discovered almost simultaneously by her children and her explorer-husband, newly returned from Central Africa with a fund of small talk on the state of Europe, as well as a couple of guns, with which he proposes a duel.

How the author deliberately shoots high, how Miss Nesbitt fires a very handy shot through the window, and what was done about these sensational proceedings afterwards provide Mr. Lucas with the substance of the second and better half of his play. It is easy to tell at any moment in the piece that behind it all there is working a mentality of considerable power and extensive erudition. But the speeches—full of ideas as they are—often lack plausibility, and the union between ideological argument and melodramatic action is imperfectly achieved. "Land's End" is like a shilling shocker played in a Senior Common Room.

"Black Swans," by Geoffrey Kerr, is at the Apollo. We had previously seen Mr. Kerr's "Till the Cows Come Home," a neat satire on international diplomacy treated in terms of village comedy. "Black Swans" has no such serious theme, and Mr. Kerr, relieved of the necessity of making his fable carry a second meaning, finds the stream of his humor run stronger and clearer.

His novelist-hero, Guy Willoughby (Mr. Richard Bird), is at loggerheads with his wife (Miss Sophie Stewart), because he gets closer shaves from unpaid creditors than from his razor. Ruth Willoughby flings out of the house in a moment of anger, and takes refuge with her father, who is the uncomplaining center of a pandemonium of family reminiations. Six months later she returns home, to find that her husband has become both rich and famous. That is all the story, but it is unfolded to the accompaniment of unrestrainable laughter, reaching its climax in a superb scene in which a singularly self-possessed young man (Mr. Charles Lefeaux) makes a formal proposal in the businesslike tones of one applying for a professional position. "Black Swans" is carefully and cleverly produced by Mr. Maurice Colbourne.

"Mary Goes to See," at the Haymarket, has one advantage that neither of these other pieces possesses. This is the presence in the cast of Miss Marie Tempest. But even that cannot counterbalance the weakness of a singularly unsatisfactory play, in the course of which Miss Tempest solves the boring problems of a very dull family.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

To the Carthusian—'Cheerful Combines With Serious'

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Charterhouse, School of Wesley, Thackeray, Baden-Powell

Where Carthusians Are Helped Toward Attainment of 'Sense of Balance' and 'Rhythm of Body and Mind'

The English Public School—9

By John Graves, M. A. (Oxon.)
(Charterhouse 1916-1921) Writer, and Student of Education
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

To understand the Charterhouse of today, one requires some acquaintance with its history.

Founded in 1611 by Thomas Sutton near Smithfield, on the outskirts of London, Charterhouse flourished there for over 200 years. The site had once been occupied by a Carthusian monastery, from which the monks were ejected by Henry VIII. This accounts both for the name Charterhouse, derived from La Grande Chartreuse, the first home of the Order in France, and for the name Carthusian, which is given to the boys in the school.

In 1825 there were 480 boys in the school, but by that date the rapid growth of London had already deprived the school of its free and open position. The numbers fell away and in 1863, when Dr. William Haig Brown became headmaster, were as low as 121. Next year the Public Schools Commission reported that "the school would thrive much better if removed to some eligible site in the country." The Governors accepted this advice, and in 1872 Charterhouse was transferred, on the headmaster's suggestion, to a high plateau overlooking the Wye valley near Godalming in Surrey.

A school whose ancient foundation produced men of the stamp of John Wesley, Sir Richard Lovelace, Joseph Addison, William Makepeace Thackeray, and Sir Henry Havelock, was not likely to forget them when it moved into the country—and there are many Carthusians today carrying on the tradition. These range from Lord Baden-Powell, hero of Mafeking and founder of the Boy Scouts, to Augustine Courtauld, who wintered alone on the Greenland ice-cap, and Lieutenant-Commander B. G. Scurfield, who won the Albert Medal for conspicuous gallantry last year when his ship, H. M. S. "Hunter," struck a mine off the Spanish coast.

Intellectual Leaven

Charterhouse in its new home seems to me to have all the benefits and none of the drawbacks of a great tradition. In London, for instance, the scholars were segregated in one house, which deprived the rest of the school of a valuable intellectual leaven. At Godalming the scholars are split up among the various houses and thus saved from the hot-house development of the earlier system.

A common criticism of the English public schools is that they foster the worship of games and ignore the things of the mind. There was a time, not so long ago, when Charterhouse deserved this charge. Prowess in games counted for more than intellectual achievement, work was unfashionable, and the masters were the natural enemies of the boys. Athletic rivalry between the houses was so intense and house loyalty so strong and exclusive that none but a few senior boys ever talked outside the classroom with those of their own age in other houses. Loyalty to the school was a weak thing in comparison with loyalty to the house.

Sir Frank Fletcher, headmaster from 1911 to 1935—a great scholar, a great teacher, and a great man—set himself quietly to remedy these defects and restore a sense of proportion. The result can best be summed up in his own words, "The Carthusian of today, I like to think, can be scholarly without being 'highbrow': he can admire and cultivate bodily skill without making an idol of athleticism; he can care for literature and the arts without either effeminacy or intellectual arrogance."

> **Series on the Public Schools of England**
>
> The series of 14 articles now running comprises an introductory presentation of the Public School idea and 13 outstanding schools pictured and described by way of illustrative material. The schools are taken up in the order of the year of their founding.
>
> Today, Charterhouse (1611). Tuesday, March 22, Dartmouth, H. M. S. "Britannia" (1857).

Discipline As Decency

The boys today enjoy an amount of personal freedom unheard of a generation ago. Fletcher disliked rules. His object was to make discipline internal rather than external, and his view was that all breaches of common sense and common decency were breaches of school rules.

"Newcomers to the staff," a loyal Carthusian master has recorded, "nearly always comment on the friendliness of the boys," and he then dwells on the naturalness and absence of restraint in the present relations between boy and master. House loyalty is still strong, but it is combined with a spirit of tolerance and a sense of proportion which prevent it from becoming excessive. Within reason, boys can and do choose their friends and pursuits without fear of criticism.

At Charterhouse the greatest crime is conceit, the greatest virtue strength of character coupled with a high sense of corporate duty.

Chapel Services

Religion received a fresh inspiration from the new War Memorial Chapel. The school services today are shorter, better planned, and at more convenient times than formerly. Besides these, there are short voluntary services in which a member of the staff, usually a layman, gives a short address, and there is also a religious discussion society among the senior boys. Nor does interest stop at talk. Parties of boys go up frequently to visit the School Mission in a poor part of London, and a large contingent shares in the Boys' Club summer camp in the Isle of Wight.

By the time he leaves school, the Carthusian is a self-reliant person with a pretty good idea of what he wants to do in life and how to set about it. He is anything but a snob, and would laugh at the notion of himself as a member of the "ruling class." If you meet him, as I have done, at the University, he shows none of the growing-pains characteristic of his predecessor, who wasted at least a year reacting from the restrictions of school life. He works hard, plays hard, and is a good mixer.

Two recent captains of the football XI may serve as illustration. Both are splendid all-round sportsmen and both obtained a "Blue" as a Freshman, yet both are extremely modest and unassuming, with something of that sense of balance, that "rhythm of body and mind," as Sir Samuel Hoare has described it, which is so greatly needed in the world today. One, I should explain, is a fine etcher and musician, the other was the senior scholar of his year at a famous Oxford college.

Charterhouse is presented in two articles. The second one follows.



© Dixon-Scott; Rischgitz

Charterhouse Old and New. Upper Row, Left—Football on the Green. The School, Occupying for 200 Years the Site of a Carthusian Monastery Now Embraced by Greater London, Was Moved in 1872 to a High Plateau Overlooking the Wye Valley Near Godalming in Surrey. Center—Charterhouse in the Seventeenth Century, From an Old Print. Right—Interior of the Chapel. Lower Row, Left—The Chapel From the Terrace on the South of the School. The Statue in the Foreground Is of Dr. William Haig Brown. Inset—The School Coat-of-Arms. Right—Exterior of School Sergeant's Quarters, Masters' Common Room and Dining Room and Entrance to the School. It Is Morning Break (Recess) With Boys Returning to Forms and Masters Chatting With the "Head" Outside the Common Room

The School in Victorian Days

Charterhouse's Part in Giving One a Trained Outlook

By J. S. Braithwaite, M. A. (Cantab.)
(Charterhouse, 1888-1892)

"The Carthusian spirit which so well combines the cheerful with the serious."
—Bernard Darwin in the London Times.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

It is now just 50 years since my parents, without consulting me in any way, took me to Charterhouse, and after a brief talk with the housemaster in whose house I was to be domiciled, abandoned me to the life of a public school, and thereafter took no further interest in my education.

If this suggests a certain callousness on their part it is not so intended. On the contrary, they were simply doing what the vast majority of parents who could afford it were all doing in those days, and for that matter are still doing today. They select with great care the type of English public school which appeals to them, and provided that they hear that the school has a "good name" they proceed with all the necessary steps up to the point of the aforesaid abandonment of their progeny. Implicit in this procedure is a complete confidence on the part of parents that their young hopeful will be put through the mill, that he will emerge equipped to pass the ordinary required standards of learning, and that he will have acquired an attitude towards life which if not attaining to the highest standard of Christian ethics will at least be reasonably decent and tolerably honest. The rest is up to him, the parents have acted fairly by their son as things go. Henceforth such gratitude as he may learn to feel in connection with such a painful subject as his education is the debt he owes to his Alma Mater, and it is seldom that an ex-public-school boy is entirely devoid of gratitude towards his old school.

Upholds System It Represents

There are some who never forget the debt. For myself, I am conscious that the debt is there, but I cannot wax sentimental about it. In my modest way I endeavor to repay it, by upholding the system that it represents. I cannot conceive of a better one considering this day and generation. I therefore pay occasional visits to the old school, especially when I have any young relatives there, to satisfy myself that the boys are displaying the same manly spirit as I imagine them to have displayed in my day. I think they do.

I am even prepared to believe that in many respects there have been a number of improvements in what one may describe as the standard of living. There lies before me as I write an appeal from the Governing Body of the school, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury is the chairman, for a substantial sum of money to be expended mainly on a workshop and a music school. In my days we never attached much importance to such things as that. Such music practice as went on was done in a barn, while a long low wooden shed did for a carpenter's shop. Marvelous improvements are in contemplation.

Memories Trivial and Otherwise

Memories? Yes, when one looks back they crowd in on one, but how trivial they must seem to anyone else. So often it is the frivolous that impresses itself, while the things of deeper import pass into limbo. I recall the absurd practice of wearing one's cap on the back of the head with the peak pointing down the neck. To wear it in the normal way was called wearing it "swagger" and only those who had gained first eleven colors might dare to do it. I recall a few stray words of the barbarous language which boys invent and which passes for their vernacular—for instance, a small currant bun was felicitously called a "young he" (don't ask me why!), the evening preparation hour was known as "banco."

I recall an occasion when my Greek iambics had reduced the master to such a state of impotent fury (he taught that way, bless him), that he threw my copybook out of the open window. I recall the caricatures that Max Beerbohm used to do of the form master during the class, especially one of the "stinks" master, Titmus, I think his name was. I recall the beautiful poetic figure of T. E. Page who taught the sixth form, and I can think of him and his wonderful, appealing voice only with love and admiration. He always wore trousers made of the same cloth and we used to say he bought them by the bale. And lastly, I recall Dr. Haig Brown, the Headmaster, a great Headmaster in his time. Our love for him was tempered by a certain wholesome fear, but we knew him to be a just man.

In my days Charterhouse achieved considerable prowess in rifle marksmanship, and four years in succession we won the coveted Ashburton shield. The Martini-Henry was the rifle of those days, which today would look like an old fowling piece beside the modern rifle. I recall the triumphant procession when the team came back with the shield.

When the time came to leave the school one pressed on with hardly a backward glance, impatient to learn more of life and confident that one was ready to take one's part in the world. The equipment that one carried was partly what had been acquired by a natural talent, if any, for learning, and partly what had been thrust upon one, willy-nilly—and many friendships. Would it rust unburnished, or would it shine in use? Who could say then? But if today one thinks gratefully of "Alma Mater," it is because it gave to one who was, as boys mostly are, both reluctant and resisting, that which is believed to be the most desirable thing for him to have—a trained outlook on life.

Improving One's English

Important Project in Bettering Oneself as a Worker

Self-Help Series
Fourth of Nine Daily Articles

Abraham Lincoln said, "I will study and prepare myself, and it may be my turn will come." Young workers, older workers, business and professional people, both men and women, are today studying to make themselves better fit for their present work or better able to go on to broader and higher fields. In thus "preparing" oneself, it is often the so-called little things that count much: in one's work, one's everyday appearance, one's voice and bearing, one's point of view about the work, etc. The series of nine articles of which the following is the fourth, deals with some of these highly important lesser things.

By Millicent J. Taylor
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is no getting around it. Clear beautiful English, well phrased and distinctly enunciated, does indicate something in the character and viewpoint of the person who uses it—something the higher reaches of the business and professional world count important. Accurate secretarial work and slipshod language cannot long be officemates; for each expresses certain kinds of qualities, and the two kinds do not harmonize. So it is that the worker, man or girl, who makes an effort to speak correct English in a cultivated way, even in a beautiful way, has something in the line of character and viewpoint that the business world prizes.

It has been proved again and again that a concise, effective use of language can with diligence be acquired. Nor are those who were born into cultivated family environments necessarily far ahead of those who were not. Educated background should, it is true, leave small excuse for slipshod English; but the mere lack of such background certainly has often enough proved no insurmountable barrier to those who would speak and write well.

Taking for granted, then, the desire to improve one's English for the sake of improving one's occupational and social relationships; let us ask ourselves what steps lie ahead.

Knowledge of 'Grammar'

Any teacher of English will recommend that you secure an excellent grammar textbook, preferably one which is written to meet adult and business needs. Probably in school you despised grammar, saw no sense in studying it. Since then, you may have wished you "knew more grammar," even though you may not exactly know why you wish so.

Grammar is an exact science. It is not a set of "made up" rules designed to harass us; it is simply an orderly arranging and tabulating of the laws formulated from contemporary usage. It is as precise a record of human principles as are the mathematical or physical sciences, and doubtless as essential. Its major use, to the average person, is a check upon incorrect speech. Checking by rule the relationships of words, the forms, tenses, moods, and cases, tells us whether a given phrase or sentence is or is not correct.

But useful as the science of grammar is as a check, it has a much more positive use to those who actually master its fundamentals. Knowledge of sentence structure is essential to that highly important everyday art called rhetoric. Examples? The end of the sentence is the most emphatic place; the beginning comes next in emphasis; the middle is third. This is a rhetorical tool, useful in speech and in writing. Well, then: Our knowledge of grammar tells us that clauses are for more important thoughts than participial phrases; these in turn are ahead of prepositional phrases. Verbs are stronger than participles. Relate these facts to placing for emphasis in a sentence. The "running present tense" is more vivid than past. All this has to do with sentence emphasis, but it cannot be learned without a preliminary mastery of grammatical relationships.

Sentence Variety

In written English a knowledge of sentence structure, of phrases, clauses, cases, is, of course, essential to correct punctuation. It is also essential to the achieving of sentence variety. This, too, is "grammar." Not that in everyday speech we deliberately begin one sentence with a phrase, another with an adverb, another with the subject of the sentence, for the sake of variety. Yet in correcting dull sentence structure both in written and oral English we do have to do a certain amount of deliberate phrasing—and where are we if we do not know our "grammar"! A knowledge of grammar, a really working knowledge, is a means of improving the structure of one's written and oral English, and an essential tool in doing so.

The intelligent reader does not think of "grammar" while he reads; yet a working knowledge of grammar is fundamental to intelligent and highly enjoyable reading. He who wanders in a picture gallery with no idea of the principles of art may enjoy some of the pictures, but he will not know why. They flow over him like seashore breezes. So, likewise, may a person be fortunate enough to enjoy good writing instinctively; but his taste is not sure, for he "only knows what he likes"; not why he likes it. But a working knowledge of grammar puts a keen edge upon his appreciations. He recognizes and enjoys effective structure, and notes a turn of phrase.

It might be added, in passing, that the student of grammar studies an exact science. Mathematics, physics, chemistry, these demand accuracy and can enable the student to gain in precision. To master the science of grammar is an excellent way to improve in this same field of character development. The process is akin to the ancient study of "logic," so highly prized in an earlier time for its clarifying of thought and deepening of character. The study of grammar, then, is useful to one in any walk of life; in many ways essential; and it develops powers of exact reasoning.

Vocabulary Work

A second step toward self-improvement in English is definite effort to improve one's vocabulary. In vocabulary tests given by the Human Engineering Laboratory of Stevens Institute of Technology, an interesting fact was turned up. Executives in business invariably rated high. It was not that they had had more formal education; indeed, in one case an executive who had had to leave school at 14, took the test and made 2 errors as against the average college graduate's 27. But there is evidently a distinct relation between a rich, useful vocabulary—and the higher positions in business. Perhaps it, too, goes back to character. Certainly the man or woman who is content to go through life speaking slipshod inaccurate English, perhaps even slang, is scarcely the one who will prove able enough to forge ahead. In any case, improvement is indicated.

How to increase one's vocabulary? By reading good books, yes. By looking up words and making use of them. By noting concise meanings and trying to use the exact word in the right place. By ruthlessly eliminating the slang phrase—the lazy man's phrase—from daily speech. By doing from time to time a little spade work with dictionaries and vocabulary builders. By being in earnest. By learning to love words for the precise and beautiful tools they are. All this will enable you to learn to make your verbs work for you; to use fewer words and make them say more; to be content only with exact meanings. So it is that after a bit you will find that when you speak people listen.

A genuine appreciation of grammatical phrasing, of sentence emphasis, and of word values is likely to go hand in hand with due attention to pronunciation and enunciation; but perhaps a word or two on these final steps toward self-improvement in English might be appended.

Clear and Distinct

Pronunciation is here considered to mean the saying of a specific word with proper accent or stress, proper vowel values, accurate consonants. The dictionary gives us the accepted pronunciation of a word. Enunciation, as we mean it, is the "pronunciation" of words and phrases in relation to one another. One meaning of "enunciate" is to bring to light. If one enunciates clearly one "throws light" upon what one is saying. It should not be exaggerated, of course, for that will call attention to itself and be something less than artistic or beautiful. Perhaps, however, in private, you may need to exaggerate a bit, just to awaken in yourself an attentive ear. Try yourself on these:

have to; don't you think so?; what did you say?; must have; give him; shall I meet you?; let us unite in silent prayer; great deal; this morning; had you?; did you?; was he?; instead of; want to; let me see; going to; and then.

A sincere desire to speak one's everyday language more accurately, more effectually, and more beautifully; and to write it accordingly; is a long step ahead. After that, the cultivation of a listening ear, a seeing eye, and a purposeful, wide-awake mind reveal the next steps. They will probably be along the general lines set forth in this article. Never mind if your friends reply to you in slipshod language, plentifully seasoned with slang. You will get over feeling odd; and they will in the end be helped by your clearer use of the truly priceless means of expression mankind has developed for communication. Furthermore if indications on every hand are any good, you yourself will be helped the most of all.

A Personal Reference Shelf

Do you want a little reference library? Here is one, and you can, of course, work out others:

A good dictionary, collegiate size.
"New College Grammar," by Mason Long. (The Ronald Press, New York.) Especially for adult and office use.
"Roget's International Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases," in a good indexed edition for ready reference.
"English Vocabulary Builder," by Johnson O'Connor (The Human Engineering Laboratory, Hoboken, N. J.)
"The Speech Arts," by Alice Evelyn Craig. (Macmillan Co., New York.)
"College Handbook of Composition," by Edwin C. Woolley and Franklin W. Scott (D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, Mass.)

Tomorrow's article in this series will run on the Women's Page.

The Real International Feeling

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Again the emphasis upon individual friendliness and helpfulness as natural qualities between nations. How simple international relations would be if we could all be ourselves, so to speak, on a national scale.—Chairman.

England

Dear Chairman:

I am probably one of a whole crowd who will be saying, "We can't let that appeal for letters, in the Youth Round Table meeting of Feb. 8, go unanswered," just as before I've been one of those who have said, "I don't feel that I have anything to say worth publishing," but your heading, "Co-operation Needed," persuades me to share a happy experience.

Last summer my parents and I went abroad for our holiday for the first time, and as we have a small car we decided to take it along. From the very beginning we were delighted with the friendly welcome we found everywhere in France. Our chief difficulty was the language—I was the only one who knew any French at all, and that was only what I had learnt at school eight years before, and as I had never used it since it was worse than rusty. But it was fun trying to explain our wants, and we got along surprisingly well.

One day we were passing through the pleasant wooded country of the Vosges and I stopped the car to take a snapshot. When I returned one tire was as flat as a pancake; and when we got busy trying to change it we found that our jack, never before needed, was rusty, and what our combined efforts and ingenuity succeeded in doing was to break it. So we stopped a passing motorist, and pantomimically requested the loan of a jack. In a moment he was out of his car and had whipped out his jack (we noticed that he kept it very handy!). I was shooed away, and our kind passerby practically changed the wheel for us himself, going off shortly afterward expressing himself to the effect that it had been no trouble, no trouble at all.

My hands were black with oil, so the next thing was a wash. I went along to a near-by cottage, and a peasant woman came from under a shady tree to see what I wanted. I did my best to explain, and she brought me a tin bowl of fresh water, and even went to the trouble of fetching out soap and a towel. While I washed she endeavored to get out of me the story, soon told, of my dirty hands, and we found each other surprisingly comprehensible.

And then we went on our way, scarcely regretting the delay in our pleasure in the contacts made. These people had shown such a ready understanding, such a helpful spirit, such friendly co-operation, that a troublesome mishap was smoothed away in smiles, and remains in our memories as one of the best moments of the whole holiday. Would that nations could express an equal collaboration and as genuine a desire to help each other as these chance-met strangers expressed toward us.

(Miss) Y. B.

Our First From the Isle of Man

Isle of Man

Dear Friend:

I should just like to say how much I enjoy the discussions at the Round Table. I am sure that they are doing much to promote international understanding—"The little leaven that will leaven the whole."

Until now I have only been one of the audience, but I did feel that I should like to express my appreciation of these greetings, and form another link in this chain of friendship.

With best wishes.

(Miss) E. M. T.

Where are the rest of you Round Tablers? Is this an extra busy time of year? We hear from you in nice little personal notes to the Chairman (and do we enjoy them!), but there is no line waiting for places at the speaker's table.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Faculty Mail Box

New York

Dear Friends:

In our school we have a club called the "Travel Club." Every week we take a different country and each one brings something in about it. Our director is a wonderful person, a teacher at Eastwood High School. We also write to the different children, but lately we have not found any children to write to. On behalf of us all we would appreciate any names and addresses of some foreign children.

Our ages run from 11 to 16. I hope you have something for us.

(Miss) E. E.

This column runs whenever there is a letter for you in the mail box. If there are any of you living abroad who teach young folks of these ages or who have charge of clubs or groups of young folks and would like to take part in such a correspondence, will you write me of it?—Editor of the Education Page.

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Name of parent who wrote above letter sent on request.
Deanwood School
Box W, [illegible] Connecticut

Bruins Out to Protect Thompson in Game Tonight—Harvard Captain Election

Local Goalie Seeks Fourth Georges Vezina Distinction

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If it were not for Tiny Thompson, tonight's game between the Boston Bruins and Montreal Maroons at the Boston Garden would mean nothing. The Bruins have first place all clinched and the Maroons are definitely out of the play-offs, so victory either way could not affect the team standings. Thompson enters the picture at this point, however, because his teammates will go "all out" in an effort to assure his winning the Vezina trophy.

That honor is awarded annually to the goaltender whose record shows the lowest number of goals scored against him during the regular season. Tiny has won that distinction three times already, 1930, 1933, and 1936. George Hainsworth, former Canadien and Toronto goalie, also won it three times, and if Thompson succeeds this year, he will have done so more times than any other goalie in the league.

Tiny's Record

In 1930, Thompson had 98 goals scored against him in 44 games, 13 goals better than his nearest rival. In 1933 he had 88 tallied against him in 48 games, leading the field by five goals, and in 1936 he had 83 chalked up against him in 48 games against 92 for Norm Smith of Detroit. The latter won the honor last year.

At present Thompson has a five-goal margin on Dave Kerr of the Rangers and has only two more games to play, including tonight's affair, whereas Kerr must play in three more games. The records show only four goals, but one is discounted because of having been scored while Thompson was withdrawn in favor of a forward by Manager Art Ross.

Of course another incentive toward making tonight's game a contest will be the efforts of the individual players to add to their scoring records. In the case of the Maroons, there are many who are seeking contracts next season in the face of probable shifts. The club must be rebuilt to get back in the running and present Maroons wish to hold onto their jobs—and scoring points sometimes help.

The only Bruin with a chance to approach the leading Drillon and Apps is Bill Cowley. The local center is too far behind to win the individual scoring honors, but he can add to his already creditable showing. Cowley has 16 goals and 21 assists for a total of 37 points, one behind Cecil Dillon of Rangers, and six below Paul Thompson of Chicago, American-group leaders.

Hockey Dribbling

Art Ross will take the Bruins to Toronto Monday following the Chicago game here Sunday night . . . The Bruins will scrimmage in Toronto Tuesday, skate on Wednesday, and be ready for the series opener there Thursday night . . . The Leafs, incidentially, have taken to gym work in preparation for their series with the Bruins . . After the game Sunday night against Amerks in New York, the Leafs will be taken to Preston, Ont., for practice and seclusion.

Jack Adams of the Detroit Wings has intimated that Marty Barry and Hec Kilrea, veteran forwards, will be given a try as rushing defensemen next year . . . The Wings play Canadiens in Montreal tonight and the Chicago Black Hawks will tangle with the Amerks in New York . . . The Hawks hold third place by four points and the Wings will have to make up that deficit in three games to play, against two for Bill Stewart's team.

Sixteen Colleges Entered In Eastern Swimming Meet

Foremost college swimmers of the East will compete Friday and Saturday in the Harvard Pool in the first annual invitation individual championships of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League. In addition to its own membership, representatives of other eastern colleges have been invited to participate and the total list of colleges already entering the meet is 16.

Colleges which have filed entries are Boston University, Bowdoin, Brown, Colgate, Cornell, Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, Navy, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Rutgers, Springfield, Syracuse, Wesleyan, and Yale.

In order to be eligible to enter these championships, all contestants, whether members of the league or from invited colleges, must have equalled or bettered a set of qualifying marks in a regularly scheduled meet during the 1937-38 season which prevents all but the outstanding swimmers and divers from competing. The events to be competed and the qualifying marks are as follows:

50-yard Free Style	24.5s.
100-yard Free Style	55.0s.
150-yard Backstroke	1m. 44s.
300-yard Medley Relay	3m. 10s.
220-yard Free Style	2m. 22s.
440-yard Free Style	5m. 20s.
400-yard Free Style Relay	3m. 42s.
200-yard Breaststroke	2m. 40s.
Dive	90 points

The championship competition will begin at 10 a. m. Friday when the fancy diving preliminaries off the one meter or low board will be conducted in the Harvard Pool. There will be five finals on Friday night, starting 8:30, these the 50-yard free style, 150-yard backstroke, 220-yard free style, one-meter board diving, and 300-yard medley relay. Trials in those events will be conducted on Friday afternoon at 2:30. Five more finals will be conducted on Saturday night, these in the 100-yard free style, 200-yard breaststroke, 440-yard free style, high-board diving, and 400-yard free style relay. Trials in those events will be conducted Saturday at 2:30 p. m.

The Harvard Athletic Association, conducting the meet for the Eastern Intercollegiate League, has reserved all seats in the Harvard Pool for the evening competition Friday and Saturday. These will be priced at $1.10. Seats will be unreserved for the afternoon competition Friday and Saturday and admission will be 55 cents. Tickets are now on sale at the Harvard Athletic Association and will be on sale at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building before each competition.

Every event in the championships promises to provide outstanding competition. Among the foremost college aces entered are Charlie Hutter and Bill Kendall, great Harvard free stylers, John Macionis, Yale's outstanding swimmer, Al Van de Weghe and Richard Hough of Princeton, Harold White of Bowdoin, Russ Greenhood of Harvard, Dan Endweiss and Bill Danforth of Yale, Edward Gibson of Navy, Harry Cranston of Princeton, John Vergeichik of Columbia, Graham Cummin of Harvard, Jim Simpson of Princeton, John Thompson of Columbia, Eric Perryman, Peter Brueckel, and Joseph Burns of Yale, and the intercollegiate record holding Princeton medley relay team and a fast Harvard relay team which has intercollegiate record possibilities.

Exhibition Baseball Results

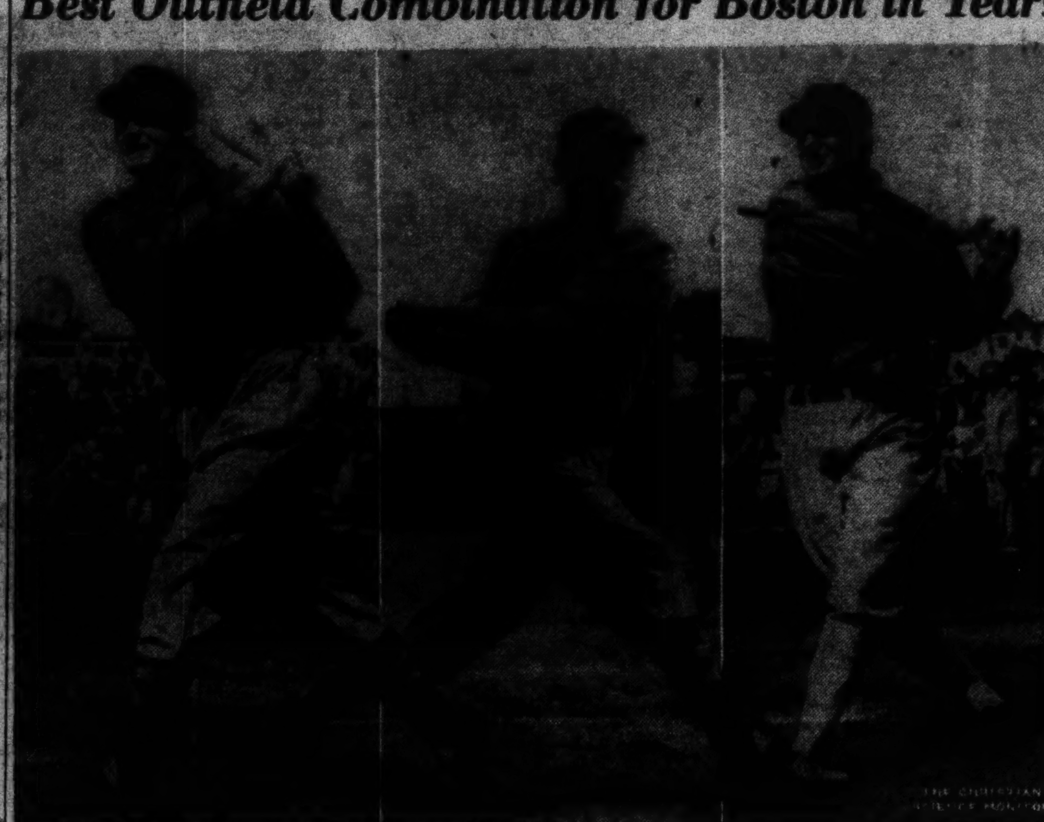
By the Associated Press

Boston (N) 7, St. Louis (N) 5.
New York (A) 11, Cincinnati 9.
Jersey City (IL) 13, Philadelphia (A) 4.

Ivy League Swimming

Columbia 46, Dartmouth 27.

Best Outfield Combination for Boston in Years



Joe Vosmik, Left Field; Roger Cramer, Center, and Ben Chapman, Right Field

Chess

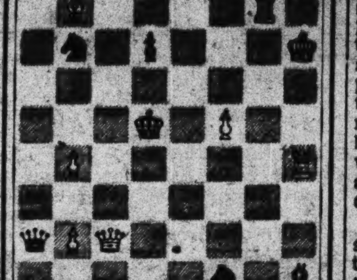
By *Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
March 15, 1938

Problem No. 2019

By Burney M. Marshall

Black — 6 Pieces



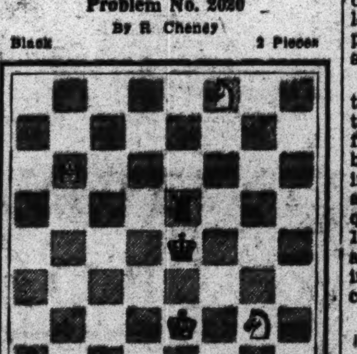
White — 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(British Chess Magazine, May, 1919. A pretty "shut-off" key and economical position.)

Problem No. 2020

By R. Cheney

Black — 2 Pieces



White — 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Newark Evening News, June 16, 1933. This problem shows echoes of successive checks by the black rook.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2017. Q-Q
No. 2018. 1. P-K5 K-Q5
2. Kt-K7
1. ... KxP
2. Q-QB6
1. ... K-K4
2. Q-Q7

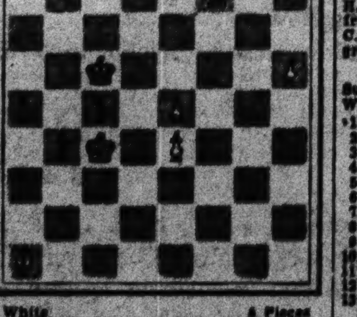
End-Game No. 399. White wins: 1 R-K6, PxR; 2 RxP, Q-B3; 3 P-B5, K-B; 4 PxP, Q-Kt2; 5 Kt-B5, Q-R; 6 RxB, and wins.

End-Game

The position below arose in the Euwe-Botwinnik game at Nottingham. In his annotations in the tournament book, Alekhine claims the win was comparatively easy to force, although after White moved and Black replied the position was abandoned as a draw. But the move which Alekhine gives to win, in his annotations (British Chess Magazine, October, 1936), Znosko-Borowski gives as losing. The main variation given by Alekhine appears to win and is very pretty, but he fails to indicate the winning line if Black holds back.

End-Game No. 400

Black — 3 Pieces



White — 3 Pieces

After 1 K-Kt3, K-Kt4, White to play and win. Can White win if 1 K-Kt3, K-Q3?

Notes

The Massachusetts State Chess Association Washington's Birthday celebration was featured by a simultaneous exhibition by Dr. Lasker. The former champion of the world played 35 games, each against two consultants, winning 18, drawing 5, and losing 2, to Harold Morton and Walter B. Sussman of Providence, and Fliegel and Kersey.

The state schoolboy championship was won by Stanley M. Romanoe, of the Cambridge High and Latin School, with David Hoffman of Worcester Classical as runner-up.

The Massachusetts State Chess Association is sponsoring the American Chess Federation championship tournament, to be held in Boston during the summer.

Those definitely in the finals of the national championship tournament are Reshevsky, Fine, Kashdan, Horowitz, Polland, Treysman, Kupchik, all of New York; Harold Morton of Providence, Samuel Factor of Chicago, and Arthur W. Dake of Portland. Ore. Simonson has not yet decided whether to compete. In addition to these seeded players, leading players from the preliminaries will also compete. It is planned to hold the tournament at Rockefeller Center.

Scintillating attacks are rare in games between equal players, and yet combinations and sacrificial attacks are more interesting to the average player, who can attack better than he can defend, and who usually finds passage through. The game below, from the team championship now in progress in New York, was won by H. Sussman, of the Marshall Chess Club, from H. Ekstrom, of the West Side Y. M. C. A. Chess Club, and shows how an aggressive player forces through.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Sussman White	Ekstrom Black	Sussman White	Ekstrom Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 Q-K3	B-Kt5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 B-Kt5	B-K2
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	16 KR-Q	Q-R4
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	17 P-K5	Kt-Q4
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	18 Q-K4	R-QB
6 B-Q3	B-K2	19 Q-Kt4	BxB
7 Castles	PxP	20 KtxB	Kt-K3
8 BxBP	P-QKt4	21 Q-KB4	Kt-B4
9 B-Q3	P-QR3	22 BxKt	PxB
10 P-K4	P-Kt5	23 P-K6	Castles
11 Kt-QR4	P-B4	24 PxPch	K-R
12 PxP	KtxBP	25 Q-R4	P-R3
13 KtxKt	BxKt	26 R-Q8	Resigns

White's Q play was particularly effective

The game below, from the Semmering tournament, shows how by vigorous tactics Flohr was able to win a give-and-take ending. In the early stages, the P structure was weakened on the Q side. Flohr was able to neutralize his own weakness, and concentrate on his opponent's isolated QP. This led to further weaknesses, and ultimately Flohr showed himself to be a thorough master of the end-game, and won in convincing fashion.

English Opening

Flohr White	Petrov Black	Flohr White	Petrov Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	28 P-R4	R-Kt4
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	29 R-Kt2	R(2)-QB4
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	30 R-B3	R-Kt7
4 P-K3	P-Q4	31 RxR	RxR
5 PxP	KtxP	32 R-R4	R-Kt4
6 B-Kt5	KtxKt	33 R-B3	P-Kt3
7 KtPxKt	B-Q3	34 K-B4	P-B3
8 P-Q4	B-Q2	35 P-Kt4	PxP
9 BxKt	BxB	36 KxP	R-Kt5
10 PxP	BxKt	37 R-R5	R-Kt6
11 QxB	BxP	38 R-R	R-Kt7
12 Castles	P-QB3	39 K-B3	R-Kt6
13 R-K3	Q-R4	40 R-KKt	P-R4
14 R-Kt4	Q-Q4	41 K-B4	R-K3
15 QxQ	PxQ	42 R-Kt6ch	K-B2
16 KR-Q	Castles(Q)	43 P-R5	R-Kt6ch
17 P-QR4	K-B2	44 K-Kt5	R-Kt6ch
18 K-B	P-KB4	45 K-B5	PxP
19 [illegible]	P-QKt3	46 KxP	R-Kt7
20 [illegible]	KR-K	47 K-K5	R-Kt6ch
21 P-B4	RxR	48 K-B4	P-B3
22 [illegible]	K-Kt2	49 R-KR	R-R4
23 KR-Kt	[illegible]	50 P-B4	R-Kt2
24 [illegible]	[illegible]	51 P-B5	R-B3
25 P-Kt3	P-B3	52 P-B6	R-Q
26 PxP	BxKtP	53 R-R6	K-B3
27 Kt(2)-B3	Kt-QR3	54 R-B7	Resigns

Cramer, Vosmik, Chapman, All-Star Outfield in '36

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 15—More than 20 years ago the great Red Sox outfield of Speaker, Hooper and Lewis was making American League history. This sensational trio, dangerous at the plate and almost impenetrable on the defense, aided materially in bringing world championships to Boston, and as a unit was probably the most remarkable since the beginning of baseball. There may have been greater individuals, but Bill Carrigan's old gardeners worked together with the precision and efficiency of a well-oiled machine.

Boston has waited hopefully for another outstanding outfield, but there is a suspicion in this vicinity that the search has ended. When the Red Sox inaugurate their 1938 campaign at Fenway Park against the New York Yankees on April 18, Manager Joe Cronin, barring upsets, will give the Hub a trio that on past records ranks head and shoulders over anything in the major leagues today. Joe Vosmik figures to patrol left, Roger Cramer center and Ben Chapman right.

It is not my intention to compare the current Red Sox outfield with that of the Carrigan days. In the first place, changes in the game of baseball make accurate comparisons impossible. There would be strong arguments on both sides should the question be debated. But, in the 1938 Hub group, Cronin unquestionably has the greatest since the passing of the Speaker-Hooper-Lewis combination.

Will Do Their Part

How successful the Vosmik-Cramer-Chapman unit will be in bringing world championships, or even American League pennants, only time can tell. It takes more than a first-class outfield to win league titles. But if Cronin's young pitchers carry their share of the burden, Joe, "Rog" and "Chappie" will do their part to keep the Red Sox in the running.

To point out the greatness of the club's new outfield, one need only look back to the all-star game two years ago. Against the best the National League could offer that day, the American Leaguers started Ben Chapman of the Senators in left field, Roger Cramer of the Red Sox in center, and Joe Vosmik of the Indians in right. Although Joe and Ben have changed positions in the Cronin plan, the star trio is ready to power the Sox back into the first division.

Not only has Cronin strengthened his starting outfield by the addition of Vosmik, but he also is stronger with reserves. Standing behind the regulars, waiting for that big opportunity, will be Fabian Gaffke and Leo "Red" Nonnenkamp. As this was written Lindsey Deal, Little Rock, and young Ted Williams, the lanky San Diego rookie, were still under consideration, but Gaffke and Nonnenkamp shaped up as the probable fourth and fifth fielders.

Nonnenkamp Coming

Gaffke, who started with the Red Sox in 1937 and finished with Minneapolis, was headed for the open left field job until Vosmik arrived. "Fabe" is a fair hitter. Nonnenkamp was an early sensation here in training camp, a player who can go and get them in the field as well as keep rallies moving at the plate. In the outfield, at least, the Red Sox are far better situated than they were last year.

Chapman batted only .297 in 1937, which is nine points below his all-time major league figure, but he led the American League with 35 stolen bases and was a power on defense. His throwing arm is one of the best in baseball.

In eight years under the American League banner, "Chappie" has recorded 238 safe steals. He reached his peak in 1931 when he pilfered 61 for the Yankees. The following season he dropped to 38, but still retained the league leadership. The season of '37 was his third highest.

Cronin has considered shifting Chapman to left and giving Vosmik the so-called sun field. But at Fenway Park, at least, "Chappie" will undoubtedly cover the wider and deeper territory in right.

Vosmik's life-time hitting average is .315, and was boosted several points by his .325 mark with the Browns last season. Joe drove home 93 runs with 193 base hits. With Cleveland in 1935, he topped all American League hitters with 216 safeties.

The greatest defensive fielder of the new Red Sox trio, Cramer, managed to come back over the .300 level in 1937, after dropping to .292 the previous year. "Rog" finished the '37 race with .305, which also happens to be his life-time figure.

The hole in left field hurt the club considerably last season. . . . Believe it or not, Chapman played all three outfield positions in '37, pinch hit, and also played shortstop. . . . His appearance in the infield came during the final game of the season, against the Yankees in New York. . . . That day he made two hits in three tries and stole a base.

E. R.

Gordon Drillon Maintains Lead, Apps Is Second

MONTREAL, March 15 (AP)—With National Hockey League teams driving for the wire, Gordie Drillon of the Toronto Maple Leafs is staging a drive of his own. He is leading the race for the scoring championship with three games to go.

As the teams head into the last week of play, the sophomore sensation has 48 points scored on 24 goals and as many assists, and is three up on Sylvanus Apps, also of the Leafs, who has 20 goals and 25 assists.

The duo give the Leafs a monopoly of scoring "firsts." Drillon has the most goals and Apps is tops in assists with Drillon second. George Mantha of the Montreal Canadiens is second in goals. He has 22, which with 18 assists, give him fourth place in scoring with 40 points.

Paul Thompson of the Chicago Black Hawks is third with 43 tallies. The leading scorers:

Player, Club—	Gls.	Assts.	Pts.
Drillon, Toronto	24	24	48
Apps, Toronto	20	25	45
Thompson, Chicago	21	22	43
Mantha, Canadiens	22	18	40
Dillon, Rangers	20	18	38
Cowley, Boston	16	21	37
C. Smith, Rangers	14	21	35
N. Colville, Rangers	17	17	34
Schriner, Americans	19	14	33
Shibicky, Rangers	17	16	33
Patrick, Rangers	14	19	33
Thoms, Toronto	13	20	33
Stewart, Americans	17	15	32
H. Jackson, Toronto	16	16	32
Haynes, Canadiens	12	20	32
Romnes, Chicago	10	22	32
Blake, Canadiens	16	15	31
Wiseman, Americans	18	12	30
Bauer, Boston	17	13	30
Lewis, Detroit	13	17	30
Gottselig, Chicago	12	18	30
Gracie, Montreal	12	18	30
Lorrain, Canadiens	11	19	30
Watson, Rangers	9	24	30

Sporting Around the Hub

While undergraduates and alumni are fuming over the Harvard hockey situation which was brought to light so vividly in the Crimson's sharp editorial yesterday, Coach Joe Stubbs and his squad gathered this afternoon for the annual group photograph and the election of next season's captain.

There are a number of eligible candidates for the captaincy job but it really simmers down to two players, Francis "Austie" Harding, Jr. '39, outstanding left winger for the past two seasons, and Joseph A. Patrick '39, star center-ice man, are the boys most likely to receive the majority of consideration.

When ballots are cast, however, it is pretty near a certainty that Harding will receive the support of his teammates for the leadership of the Harvard sextet during the 1938-39 season. Harding prepared for Harvard at Noble & Greenough. Besides playing hockey he competed in football, and won his major "H" in this sport in 1936 when he played against Yale. When at Noble & Greenough he competed in football, hockey, and baseball. He is the son of Francis A. Harding '09, a baseball "H" man.

Patrick, who is not so spectacular as Harding, probably was one of the hardest workers on the Harvard team this year. He prepared for Harvard at Vancouver High School and New Prep School. His home is in Vancouver, British Columbia. He is the son of Frank A. Patrick, McGill '08, noted professional hockey player. Joe's father managed the Boston Bruins in 1935 and 1936 and his uncle now is president of the New York Rangers.

Harvard's basketball squad, after completing one of its most successful seasons in years, winning 13 times in 18 starts, gathered this afternoon for their group picture and to elect a captain for next year. Frederick W. Heckel, 3d '39, regular forward, and Ulysses J. Lupien, Jr. '39, outstanding guard, are the only juniors on the team eligible for the captaincy.

Two hard checking hockey clubs will meet at the Boston Garden next Saturday night and Sunday afternoon when the sextets of the Boston Olympics and the Montreal Royals meet in a two-game series. According to Manager Sylvio Mantha of Concordia this Royal team plays the same style of defensive game as the Olympics employ.

The Royals will roll into town with a group of brilliant skaters including such stars as Neville, Morin, Mudney, Hemstead, Carlin and the two Allens, Cy and Jim. The latter is the youngster who showed so much promise at Dartmouth a few years back. He plays a defensive post. Another bright light is Buddy O'Connor, sensation of the amateur ranks this winter.

Coach Gil Dobie of Boston College began spring football practice at the Heights today with the first in a series of biweekly lectures. Dobie will continue his lectures on Tuesday and Thursday of each week. If the weather permits he hopes to have his squad out-of-doors by the end of this week.

Harvard's spring football practice will get under way this afternoon when Coach Dick Harlow greets freshmen candidates at the Briggs Cage. Upper classmen will report March 22. Practice will continue until April, then will suspend during the spring recess. It will be resumed April 11 for three more weeks.

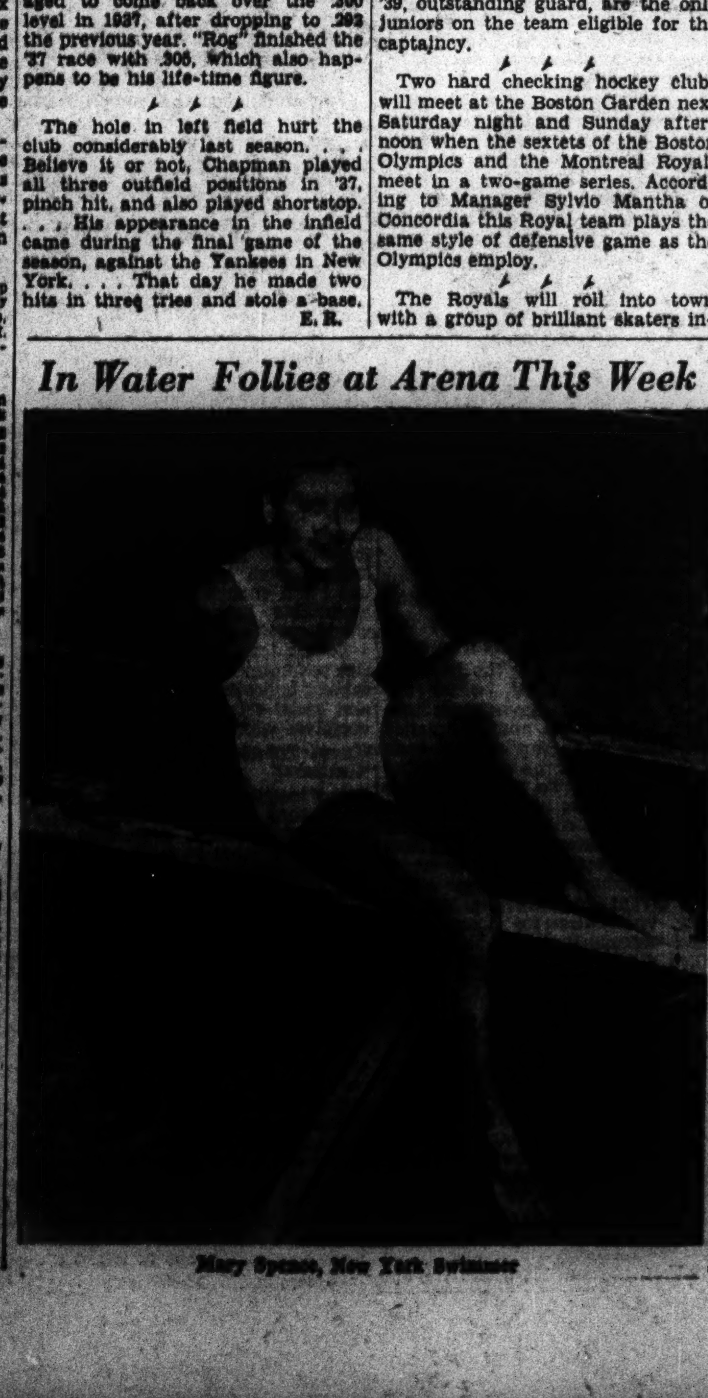
Coach Harlow will be assisted at the spring practice by his varsity staff of Wes Fesler, end coach, Lyal Clark, line coach, John Wood, backfield coach, and Vernon Struck, assistant backfield coach. Henry Lamar, junior varsity coach, and Neil Stahley, freshman coach, also will assist.

Brown's great sophomore basketball star, Henry Platt, closing his first varsity season, shattered the one-week old high average record for New England intercollegiate basketball scoring established by Rhode Island State's Chester Jaworski. In two games played last week Platt tallied 51 points, 28 against Yale, and 23 against Providence last night.

Tufts basketball players have selected an all-opponent five. Platt of Brown and Nechtem of Boston University were the forwards; Jaworski of Rhode Island State, center, and MacLeod of Dartmouth and Schweitzer of Amherst, guards.

Joe Walsh, Brookline boy, who returned from the Bee training camp, for repairs to an ailing knee, will not see much baseball before midsummer. He has had the knee attended to and may begin walking within a month or so. Official reports say the work that has been done will be successful.

In Water Follies at Arena This Week



Mary Spence, New York Swimmer

Southern Pick-Ups

Rambling Over the Circuit

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 15—Joe Gordon, Newark's rookie who is trying for Tony Lazzeri's old second-base job with the Yankees, has the No. 6 Tony wore in New York and Babe Ruth's No. 4 locker.

The Brooklyn Dodgers, training at Clearwater, are using especially-made baseballs. The cover, which lacks the smoothness and gloss of the regulation sphere, is stamped with the team's name.

President William Harridge of the American League has started his annual tour of the training camps.

Manager Oscar Vitt at Cleveland has transferred Earl Averill, the club's best hitter, from the No. 3 to the No. 5 berth in the batting order. Vitt considers the latter spot the most important in the lineup.

Bill McKechnie, formerly of the Bees and now directing operations of the Cincinnati Reds at Tampa, is looking fine and wants to be remembered to his many friends in and around Boston.

Jimmy Wilson, manager of the Phillies, is taking slow-motion pictures of his players at Biloxi, Miss., in an effort to point out their faults, which are many.

With Dick Bartell not present during the early days of practice, because of his holdout campaign, Blondy Ryan became Bill Terry's fair-haired boy on the Giants. The Lynn (Mass.) shortstop looks like the spark plug of five years ago.

Terry is working with First Baseman Jack McCarthy. Jack is normally a right field "pull" hitter, but the New York pilot is teaching him to poke balls into left.

If Manager Casey Stengel decides to name a captain for the Boston Bees, Catcher Al Lopez will be his man. Casey's method of handling players has made a big hit with the Boston crowd.

Ted Horton, Yale University pitching star, has signed a Bee contract to play at Hartford. During the off-season Ted is an instructor at the Mount Hermon School, Greenfield, Mass.

Jim Bagby, Jr., son of the former Cleveland pitcher, who is currently trying for a place on the Red Sox staff, is as quick with his speech as he is with a baseball.

In the Red Sox clubhouse the other morning, Ben Chapman informed Bagby that Sarasota's chief of police had played ball with his dad. "If you ever get in trouble," said Chapman, "the chief says for you to go and see him." To which Bagby answered: "If I ever get in trouble I'm bound to see him."

When Rudy York, the sensational-hitting Detroit Tiger catcher, reported at Lakeland for training, he brought with him his 16-year-old brother, a first baseman.

Ray Kolp, former Cincinnati pitcher, who has been unemployed since his release last season by Syracuse, is working out with the Reds at Tampa and may be signed by Bill McKechnie.

The New York Giants' first hit in a training camp game was Jack McCarthy's home run.

SARASOTA, Fla., March 15 (AP)—Owner Tom Yawkey announced that a second and final offer had been made to his lone holdout, Infielder Eric McNair, today when the young millionaire arrived at the Red Sox training camp. Yawkey indicated that McNair had been offered half of the $2,000 raise he has been demanding.

"If McNair turns down our last offer, the club will have to get along without him," Yawkey said. "We're still willing to trade him, but no recent bids have been made to us."

Manager Joe Cronin gave his squad a five-hour workout, during which pitchers were drilling on holding runners on bases and fielding bunts.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 15 (AP)—Bill McGee, the third of four Cardinal pitchers, was the only one able to hold the Boston Bees in check yesterday afternoon as the Redbirds lost an exhibition game, 7 to 5, to Casey Stengel's team. The Cardinals made only six hits, three of them in the eighth when a pass and an error helped them score four runs. Lon Warneke was pounded for nine hits in three innings, Howard Krist yielded four in three and Ray Harrell, who worked the ninth, yielded a run on two hits. Milburn Shoffner, the Bees' 32-year-old "recruit," was the winning pitcher.

McSpaden and Nelson Sweep to Semifinals

MIAMI, Fla., March 15 (AP)—Ben Hogan and Willie Goggin, displaying a fine disregard for reputations in the first two rounds of the $4,000 International Four-Ball Golf tournament, bucked the kingpins—Johnny Revolta and Henry Picard—in the semifinals today.

In the first round Hogan and Goggin conquered Lawson Little and Tony Manero, last year's runners-up. Yesterday they disposed of Harry Cooper and Jimmy Thomson, 2 and 1, and were conceded an excellent chance to end the three-year reign of Revolta and Picard, the favorites. The Latter defeated Jimmy Hines and Victor Ghezzi, 4 and 3 yesterday.

Byron Nelson and Harold (Jug) McSpaden battled Dick Metz and Ky Laffoon in the other semifinal. Nelson and McSpaden were 15 under par yesterday when they match with Denny Shute and Frank Moore ended on the 35th green. Metz and Laffoon trounced Bill Burke and Craig Wood, two up, with their second display of amazing golf.

Browns' Squad Intact

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 15 (AP)—Holdout troubles of the St. Louis Browns were at an end yesterday as Outfielder Sammy West and utility Infielder Roy Hughes signed 1938 contracts. Catcher Billy Sullivan ended his holdout campaign Sunday night.

P. G. A. Tourney Announced

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—The 1938 P. G. A. championship will be played at the Shawnee Country Club, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., July 10-16, George Jacobus, president of the Professional Golfers' Association, announced yesterday.

A 36-hole qualifying round will be played the first two days, the low 63 earning places in the match-play rounds along with defending champion Denny Shute who is exempt from qualifying competition.

Two 18-hole match play rounds will be played Tuesday, July 12, and Wednesday, July 13. Thereafter competition will be at 36 holes up to and including the final round on Saturday, July 16.

At least 20 days prior to the championship, 36-hole sectional qualifying rounds will be played in the 28 P. G. A. sections.

Miss LeBoutillier Wins

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 15 (AP)—Florence LeBoutillier of New York accomplished the first major upset of the Bermuda tennis championships yesterday by eliminating Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston, sixth-ranking woman player in the United States, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4, in a second-round match. All the other matches both in the men's and women's divisions went according to form although two other women stars from the United States ran into unexpectedly strong opposition.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Keith Brown set world indoor pole vault record of 14ft. 1⅜in.; Glenn Cunningham won Columbian Mile.

College Basketball

Temple 50, Oklahoma A. & M. 44.
Colorado 44, N. Y. U. 41.

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Commerce and Finance • **Street Awaits Method of Utility Valuation for Sale to U. S.** • Business and Industry

Reciprocal Trade Aids World Amity, Declares Butler

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Benefits of the reciprocal trade program of the United States in bringing about world amity were emphasized by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in a report of the Division of Intercourse and Education here.

Agreements have been made with 17 countries whose trade constitutes almost 40 per cent of the United States foreign commerce, Dr. Butler recalled as he asked for wider knowledge of the work of Secretary of State Cordell Hull in negotiating reciprocal arrangements. Negotiations also are under way with four other countries—Ecuador, Venezuela, Turkey, and the United Kingdom—whose trade accounts for nearly 15 per cent of America's exports and imports.

"Even more significant than the number of these trade agreements is the fact that one is with Canada, our second-best customer and important unit in the high-tariff wall of Ottawa agreements," Dr. Butler said. "Another is with France, which long has been among the first five countries in our export trade, but with whom a satisfactory general trade agreement has been impossible for 100 years."

Recognizing that it was important the American people were clearly informed regarding the significance of these new international relationships, the Carnegie Endowment had undertaken through its field workers to explain how world affairs affect the endless cornfields and hog-pens of the corn belt, he added.

"Discussions, many of them in a farmer's home 10 to 25 miles from town, or in a Grange hall or schoolhouse, are gradually resulting in convincing the American farmer that the amount of money in his pocket is directly dependent upon the restoration of reasonable foreign markets for his goods, domestic organization for distribution of farm products which will assure the farmer his share of the consumer's dollar, and general international peace," Dr. Butler continued. "The same presentation of basic facts has been made to manufacturers and industrialists, to shopkeepers, traders, and workmen."

Appointment of a representative of the Endowment in London has facilitated greatly the development of its work in British circles, and also has aided in forwarding the European program, Dr. Butler said, adding that there was a growing interest in America among the peoples of the British Isles.

"That the negotiations now being initiated between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain relative to a possible reciprocal trade agreement are being eagerly watched on both sides of the Atlantic is one evidence of this interest," he held. "In British educational institutions a tendency to give more emphasis to the historical, industrial, and cultural development of the United States has been noticed."

Cuban Sugar Export Total Best Since '29

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Cuban sugar exports for the period Jan. 1 to March 5 amounted to 469,672 long tons, the largest movement of sugar for that period in nine years, according to Lamborn & Co. This compared with 452,749 tons shipped during the corresponding period last year, an increase of 16,923 tons, or 3.5 per cent. The 1938 figure is the largest since 1929 when, exports for the period totaled 638,623 tons.

The heavy shipments this year are due to exports to countries other than the United States. Of the 469,672 tons exported to March 5 of this year 357,707 tons were sent to the United States, while the remainder of 111,965 tons went to other countries, chiefly in Europe. Last year only 28,566 tons went to other countries, whereas 424,183 tons were shipped to the United States.

Volume of Cottonseed Crushed Above Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported cottonseed crushed in the seven-month period, Aug. 1 to Feb. 28, totaled 4,556,484 tons, compared with 3,794,821 tons in the corresponding period a year ago.

Cottonseed on hand at mills Feb. 28 totaled 1,150,767 tons, compared with 573,156 a year ago.

Cottonseed products manufactured in the seven-month period and on hand Feb. 28 included:

Crude oil produced, 1,511,874,381 pounds, compared with 1,183,960,366 in the corresponding period a year ago, and on hand, 203,794,117 pounds, compared with 130,206,226 a year ago.

Refined oil produced, 1,190,018,387 pounds, compared with 866,732,946, and on hand 441,063,243 pounds, compared with 532,646,500.

Linters produced 1,180,666 running bales, compared with 986,123, and on hand 812,361 running bales, compared with 304,948.

Westchester Bondholders May Claim $19,200,000

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Judge Carroll Hincks of Federal court issued an order allowing a common claim of $19,200,000 by bondholders of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company against the estate of the New Haven Railroad, now undergoing reorganization. The court was silent in connection with accrued interest.

The bondholders of the N. Y., W. & B. are the receivers of that road which discontinued all train operations at midnight on Dec. 31. The claim represents the face amount of the bonds.

Canadian February Export Trade Off

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Ont.

The National Revenue Department has issued figures showing Canada's export trade in February dropped more than $4,000,000 in the yearly comparison, though the figure for the first 11 months of the fiscal year ending March 31 showed a rise of more than $23,000,000 above that of the corresponding previous period.

The figure for February was $60,155,402 compared with $74,701,306 a year before. The 11 month's export trade was worth $996,009,301 compared with $972,855,377.

Briefs on Coming U. S.-Canada Trade Pact Parley Rushed

WASHINGTON (AP)—A rush of briefs and statements marked the closing hours for filing opinions on the forthcoming United States-Canada trade agreement.

Officials said somewhat under 200 briefs had been received. Public hearings will begin April 4.

The new Canadian agreement should be concluded by the beginning of summer, officials said, and is designed to amplify the existing United States-Canada agreement which became effective Jan. 1.

This is the first instance in Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade program of a country negotiating a new agreement to extend its present one.

The controversial items in the new accord were expected to be beef cattle and lumber to judge by the briefs received. By the present agreement, cattle imports from Canada are limited to a total of about 250,000 head, and there were indications the new agreement might increase this quota.

Officials said, however, that the importance of the new agreement will be in its introduction of new items, as yet undisclosed.

United States-Canada total trade has increased by leaps and bounds, they reported, under the present trade agreement. United States exports to Canada jumped in 1937 to $509,508,000 from $384,151,000 in 1936. Imports from Canada increased from $375,883,000 in 1936 to $398,530,000 in 1937.

Canada is the United States' second largest customer, exceeded only by Great Britain.

HOLC Homes Sales Show Upward Trend; Opposed to Dumping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — A steady demand for homes is seen in the sale of properties by the Home Owners' Loan Corp., totaling 6,084 as of Dec. 31, 1937, and showing a steady upward trend since the beginning of its liquidation operations 18 months ago.

Emphasizing that the HOLC offers its properties only at fair values and in a manner which will not adversely affect the stability of the real estate market, Col. Harold Lee, Deputy General Manager in charge of Property Management, declared that the outlook for the disposal of the homes now in the corporation's possession is encouraging.

"The corporation is strictly against any 'dumping' of its properties on the market," said Colonel Lee. "They will be sold at their 'fair' value and care will be used to stabilize, rather than injure, values. We sold 377 properties in July; 475 in August; 593 in September, 680 in October, 742 in November, and 785 in December. A continuing steady increase in the number sold monthly is anticipated.

"Good homes are available from the corporation. They range in price from $1,500 to $30,000, with the average home selling from $3,500 to $4,000. They are offered on most liberal terms—a small down payment and monthly amortization payments of as little as $7.91 per $1,000 at a 5 per cent interest rate. They are available from leading brokers in every urban community; our contacts are entirely through private concerns, as we do not maintain a sales force. Many of our sales thus far have been made to tenants."

Wool Men Against Duty Cut on Canadian Lambs

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Wool Growers Association opposed any reductions in duties on lamb imports from Canada.

A brief filed with the committee for reciprocity information considering trade agreement proposals, declared:

"We must ask serious consideration of the plain fact that larger industrial employment is not in the public interest when food supply for that larger employment is to come from foreign countries.

"The policy of developing urban industry at the expense of rural industry is the cause of the feeling and statement of farmers in 1936 that they had been 'sold down the river.'

"We urge that in the new negotiations with Canada regard shall be had for the necessity of maintaining a balance between agriculture and industry that truly is in the public interest today and in future years."

Tax on State Leased Land Nets U. S. $2,874,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury attorneys estimated the government won at least $2,874,000 as a direct result of last week's Supreme Court decision permitting Federal taxation of private income on land leased from a state.

They said that much money was involved in the Mountain Producers Corporation case decided by the court and similar pending cases.

Street Sees Early Show-Down In Public Utility Valuations

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While the political controversy over the Tennessee Valley Authority rages at Washington, Wall Street is perhaps a shade more interested in the revival of the perennial issue of valuation which the TVA issue has injected into the news in recent months. Since the Street has been for the most part convinced for quite a while that the TVA itself is a sort of combination of political free lunch and streamlined pork-barrel, and therefore is interested only in the extent to which this impression is substantiated in public thinking by the coming investigation, it is looking ahead to some important early show-downs on the matter of public utility valuation.

On Wednesday, for instance, Mr. Willkie of the Commonwealth & Southern will "talk turkey" with Mr. Lilienthal of the TVA over the purchase by the latter of C. & S.'s subsidiary, the Tennessee Electric Power Company. Such negotiations really indicate the terminal point of the theory that the TVA is to set up a "yardstick" of utility rates, which in turn replaced the theory written into the Act and sold to the Supreme Court that the primary purpose of TVA was flood control and navigation.

Valuation for Sale Purposes

The valuation question to come up Wednesday will be a little different from the usual valuation problem. It will be valuation for sale, rather than the usual "valuation for rate-making purposes." Nevertheless as Treasury-financed programs like the TVA continue to outgrow the yardstick theory and reach the point where they must buy the neighboring utilities or duplicate their systems at subsidized rates, the question of what is the "prudent investment which the President referred to last December may become as important in such theoretically arms'-length selling negotiations as in court rate-making cases.

There can be little controversy over the valuation to be placed on the Tennessee Electric Power Company. Its plant appears on its books at around $100,000,000, and it has about $60,000,000 of bonds outstanding, leaving a book value for the preferred and common (the latter wholly owned by Commonwealth & Southern) of about $50,000,000. This value is substantially below the "reproduction cost less depreciation" and so closely approximates "prudent investment" that Mr. Willkie was quite safe last December in suggesting in his memorandum to the President "that the utilities immediately eliminate from their capital structures all write-ups heretofore claimed by the Federal Trade Commission." About 10 years ago the Tennessee Power Commission required the T. E. P. to estimate the original cost of its property. The figure was stamped approved; the additions since have been similarly approved, and the total is the figure given above. The State commission members are elected, no appointed.

The 1897 Court Decision

The 50-year-old issue of "valuation for rate-making purposes" assumes that because utilities are monopolies their rates are not held down by competition and so must be held down by officials, but not down so low that investors will be treated unfairly or future investors discouraged. So the law assumes a company entitled to a minimum "fair" earnings rate on a minimum "fair" property value.

In 1897 the Supreme Court decided in Smyth versus Ames that a fair property value must take in account both original cost and reproduction-cost-less-depreciation, as well as earning power and one or two other things. It really dodged the issue of deciding between the two leading, and incompatible, methods of figuring fair value for rate-making purposes, but in effect said, "rate-makers must be broad-minded."

This decision has prevailed down to the present. About 10 years ago the Indianapolis commission imposed a rate-making valuation almost entirely based on original cost, and the Supreme Court threw it out. Last fall Pacific Gas & Electric appealed against a valuation of the California Railroad Commission, charging it had ignored reproduction-cost-less-depreciation, but the Supreme Court handed the case back and said "you must be prepared to try to prove the valuation was confiscatory before you come back."

The thread of the story is that when original cost is below reproduction-cost-less-depreciation then regulatory bodies want original cost (i. e., "prudent investment") as the rate base and corporation lawyers oppose it. When prices fall and bring reproduction cost down, then the positions are reversed. Senator Norris advocates "whichever is lower" and some corporation lawyers would probably prefer whichever is higher, though they would hardly say so.

Widespread belief that the utilities had watered their books for rate-making purposes and that present book-values were well above original cost, led in 1928 to an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission which lasted eight years, just as the same belief about the railroads led, through the La Follette Resolution about the time of the war, to an attempted appraisal of the railroads, which disclosed that book value was apparently somewhat below, not above, original cost. The F. T. C. found "write-ups" of about $1,500,000,000 in utility properties carried at around $13,000,000,000 or around 12 per cent.

Dilemma of F. T. C.

As an over-simplified example of various kinds of write-ups the following may be cited. An individual operator in a small town builds a plant and distribution system for $100,000. This is "historic cost," sometimes called "aboriginal cost" because in the early history of the industry this cost figure was actually lost in history, as Justice Brandeis implied. Then, as the art of long-distance transmission develops, a neighboring bigger utility buys the plant as a going concern for $200,000, put in its own lines and sub-station, and junks the local plant, and lowers rates. This is the first write-up, and the $200,000 is now usually called "original cost" (i. e., to the company) or ledger cost. Then, perhaps, a still larger company buys the increasingly profitable plant in an arms-length bargain for $500,000, just as the TVA recently bought some phosphate lands from the International Agricultural Chemical Corporation for $678,000 which originally cost the chemical company only $151,000.

Perhaps the bigger company sells the property to a subsidiary, in a bargain decidedly not at arms-length, for $750,000, and the subsidiary some day marks it up on its books to $1,000,000. The question is, what is the fair value for rate-making purposes, and which of these write-ups are legitimate? Original cost to whom? Or should reproduction cost be counted in, or earning power?

Unfortunately the F. T. C. findings were weakened in two ways. First, it had no mandate to look at aboriginal cost or to make a "nut-and-bolt" appraisal because it was limited to the books of account, and so could not go back further than the ledger value. And on the other hand it did not look into the extent to which written-up values were used for rate-making purposes. So it hung in between.

Secondly, its report did not define write-up, ignored many write-downs, lumped legitimate with illegitimate ledger changes, lumped figures from different dates, included write-ups on property long since retired, and sometimes shut out rebuttal evidence.

Prudent Investment Theory

President Roosevelt's "prudent investment" basis seems to have been first publicised by Supreme Court Justice Brandeis in a minority finding in the Southwestern Bell Telephone case in 1923. He said in part, ". . . when Smyth versus Ames was decided, it was . . . not feasible to adopt as the rate base the amount properly invested . . . it was impossible to ascertain . . . now . . . these amounts are readily ascertainable in respect to a large and rapidly increasing proportion of the utilities.

"Historical cost . . . is the amount which normally should have been paid for all the property . . . usefully devoted to the public service. It is, in effect, what is termed the 'prudent investment.' . . . The term . . . is not used in a critical sense. There should not be excluded . . . investment which, under ordinary circumstances, would be deemed reasonable. The term is applied for the purpose of excluding what might be found to be dishonest or obviously wasteful or imprudent expenditures. Every investment may be assumed to have been in the exercise of reasonable judgment, unless the contrary is shown."

Economists Decry U. S. Ownership Of Reserve Banks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Disapproval of the Patman bill providing for Government ownership of the 12 Federal Reserve banks is voiced by the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy in a statement just made public. Seventy-one members of the committee, among whom are some of the best-known American students of finance, have signed the protest.

"The purchase by the Federal Government of the Federal Reserve banks would be a long step in the direction of an undesirable type of control over our economic activities by the central government," the statement says.

"The Patman proposal runs counter to the principles of good central banking and might easily jeopardize the economic welfare of this nation. The bill would permit the substitution of politically-manipulated banking for what should be a non-political, scientific central banking system."

In addition to weakening the stability of the Federal Reserve Bank structure, the Patman measure also would charge the Government-owned banking agency with a responsibility for maintaining price stability to a degree which, in all probability, could not be fulfilled, the committee holds.

Economists whose names are signed to the statement include Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company; Dr. Jules I. Bogan, editor of the New York Journal of Commerce; Dr. Lewis H. Haney, professor of economics at New York University; Dr. Edwin H. Kemmerer, Walker professor of international finance at Princeton University; Alexander Dana Noyes, financial editor of the New York Times, and Dr. Oliver M. W. Sprague, Converse professor of banking and finance at Harvard University.

The legislation against which the committee's opposition is directed was introduced last May by Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas, and now is before the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

Metal Fabricators Continue to Lack Demand for Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Copper and brass fabricating companies continue to reflect a stagnant demand for their products, according to Standard Statistics Company.

Apparently, continues the survey, customers are reducing their own inventories to a minimum before placing new orders for fabricated metal. Many plants are said to be operating at the lowest rate since 1932.

This is apparently confirmed by the statistics covering deliveries of refined metal to the fabricating plants. Mining companies shipped 18,150 tons of copper in December and 24,900 tons in January, 1938, to the fabricators. These are the lowest figures in more than four years. Zinc producers shipped out 29,550 tons in December and 24,980 tons in January, or approximately the rate prevailing in the summer of 1934. During the early part of 1937, copper deliveries to fabricators averaged 80,000 tons monthly and zinc deliveries about 50,000 tons monthly.

New Treasury Issue Yield Is 0.070 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Treasury's regular 91-day bills just sold were marketed at an average interest rate of 0.070 per cent, according to Secretary Morgenthau. This compares with 0.073 per cent last week and its temporary series of "new money" bills running 93 days brought an average rate of 0.068 per cent, compared with 0.059 per cent last week, Secretary Morgenthau announced tonight.

Of the two issues of approximately $50,000,000 each, bids for $327,020,000 were received, of which $100,285,000 was accepted.

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—The Bank of Canada has announced on behalf of the Minister of Finance that tenders had been accepted for $25,000,000 Dominion of Canada Treasury bills due June 15. The average discount price of the accepted bids was $99.86788, and the average yield was .534 per cent.

Improvement in Lumber Demand Speeds Up Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—Slight improvement in demand speeded up production in many of the country's lumber mills during the week ended March 5.

Shipments, however, were somewhat lower than the previous week, the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported.

Reports to the association from 506 mills disclosed a production of 158,885,000 feet of hard and soft woods during the week ended March 5, shipments of 183,401,000 feet, and orders of 184,489,000 feet.

The previous week 528 mills reported production of 151,484,300 feet, shipments of 187,585,000 feet, and orders of 192,756,000 feet.

Reserve Director



© Underwood

Henry I. Harriman

Appointed a Director of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank by the Federal Reserve Board. Term Expires Dec. 31, 1940

Du Pont to Spend $38,000,000 in '38; Sales Hold Steady

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Lammot du Pont, president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., forecast an expenditure of $38,000,000 in 1938 for additions to present plants and new units with the exception of $1,800,000 which will be for maintenance and repairs. This compares with like expenditures of $50,000,000 in 1937.

The volume of sales in January and February, Mr. du Pont said, ran about the same and showed some slight improvement over December.

The management was watching its inventory problem all the time, Mr. du Pont said, and while inventories at present were large, this was due entirely to the dropping off of business volume.

There are now about 50,000 employees compared with 52,000 at the year-end and 57,000 a year ago.

Prices of Cotton Cloth Rise But Sales Decline Past Week

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Caution became the watchword among cotton gray goods buyers during the past week. Not only was the raw cotton market reactionary, but there were many unusual factors in the current news to unsettle confidence.

The result was that trading languished, and sales dropped to not more than about 25 per cent of the current week's offtake from the active looms. Such dealing as was actually consummated involved quick goods almost exclusively.

Several round lot buyers were testing out the forward delivery situation and offered to take on sizable quantities of certain standard numbers at prices fractionally under the spot quotations. A few were even willing to take on May-June yardage at the same prices quoted for spots, but found first hands unwilling to contract ahead for goods at current prices.

Costs Barely Covered

In explanation of this attitude, cotton manufacturers point out that present production costs are hardly covered even in the most efficient mills by the current prices prevailing in the spot trading. The outlook, they claim, affords no prospect of substantial reduction in costs, but on the other hand may develop some sharp increases in the event of major hostilities abroad, or of the passage of wage and hour legislation, or cotton processing taxes which would boost the cost of production rather sharply.

Prices held fairly firm during the week, so far as first hands were concerned, for cotton mills have reached their limit in price cutting, but there were very considerable offerings of resale goods which went at an eighth to a quarter under the first hand prices. Despite these second hand offerings, however, mills refused to lower their quotations.

Wide Goods Demand

Experienced merchants pointed out that the fundamental reason why standard gray cloths do not improve in price is the lack of demand for cloths for industrial purposes.

One encouraging development of the week was a substantial increase in the demand for wide goods from certain quarters of the market that had formerly been getting their fabric needs covered by importations of Japanese yardage. This oriental source of supply has become less favorable recently, it is claimed, and many of the large handkerchief manufacturers are now buying wide print cloths and wide lawns made in domestic mills to fill their needs of this kind. Sales of 44 and 45-inch print cloths have been reported in this connection on a basis of 6 cents for 45-inch, 4.65 yard, 64x60s, with other constructions priced in proportion.

On the standard 39-inch 4-yard 80x80s, first hands were making limited sales at 6⅝ cents, but some second hand trading was going on at 6 7-16ths and at 6¼ cents.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15

The **FIRST NATIONAL BANK** *of* **BOSTON**

1784 ★ 1938

A CONDENSED STATEMENT *of* CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches

as of March 7, 1938

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$233,065,780.00
United States Government Securities		150,726,220.79
State and Municipal Securities		19,060,115.36
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers		15,299,583.57
Loans, Discounts and Investments		274,019,966.79
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		9,110,951.65
Banking Houses		13,260,967.11
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets		3,607,362.23
Total		$718,150,947.50

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$613,871,278.17
Liability as Acceptor or Endorser on Bills of Exchange		11,970,700.29
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		111,178.82
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount and Contingencies		12,687,884.23
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus and Profits	51,697,405.99	79,509,905.99
Total		$718,150,947.50

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	[illegible]
Previous day	[illegible]
1938 volume to date	[illegible]
1937 volume to date	[illegible]

Industrials Rise Moderately And Activity Expands

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Industrial stocks forged ahead in today's market, many posting gains of 2 points or so and a few as much as 4.

Profit selling at the opening was weathered without any great damage and, near the final hour, leaders were near best levels.

Steels, rubbers, aircrafts, motors, farm implements, coppers and specialties were in the van of the upturn. Rails and utilities did little either way.

Activity picked up somewhat, with transfers running at the rate of about 700,000 shares.

The European picture held most attention in boardrooms, but business news came in for a little more study and, here and there, indications of at least seasonal betterment were detected.

Rubber Stocks Rise

Forward leanings were exhibited by shares of U. S. Rubber common and preferred, Goodyear, Goodrich, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, Westinghouse, du Pont, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Deere, General Electric and General Foods.

Individual issues were buoyed by pleasing 1937 earnings statements. Among these were Allis Chalmers, International Nickel, National Cash Register, Columbian Carbon and General Transportation.

On the other hand, Western Union gave ground as the company's report for January disclosed a fall of 14.7 per cent in gross from the first 1937 month.

Aiding coppers was a boost in the scrap metal price and heavier demand from abroad. The export rate was lifted slightly. Russian purchases were thought to have been a factor.

Rubber company shares were said to have reflected speculative and investment accumulation, although February consumption of this staple registered a sizable decline from January and was less than half the total in the previous February.

Such selling pressure as existed on account of income tax payments ended today.

Austrian Bonds Drop

Austrian issues broke further today in the bond market, while Czechoslovakian loans rallied after an early loss.

The Austrian 7s, which broke around 37 points yesterday, were down more than 4 today. Czech Government 8s, of '51 and '52 were up for the day after initial losses of around a point. Prague 7½s, however, were off around 4 points. French Government 7½s were off around 3 points.

U. S. Governments generally were 2-32s to 5-32s higher with a few losses of as much as 4-32s.

A fairly good demand made its appearance for selective rail issues. Up fractions to a point or more were C. & O. 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," and M-K-T 5s.

Utility and industrial liens scored some gains.

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Metals, chemical and oil shares were favorites in a generally higher curb market today.

At the beginning of the final hour, Newmont Mining and Aluminum Co. were nearly 3 points above yesterday's finish. Babcock & Wilcox bounced more than 4 on small turnover. Creole Petroleum added more than a point and smaller gainers included Pantepec Oil, Consolidated Copper Mines, and Gulf Oil.

Most utilities also were fractionally higher, including Electric Bond & Share, United Gas, and Cities Service.

Against the trend for small losses were Wright Hargreaves, International Petroleum, and American Gas & Electric.

Wheat Prices React After Sharp Upturn

CHICAGO, March 15 (AP)—Wheat scored 1½ cents maximum advance in Chicago today, stimulated considerably by upturns of securities, but profit-taking caused late reactions.

Some buying of wheat futures here was attributed to exporters and to milling interests. A late recovery in French francs was also construed as bullish relative to wheat.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ¼ to 1 cent above yesterday's finish, May 86⅛-¼, July 83⅛-¼, corn ¼-½ up May 58⅛, July 60, and oats unchanged to ¼ advance.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stocks turned down again today under continued pressure from continental sources, checked only by scattered support in late dealings. Trans-Atlantics held up well. Industrials bore the brunt of the selling, with tobacco and liquor shares especially weak. British funds slumped sharply.

Paris: Uneven price movements characterized Bourse trading today. Rente and industrial issues strengthened. The international group was irregular. Demand for Government bonds improved. Bank of France recovered 115 points.

Liverpool: Down as much as 1¼d in early tradings, wheat futures firmed today. Last prices were ⅛d lower to ⅜d higher.

Living Costs Decline

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Living costs for wage earners in the United States declined 0.8 per cent from January to February this year, due primarily to a sharp fall in food prices, according to announcement by the National Industrial Conference Board here.

A

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
46	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	44	44	44	Mar14
52	36	Acme Stl (2)	2	38	38	38	—2½
10¼	8¼	Adams Exp (.60g)	2	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
20¾	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	2	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
23	19½	Addressog (1.40)	9	21	20½	20½	Mar11
2	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
58¼	45½	Air Reduction (1a)	11	55¾	54	55½	+2
1¼	1	Air-Way El Appl	3	1	1	1	Mar12
13⅜	10⅜	Alas Juneau(.60a)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
1⅝	1⅛	Alleghany Corp	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅝	12	Alleghany pf xw	3	14	14	14	Mar 4
17⅝	11	Alleghany pf$30ww	9	12½	11⅞	12½	+ ¼
17⅝	12	Alleghany pf$40ww	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Mar 7
17⅛	13⅛	Alleghany pr pf	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Mar11
21¾	15⅛	Allegheny Steel	8	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅝
9⅞	7½	Allen Industries	2	7½	7½	7½	Mar12
176½	154½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	165	165	165	+3
9⅝	8	Allied Kid (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Mar14
14⅝	11	Allied Mills (2g)	1	12	12	12	+ ¾
9⅝	6½	Allied Strs	12	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
53½	42	Allied St pf (5)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	Mar14
51¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅜e)	54	48⅝	46¾	48⅝	+2¼
18¼	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
3⅜	2	Amal Leather	2	2⅛	2	2	Mar14
24	14	Amal Leath pf	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅝
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	5	67¾	65	67¾	+2⅞
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼e)	1	62	62	62	Mar14
15⅞	11	Am Bk Note (½e)	2	13¾	13⅛	13¾	+ ⅝
42½	30⅞	Am Bk Shoe(3.40g)	10	34¾	34	34¾	+ ⅜
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	1	87½	87½	87½	+2
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	2	163¾	163¾	163¾	Mar14
27½	19½	Am Car&Fdy(¼g)	5	22⅛	21⅛	21⅞	
50	37	Am Car&F pf (4g)	1	41	41	41	+2
17¾	12½	Am Ch & Cab (¼e)	14	14⅞	14	14⅞	+1⅜
100½	89⅛	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	Feb 18
104⅛	95	Am Chicle (4a)	3	105½	104½	104½	+ ½
8⅛	6	Am Colortype	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Mar12
13¾	10½	Am Com Alco (½g)	4	11	11	11	Mar12
16¾	11½	Am Crystal S (¾e)	3	12	12	12	+ ½
4¾	3¼	Am Encaus Tiling	4	3⅜	3½	3½	+ ¼
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅝	3	Am & Foreign Pow	6	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ½
19⅝	12	Am & F P $6 pf	1	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ½
25¼	16⅝	Am & F P $7 pf	1	22½	22½	22½	+2½
11⅛	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	5	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅜
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
4⅝	3	Am Hide&Leather	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	20	20	20	Mar 7
37¾	33⅛	Am Home Pr (2.40)	6	35⅞	35½	35½	
2⅛	1⅝	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	Mar11
18	15½	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	5¾	Am International	3	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
23½	16½	Am Locomotive	16	19¾	19	19⅝	+ ⅝
74½	56	Am Locom pf (7g)	2	60	59¾	60	
14½	12⅜	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	3¾	Am M & Met	2	4	3¾	3¾	Mar11
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	7	33½	32¾	33½	+2
105¼	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Mar 9
7⅛	4	Am Pow & Lt	35	5¼	4⅞	5	+ ⅜
40½	26	Am P & L $6pf(1½k)	10	29⅞	27¼	29⅞	+2⅛
33	22	AmP&L$5pf(.93¾k)	11	25⅝	24	25⅝	+1⅝
14¼	11⅛	Am Rad&St S (.60)	27	12¾	12	12¾	+ ⅝
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	10	19¾	18½	19¾	+1¼
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	4	70	69¼	69¼	+ ⅜
20⅞	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ½
14¼	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
56¾	44¼	Am Sm & R (1¼e)	31	49⅝	46¾	49⅝	+2⅜
131	121	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	123½	123½	123½	Mar12
52	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	51	51	51	+ ¼
34¾	22⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (¼e)	52	27	25¾	26⅝	+1
11⅜	8	Am Stores	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	⅓	28¾	28½	28½	Mar 9
117⅛	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	117	116½	116½	— ⅝
18½	16⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1)	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	Mar14
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	131⅜	130	131⅜	+ ⅞
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	2	67	66½	67	+1½
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	9	69¼	67½	69¼	+2⅜
139⅝	138	Am Tob pf (6)	1	138	138	138	
7⅞	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅜
13½	8⅜	Am Wat Wks	18	9⅝	8⅝	9¼	+ ¼
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	79¼	79	79	Mar 8
5⅝	4	Am Woolen	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
35¾	27	Am Wool pf	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+1⅜
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	14	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ½
40	30	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	22	30¾	30⅛	30¾	Mar11
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (¼e)	155	33⅝	32⅝	33¼	+1⅛
50	36	Anacon W & C	2	37	36¾	37	
18	15⅛	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
19	12½	Andes Copper (½g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Mar 7
3⅛	2¾	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Mar14
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	4	27	27	27	Mar11
100½	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	92	92	92	—1
6⅞	4⅞	Armour Ill	11	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
72	39⅝	Arm Ill pr pf	4	39⅞	39¾	39¾	Mar14
94½	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Jan 31
39	30	Armstrong Crk (¼e)	7	31⅞	31	31⅞	+1⅛
7½	6½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3¼	Artloom Corp	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Mar12
8⅝	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	12	6	5⅜	6	— ⅛
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Mar 9
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	32	Associates Inv (3a)	1	31	31	31	— ½
42	32	Atch T&SF (2g)	22	34⅝	32⅞	34⅝	+1
72	56¾	Atch T&SF pf (5)	2	57	56¼	57	
27⅞	20¼	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	1	21	21	21	Mar14
7¾	5⅝	Atl G & W Indies	2	6	6	6	Mar 8
14½	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Mar14
24	20	Atl Refining (1)	7	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ¼
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107	107	107	Mar14
9⅞	6¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	40	40	40	Mar12
48	42	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	Mar11
7⅜	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	6	6	6	Mar14
6½	3⅛	Auburn Auto	1	4	4	4	
3⅛	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Mar 9
4⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	14	3½	3½	3½	

B

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¾	7⅜	Bald Loco ct	17	9½	8¾	9½	+ ¾
10⅞	6	Balt & Ohio	48	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ¼
13⅜	7¼	Balt & Ohio pf	19	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅜
34	30	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Mar11
19	14⅛	Barber Co (1g)	6	17½	16⅞	17½	+1
10½	7½	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
16⅝	13	Barnsdall Oil (1)	29	15	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
12¾	10½	Bayuk Cig(.18¾e)	2	11½	11½	11½	Mar11
17⅞	15⅞	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	17	16⅞	17	Mar10
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww(5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
103⅞	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	2	103	103	103	Mar11
8⅞	7⅛	Belding-Hem (¼e)	4	7⅝	7½	7½	Mar11
83	82	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	8	82	82	82	Feb 16
14⅝	10⅞	Bendix Aviat	16	12	12	12	+ ¼
19	16⅞	Benf Ind Ln (.45e)	1	18	18	18	
40½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	4	35	34	34	Mar11
65⅞	50⅛	Beth Steel	107	58⅜	56	58⅜	+2
16½	14½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	3	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ½
98½	89½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	4	90½	90	90½	+ ½
28	20¼	Bigelow-Sanf	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Mar11
17⅞	12¼	Black & Decker	3	14⅛	14	14⅛	+1½
15⅛	11¼	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	11	15	14½	15	+ ½
35½	25⅛	Boeing Air (.40g)	45	29½	28⅜	29⅜	+1⅛
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass(4g)	3	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	Mar 8
13⅛	11¾	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Mar14
19⅝	17⅛	Borden Co (1.60)	10	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅜
28½	21½	Borg-Warner	21	25	23½	25	+1½
4¾	2⅝	Boston & Maine	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
22¼	18¾	Bower Roll B (½e)	3	18	18	18	Mar 8
10⅞	7⅞	Bridgeport Brass	15	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ½
26¼	19⅝	Briggs Mfg (4g)	16	23	22	22⅞	+1
30½	23	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+2⅛
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	3	31¾	31⅛	31¾	+ ⅛
2¾	1¾	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9⅝	6⅜	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
13⅜	8⅝	Bkly-Man Tr	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
37	25½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	1	15½	15½	15½	Mar14
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	3	38	38	38	Mar 9
10	7⅝	Brunswk Balke(1g)	2	8	8	8	+ ¼
9⅝	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	15	8¼	7⅞	8	— ½
6⅝	4½	Budd Mfg	10	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Budd Wheel (.20g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
20	15½	Bullard Co (¼e)	3	17¾	17¼	17¾	Mar14
32¼	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	11	29	27½	29	+1½
9½	7	Burling Mills (1)	3	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅜
20¼	16⅛	Burr Add M (.20e)	16	18	17½	18	+ ½
3½	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7½	7½	7½	Mar11
8⅝	6¾	Butler Bros (.60)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
22	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
4⅝	3	Butte Cop & Z (.10g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	Byers (A M) Co	9	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅝
19⅝	15⅛	Byron Jack (½e)	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Mar14

C

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24½	19	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
49½	48	Calif Pack pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Mar11
2⅝	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¼	6⅞	Calumet&Hec(1.10g)	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
15⅜	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	8	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
19⅝	13½	Can Dry G Ale	27	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
8⅝	5⅝	Canad Pacific	20	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
36	30	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	33	33	33	Mar11
7⅛	4⅝	Capital Ad A (⅛g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Mar10
18	15½	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅝
4⅜	3⅛	Carriers&Gn (.35g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Mar10
97½	79	Case (J I) Co (6g)	3	87	84	87	+5
55½	39⅛	Caterpil Trac (¼e)	15	44⅞	43	44⅞	+2⅜
102⅞	100⅛	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	103	103	103	+ ⅝
18⅝	14	Celanese Corp	16	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅝
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
26⅛	18	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Mar12
28	26	Cent Aguirre (1½)	*4	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	Mar14
4⅛	3⅛	Cent Foundry	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11	9⅛	Cent R R N J	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Mar11
8⅛	5⅝	Cent Vio Sug (⅛g)	1	6	6	6	Mar14
5⅛	4	CenturyRibM(.10e)	1	4	4	4	Mar 8
46½	35⅜	Cerro de Pas (1e)	14	41⅛	39	41⅛	+1⅛
8⅝	6	Certain-teed Prod	3	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
30⅛	25⅝	Champ P&P (¼e)	1	27	27	27	+1⅛
12⅞	7⅛	Checker Cab	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Mar11
38½	31⅛	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	21	33½	32⅞	33½	+1⅛
89	87	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	87	87	87	Mar 9
48⅛	37⅞	Ches Corp (3)	11	44	41⅝	44	+4
1⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Mar14
3⅝	2⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Mar14
1⅝	1	Chi & N West	15	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
4⅝	3	Chi & N West pf	4	3	3	3	Mar14
1⅛	⅝	Chi Grt West	1	¾	¾	¾	Mar14
3⅝	2	Chi Grt W pf	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Mar11
14	11	Chi Mail Or (½e)	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Mar11
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Mar14
1⅝	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅞	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅝
33½	27	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	*3	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅝	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Mar14
12⅝	9⅝	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	1	10	10	10	Mar 4
16⅝	12⅝	Chick Cot Oil (½e)	3	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Childs Co	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
63⅛	46⅝	Chrysler Corp	120	54⅝	51⅞	54	+3⅛
13⅛	10⅝	City Ice & Fuel (3)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Mar14
24	17½	Clark Equip	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Mar14
26½	19⅝	Clev Graph Br (½e)	1	22	22	22	+1⅛
41	33½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	7	38⅝	38	38⅝	+1⅛
15½	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
125	112	Coca-Cola (½e)	[illegible]	120½	119½	120½	+3
59	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Mar14
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm P	6	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ½
95½	87½	Colgate-Pm P pf (6)	2	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ⅜
27⅝	20½	Coll & Alk (½e)	3	23½	23	23½	+1¼
20	14⅛	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	7	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ¾
22¼	16⅝	Colm Bdcst A (.40e)	3	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
21¼	16½	Colm Bdcst B (.40e)	4	16½	16⅝	16½	
9⅝	6⅞	Colum G&El (.45g)	33	7½	7⅛	7⅝	+ ¼
79	66	Colum G & E pf A(5)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	Mar14
15½	11⅞	Colum Pict vtc (1)	3	12½	12½	12½	Mar14
34	30	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	34	34	34	Mar 7
76	62¼	Colum Carbon (4)	2	68½	68	68½	+1¼
38¾	31⅛	Coml Credit (4)	9	35¼	33⅞	35¼	+1⅜
98	86	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	95	94½	95	Mar 8
44¾	38	Coml Invest Tr (4)	7	39⅜	38¾	39¼	+ ¾
99	93	Com In T cv pf(4¼)	1	99	99	99	Mar10
10	7⅜	Coml Solvents (.60)	10	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
2	1⅜	Comwith & South	41	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
42¼	30	Com&South pf(1½k)	21	35⅝	34	35⅝	+1¼
27⅞	22¾	Comwith Ed (1¼)	10	24	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
7⅛	6	Conde Nast	1	6	6	6	Mar 8
24½	20½	Congoleum-N (⅜e)	8	21	20	21	+ ½
8	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	2	7½	7½	7½	Mar 3
19½	13¾	Consol Aircr (½g)	28	16⅜	15¼	16⅜	+1⅜
8	6½	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
25⅞	20¼	Consol Edison (½e)	24	21¼	20½	21¼	+ ¾
96½	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	6	92	91	92	+ ⅞
1⅞	1¼	Consol Film Ind	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	5⅛	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
5¾	4⅛	Consol Laundries	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	18	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ¼
101⅛	101⅛	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Feb 21
7½	3⅞	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
½	⅜	Consol Textile	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅝	3	Consol'n Coal	2	3	3	3	Mar14
22	13	Consol'n Coal pf	2	13	13	13	Mar14
86½	83⅝	Consum Pw pf (4½)	*2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 9
16⅝	12⅞	Container Cp (1.20)	8	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
16½	10⅝	Cont Bak A	3	13½	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Cont Bak B	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
85	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	80	80	80	—2½
45⅝	38⅝	Cont Can (½e)	3	42	41½	42	+ ½
110⅞	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
9⅝	7⅜	Cont Diam Fib	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
32	27½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	29⅝	29½	29½	+ ½
1⅜	1⅛	Cont Motors	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
34⅝	27⅞	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	23	29⅛	28⅜	29⅛	+1⅛
16½	12½	Cont Steel (1⅜g)	3	13¾	13⅛	13¾	— ⅛
65½	58⅝	Corn Products (3)	8	64⅝	63⅝	64	
166⅛	164	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	164⅝	164⅝	164⅝	Mar11
4¾	3⅜	Coty Inc (.10g)	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
29¼	19	Crane Co (1g)	40	28⅛	27	28½	+1
98	89	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	90	90	90	+1
25	21⅞	Cream of Wh (1e)	1	24¼	24¾	24¼	Mar12
10½	7⅛	Crosley Radio	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Mar14
39⅞	31⅛	Crown Cork&S(¼e)	8	34	33	34	+1⅝
37	34½	Cro Ck pf ww (2¼)	8	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	Feb [illegible]
33¾	30	Cro Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	Mar14
12¼	9⅛	Crown Zeller (½e)	5	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅜
72½	66	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	69	69	69	Mar 8
44⅝	31¼	Crucible Steel	17	35⅛	33⅛	34¾	+1¼
94½	80	Crucible Stl pf(1¾k)	1	85	85	85	Mar12
1⅛	½	Cuba Co	3	½	½	½	Mar10
5⅝	4	Cuban-Am Sugar	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	15	Cudahy Pack	1	14½	14	14½	—1
7⅛	5	Curtis Publishing	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
50½	39	Curtis Pub pf (2k)	4	48½	47	48½	+1⅛
5⅛	4	Curtiss-Wright	26	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅜
18⅝	13⅜	Curtiss-Wr A (½g)	29	17	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
24¼	15⅛	Cutler Hammer	9	19⅜	19⅜	19½	+ ⅜

D

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	5⅜	Davega Stores (⅜)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15½	13⅛	Davega Strs pf (1½)	1	15½	15½	15½	Mar 9
9½	8¼	Davison Chem (.60g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Mar 7
25⅛	18⅛	Deere & Co	103	23⅞	22⅝	23⅝	+1½
25	21⅞	Deere&Co pf (1.40)	3	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ½
15½	12	Deisel-W-Gil(.20e)	2	13	12½	12½	Mar 9
17⅛	13⅛	Del & Hudson	5	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
8½	6⅛	Del Lack & West	11	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅜	Den & Rio G W pf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
108	89	Detroit Edison (2e)	1	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+ ⅝
26⅝	20¾	Diamond Mch (½e)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅝
36	31½	Dia Match pf (1½)	2	36	35½	36	Mar12
9⅛	6⅛	Diam T Motor (1)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16	12⅞	Distil Cp-Seag(½e)	18	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
75	66	Dist Cp-S pf ww (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	Mar 9
17	15½	Dixie Vortex (1½)	4	15½	15½	15½	Mar10
22½	17⅞	Doehler Die Cs (2g)	1	19	19	19	
60⅞	53½	Dome Mines (2e)	15	53⅞	52¾	53⅞	+ ⅝
8⅛	6	Dominion Stores	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¾
46⅛	35	Douglas Aircraft	38	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	+1⅛
112	87⅞	Dow Chem (⅜e)	17	103	100½	103	+1½
22	19⅛	Dresser Mfg A(1½g)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Mar11
12⅝	8⅞	Dresser Mfg B	2	10	10	10	
⅜	⅛	Duluth So Sh & Atl	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar 1
⅜	⅛	Duluth S S & A pf	9	⅜	⅛	¼	Feb 28
3⅛	2⅛	Dunhill Int	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Mar11
10	10	Duplan Silk (1)	5	10	10	10	Feb 3
123⅞	106	du Pont de N (⅛e)	34	120⅛	116¾	120⅛	+4½
136	132	du Pont deb (6)	2	136	135½	136	Mar11
115⅛	111	du Pont pf (4½)	24	114	113	114	Mar11

E

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅛	5	Eastern Roll Mills	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Mar10
167	149⅛	Eastman Kod(3½e)	3	154⅛	153⅛	154⅛	+2½
21⅛	15⅛	Eaton Mfg (¾e)	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
4⅜	3⅛	Eitingon Schild	15	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
4	3⅛	El&Mus Ind (.19g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Mar14
21⅛	15⅛	El Auto Lite (½e)	14	19	17¾	18¾	+ ¾
10⅝	7⅜	Elec Boat (.60g)	7	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ¼
13⅜	8⅛	El Power & Lt	69	10⅛	9¼	10	+ ¾
40	26	El Pow&Lt $6 pf	7	31⅜	30½	31⅜	+1¼
43	30	El Pow&Lt pf	16	38½	35	38½	+4
31⅛	26	El Stor Bat (2)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
⅜	½	Elk Horn Coal	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Mar 1
3⅛	1⅛	Elk Horn C pf	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Mar11
22	17	El Paso Nat Gas (2)	14	22	20⅞	22	+1⅛
40⅝	34⅞	Endicott-John (3)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Feb 8
6⅛	3⅝	Eng Pub Service	14	4⅜	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
49⅞	40	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	+1⅜
54	43⅛	Eng PS pf ww (5½)	1	46	46	46	Mar12
62½	50	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	1	52	52	52	Mar 9
2⅛	1⅜	Equit Off Bldg	1	2	2	2	
6⅛	3	Erie R R	14	3	3	3	
9⅛	4⅜	Erie 1 pf	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
7	3⅛	Erie 2 pf	3	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅜	Eureka V Cleaner	2	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
10½	7½	Evans Products	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅜
1⅜	1⅛	Exchange Buffet	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

F

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33½	24	Fairbanks M (1)	4	31¼	30	31¼	+1¼
		Fairbanks M pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Mar11
33	28½	Fajardo Sugar (1e)	2	31½	31	31	Mar12
10½	8	Fed Lt & Trac (1g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Mar11
74	61½	Fed Mng&Smlt (5g)	1	75	75	75	+10
98½	96½	Fed M & Sm pf (7)	2	96½	96½	96½	Feb 2
4⅝	2⅞	Fed Mot Truck	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Mar14
4⅝	3	Fed Screw Works	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2	1⅝	Fed Wat Svc A	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	14⅜	Federal D Sts (¼e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Mar11
79	67⅞	Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	1	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	+2½
33¼	27	Fid P F Ins (1.60a)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅜
25½	18⅝	Firestn T & R (⅜e)	10	20⅝	19⅞	20½	+ ⅞
92	87	Firest T&R pf (6)	2	87	87	87	Mar 7
34⅝	28	First Nat Strs (1¼e)	1	29	29	29	—1
18⅝	14⅜	Flintkote (1g)	13	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ¾
29½	23½	Florence Stv (½e)	2	26	26	26	Mar11
21	16	Florsheim Sh A(¼e)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Mar11
3	2	Follansbee Bros	2	2	2	2	Mar 9
33½	26	Food Mach (¼e)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
20½	14½	Foster Wheeler	10	18⅝	17⅞	18⅜	+ ½
5⅝	3½	Francisco Sugar	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Mar11
28	22½	Freeport Sulph (2)	20	27⅛	26¼	27⅛	+1½

G

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2½	1¾	Gabriel Co A	1	2	2	2	
5	3½	Gair (Robert)	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
16	12½	Gair (Robert) pf	1	13	13	13	Mar11
7⅛	5¼	Gar Wood Ind(¼g)	8	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
7⅛	5¼	Gen Am Investors	1	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
97	93¾	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	1	95	95	95	Feb [illegible]
48½	35¼	Gen Am Tr (3⅛g)	5	40	39	40	+1¼
9	7½	Gen Baking (.60a)	22	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3½	Gen Bronze	2	4⅛	4	4	+ ¼
13	8⅝	Gen Cable	8	9½	9	9½	+ ¼
25⅞	17½	Gen Cable A	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
72	58	Gen Cable pf (7g)	1	59	59	59	Mar11
28	24⅝	Gen Cigar (½e)	1	26½	26½	26½	Mar14
45½	36⅛	Gen Elec (.30e)	66	40	38⅞	39¾	+1⅛
33⅝	26⅛	Gen Foods (2)	8	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅞
1⅝	⅞	Gen Gas & Elec A	5	1	1	1	+ ⅛
37¼	30⅝	Gen Mills (3)	2	34½	34½	34½	— ⅝
38¼	29⅝	Gen Motors (¼e)	124	36	34¼	36	+1⅝
116⅛	112⅛	Gen Motors pf (5)	1	115	115	115	
5⅞	4½	Gen Out Advert	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Mar12
31½	26	Gen Out Ad A(1⅛g)	3	30¼	30	30	Mar 4
9⅞	7⅞	Gen Print Ink (.10e)	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	Gen Pub Service	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Mar14
26½	18⅝	Gen Ry Sig (½e)	2	21½	21	21	
2	1⅛	Gen Real & Util	23	1⅛	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
20½	15	Gen Real & Util pf	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅝
28	19½	Gen Refract (2g)	3	23⅝	23	23⅝	+1⅛
14	10½	Gen Thea Eq (1⅛g)	5	11	10½	11	+ ½
20	16½	Gen Time Inst(.15e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Mar 7
14½	10⅝	Gen T & Rub(⅛g)	1	12	12	12	Mar14
11½	8⅝	Gillette Saf R (¼e)	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
81	68½	Gillette Saf R pf(5)	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	Mar 7
9⅝	6⅝	Gimbel Bros	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
60	50	Gimbel Brs $6 pf(6)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	Mar 7
27¼	19¼	Glidden Co	4	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
51½	38	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	1	38	38	38	
3⅛	2	Gobel (Adolph)	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	3	Goebel Brew (.20)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅛	13⅝	Goodrich (B F)	28	17½	16½	17½	+1
57½	46½	Goodrich (BF)pf(5)	6	50½	48½	50½	+3½
24	17¼	Goodyr T & R (¼e)	46	22⅝	21⅛	22¼	+1¼
89	76	Goodyr T&R pf (5)	3	85	84¼	85	+1
4⅝	3½	Goth Silk Hosiery	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2	1	Graham-Paige Mot	28	1⅛	1	1	
6⅛	4⅛	Granby Con Min	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅝	1⅛	Grand Union	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅝	11½	Grand Un pf (½k)	1	13½	13½	13½	Mar 7
18¼	13⅝	Granite C Stl (½e)	*1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	22⅝	Grant (W T) (1.20a)	3	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
23	20	Grant (WT) pf (1)	3	22	22	22	
18½	11⅛	Gt Nor I Ore ct(⅝e)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
28¼	18	Gt North Ry pf (2g)	23	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝
33	26¼	Gt Wst Sug (2.40a)	*3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	Mar14
21⅛	16	Green (H L)(1.60a)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	GreyhoundCorp(.80)	153	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ½
9⅛	7⅝	Greyhound pf (.55)	15	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Guantan Sugar	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Mar 3
8	5⅛	Gulf Mob & North	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Mar11
18	15⅛	Gulf M&N pf (2½g)	1	18	18	18	Feb 21

H

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
28	24⅝	Hack Water (1⅜e)	1	27	27	27	—1
7	5⅝	Hall (WF) Printing	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
21¼	17	Hamil Watch (½e)	1	17	17	17	Mar11
25	20	Harb-Walker (½e)	11	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ½
7⅝	5	Hat Corp A (.30e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Mar14
2⅝	1⅝	Hayes Body	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
95	86	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5)	1	92½	92½	92½	—1½
7⅝	6	Hecker Prod (.60)	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
94	89	Helme (GW) (5a)	*1	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	Mar 9
17	12⅝	Hercules Motor	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Mar14
58	48¾	Hercules Powd (.40e)	1	54	53	54	+2½
43½	42½	Hershey Choc (3)	1	43	43	43	Mar11
93	84½	Hersh Ch cv pf (4a)	1	85½	85½	85½	—2½
20	18½	Hinde&Dau Pap(2)	1	19	19	19	Mar14
23½	17	Holland Furn (1e)	*9	24	22⅝	24	+2
11	7⅝	Hollander (A)	2	8	8	8	
25¼	18	Holly Sugar (2⅜e)	1	18	18	18	Mar14
68⅝	52½	Homestake M (4½)	8	56½	56	56½	— ½
25	21½	Houd-HershA(2½)	1	21½	21½	21½	Mar 8
11⅞	8¾	Houd-HershB(1½)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
52	46½	Household Fin (4)	1	51	51	51	Mar10
90	83½	Household P pf(5)	1	88½	88½	88½	Mar10
8⅞	6¼	Houston Oil	9	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
53⅝	41½	Howe Sound (3)	7	47½	45½	47½	+2
2⅝	1½	Hudson & Man	1	2	2	2	Mar14
7½	5	Hudson & Man pf	1	5	5	5	Mar11
10	6⅝	Hudson Motor (¼g)	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
1⅞	1	Hupp Motor	7	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛

I

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12¼	8⅝	Illinois Central	9	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ⅞
20	16	Ill Central pf	1	16	16	16	Mar11
8⅞	6¼	Indian Refin (.15g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Mar14
22	16	Indust Rayon	9	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
86	70	Inger Rand (1½e)	1	72	70	70	Mar14
78½	61	Inland Steel (4)	7	71½	69	71	+3
15⅝	9⅞	Inspirat Copper	17	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+ ⅝
4½	3⅞	Insuransh ct (.20)	2	4	4	4	
6¾	3⅛	Interb Rap Trans	9	5	5	5	
25	17	Interchem Corp	7	20	19½	19½	— ½
4⅝	3¼	Intercon Rubber	4	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅜
13½	9	Interlake Ir (.65g)	19	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ¾
3⅞	2¼	Int Agricultural	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
29	20	Int Agr pr pf (3g)	1	23	23	23	+ ½
164½	140	Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	147	147	147	+2
70	55⅝	Int Harvester (2½)	45	66	62¾	65¾	+3½
152	141	Int Harvest pf (7)	2	141¼	141	141	Mar11
7¾	4⅞	Int Hydro-Elec A	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	3	Int Mer Marine	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Mar 9
11⅞	7⅞	Int Mining (.15e)	10	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ¼
52¾	43¼	Int Nick Can (½e)	160	50⅝	48⅞	50⅝	+1⅞
135½	132	Int Nick Can pf (7)	2	135	135	135	Mar10
9⅞	6⅝	Int Paper & Pow	32	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅝
39½	27½	Int Paper&P pf	16	32½	30⅞	32	+1⅞
22½	20	Int Salt (1½a)	*4	21	21	21	Mar14
35¾	31½	Int Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	Mar12
20	16	Int Silver	5	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	Mar11
8½	5½	Int Tel & Tel	72	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ¾
8⅝	6	Int T & T fgn ct	14	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅝
13⅞	9⅜	Intrst Dp S (2¾g)	7	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ¼
12	10⅛	Intertype Cp (.80g)	3	11	11	11	Mar11
24	20¼	Island Crk Coal (2)	1	21	21	21	

J—K

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
53½	46¼	Jewel Tea (4)	1	52½	52½	52½	
86	66½	Johns-Manville	20	75¾	73¾	75½	+2½
19½	16	Kalam S & F (¼e)	1	16½	16½	16½	
9⅝	6½	Kan City South	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
20	16	Kan C So pf (1½g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ½
18¼	15¾	Kaufmann Dp(.40e)	1	16¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
14¼	12¼	Kayser (J) (¼e)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	Mar10
9⅝	6⅞	Kelsey-Hayes Wh A	2	8	8	8	+ ¼
6⅞	4¼	Kelsey-Hayes Wh B	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Mar14
43¼	32⅝	Kennecot Cop (¼e)	117	38¼	37	38	+1
9⅞	7⅝	Keystone S & W	7	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ¾
22½	19	Kimberly-Clark (1)	1	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¾
2⅝	1¾	Kinney (G R) Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Mar14
18¾	15½	Kresge (S S) (.30e)	1	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ¾
6	4⅞	Kresge Dept Stores	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Mar11
28	24	Kress (S H) (1.60)	1	25	25	25	
17½	14½	Kroger Groc (1.60)	5	14½	14⅛	14½	— ¼

L

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12⅞	10¾	Lambert Co (¾e)	1	11	11	11	— ¾
6	4⅜	Lane Bryant (½g)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Mar 2
15¼	11¼	Lee Rub&Tire(¼e)	3	13½	13	13½	+1¼
19¾	14½	Lehigh Port C (¼e)	1	16	16	16	Mar12
1⅛	¾	Lehigh Val Coal	1	¾	¾	¾	
5¾	3	Lehigh Val Coal pf	5	3¼	3	3	Mar10
6¾	4½	Lehigh Val RR	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
28⅝	22½	Lehman Corp (1)	9	25¼	24	25¼	+1¼
11	8⅝	Lehn & Fink (.30e)	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
27⅝	23⅞	Lerner Stores (2)	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
42	31¼	L O F Glass (¼e)	32	33¾	32	33	+1
9	7⅝	Libby.McN&L(1.40g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Mar14
27¼	25¼	Life Savers (1.60)	1	26½	26½	26½	Mar 8
100	87	Liggett&Myers(4a)	2	86	86	86	
102½	90	Liggett & M B (4a)	3	90	89½	90	+1
167	164	Liggett & My pf (7)	1	165	165	165	+1
18	16	Lily Tulip Cup (1½)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
34⅞	22¼	Lima Loco (2½g)	2	29	27¼	29	+3⅝
42½	34⅞	Link Belt (2)	1	41	41	41	+1
20	16	Lig'd Carbonic (.60e)	*1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
52⅞	44⅛	Loew's (½e)	19	47¼	45⅝	47¼	+2¼
106½	105	Loew's Inc pf (6½)	1	106	106	106	— ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Loft Inc	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	31⅝	Lone Star Cem (3)	14	35⅝	34	35⅝	+2⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Long-Bell Lumb A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Mar10
21	17⅛	Loose-Wil Bis(.30e)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Mar10
18	15½	Lorillard (P) (1.20)	3	16¼	16	16	— ½
56½	44	Louisv&Nash(2½e)	2	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅜
17⅛	15	Louisv G & E (1½)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
21⅛	15⅝	Ludlum Steel (¾e)	5	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼

M

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
31	30¼	MacA&Forbes (2a)	1	30½	30½	30½	Feb 17
24¾	18	Mack Trucks (1)	3	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ½
32⅝	26	Macy (RH) Co (2)	3	30	30	30	+ ¾
13⅛	10⅜	Mad Sq Gar (.30e)	2	12	12	12	+ ¾
30⅞	23⅜	Magma Cop (.35e)	3	26¾	26	26¾	Mar 7
2	1⅜	Manati Sug (new)	4	2	1⅜	1⅜	
3	1⅞	Manati Sugar ct	1	2	2	2	Feb 7
9	7	Mandel Bros (¾e)	1	7	7	7	Feb 23
8	6⅜	Manh Ry mod gtd	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Mar14
12¾	10	Manhattn Shirt (1)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Mar14
2⅜	1⅝	Maracaibo Oil Expl	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	5⅜	Marine Midld (.40)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
29	26⅜	Marlin-Rock (4¾g)	1	28	28	28	Mar11
9⅞	7⅝	Marshall Field	8	8	8	8	
21½	15⅞	Martin (G L) Co	25	18⅞	17⅛	18⅞	+1
4¾	2⅝	Martin-Parry	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
37¼	29	Masonite Corp (1)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+1⅝
27½	22⅝	Mathieson Alk (1½)	4	26⅛	26	26	Mar14
42½	34⅝	May Dept Strs (3)	1	38	38	38	+1
6⅞	4⅞	Maytag Co (⅛g)	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
25	20⅝	Maytag Co pf ww(3)	11	21	20	20	—1½
15⅞	12	McCall Corp (1½)	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
10	7⅝	McCrory Stores(½g)	1	8	8	8	
79	74	McCrory Strs pf(6)	1	74	74	74	Feb 14
14⅝	10	McGraw Elec (1)	17	15	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅝
10½	8¼	McGraw-Hill (.15e)	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	Mar 8
45½	38⅝	McIntyre Porc (2)	9	39½	39	39	— ¾
26⅛	17½	McKeesport Tin	2	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+1⅛
8¼	6½	McKess & Rob (d)	12	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
35½	30	McKess & Rob pf (3)	3	33	32¾	33	+ ⅜
8⅞	6⅝	McLellan Strs(.40e)	5	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
15	11	Mead Corp	6	11½	11½	11½	Mar14
61	50	Mead pf B ww (5½)	1	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	Mar11
48	40¾	Melville Shoe (1e)	2	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ⅜
5⅝	4	Mengel Co	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
43½	35	Mesta Mach (3e)	3	38¼	38	38¼	Mar14
11⅞	7¼	Miami Copper (.15g)	7	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	17¼	Mid-Cont P (1¼g)	7	19	18¼	19	+1½
27½	20⅜	Midland Stl (½e)	3	26	26	26	+1½
67	46½	Minn-Hon Reg (3)	2	65⅝	64	65⅝	+2⅝
7⅝	5⅛	Minn-Moline	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
60	48	Minn-Mo pf (6½g)	2	49	48	48	Mar10
⅜	½	Minn St P & SSM	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Mar 3
1⅛	⅝	Minn St P&SSM pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 28
17⅛	13⅛	Mission Corp (1¼g)	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅝	Mo-Kan-Texas pf	7	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅝
2⅜	1	Mo Pacific	*9	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
3⅝	1⅝	Mo Pacific pf	13	2	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅝
17	13	Mohawk Carp (¼e)	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
91⅛	77⅛	Monsanto Ch (2)	10	86	83⅞	85½	+1½
113	111	Monsanto C pf(4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	Feb 15
37⅝	29¼	Montgom Ward (1a)	84	35⅞	34⅜	35⅞	+1½
30⅞	25	Morrell (J) & Co	1	26	26	26	Feb 11
½	⅜	Mother Lode (.45g)	22	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
21⅝	15⅞	Motor Prods	3	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅝
14	10⅞	Motor Wheel (.20e)	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
21¼	15	Mueller Brass (1a)	10	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+1
7⅝	4⅝	Mullins Mfg B	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14½	11⅞	Munsingwear (¼e)	2	13½	12⅞	13½	Mar12
57	45⅛	Murphy (G C) (4)	2	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
7⅝	5	Murray Corp (¼g)	3	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
47½	41	Myers & Bro (¾e)	*1	43	43	43	Mar14

N

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12½	8¾	Nash-Kelvin (¼e)	30	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
13⅛	9⅝	Nat Acme (1g)	10	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅜
10⅞	7½	Nat Aviation	4	8½	8	8½	+ ⅜
20⅝	17⅝	Nat Biscuit (.40e)	3	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
157	150	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	1	153	153	153	Mar 9
17⅝	13⅝	Nat Bond&Inv(1.44)	1	14	14	14	Mar11
80	74	Nat B & I pf ww(5)	1	75	75	75	Mar 8
43	39½	Nat B & Shr (¼e)	1	41	41	41	+1½
18⅛	14⅝	Nat Cash Reg (½e)	8	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅜
18⅝	13⅛	Nat Dairy Pr (1.20)	11	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
7⅞	5⅝	Nat Dept Stores	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Mar12
8⅛	4½	Nat Dept Stores pf	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
23⅝	19½	Nat Distillers (2a)	8	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ⅜
20	16	Nat En & Stpg	1	16	16	16	Mar14
7⅞	5⅝	Nat Gypsum	9	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅜
20⅝	20¼	Nat Lead (½)	43	22	21	22	+1
159	155	Nat Lead pf A (7)	1	158	158	158	Mar 4
24	16⅝	Nat Mal&St Cas	12	20	20	20	+1⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
⅜	½	Nat Ry Mex 1 pf	6	½	½	½	Feb 14
⅜	⅜	Nat Ry Mex 2 pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar 8
62⅝	50	Natl Steel (3¼a)	12	56⅝	54¼	55⅝	+1⅛
23	14⅝	Nat Supply (b)	22	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
75	70	Nat Sup 6% pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Feb 23
79⅛	68	Nat S 5¼% pf (5¼)	1	79½	79¼	79¼	Mar 2
39⅛	31	Nat Sup $2 pf (2)	3	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	+1
4⅛	3⅛	Nat Tea	2	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Natomas Co (.80)	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	Mar14
23⅛	19½	Neisner Bros (2)	1	20	20	20	Mar 7
78	63	Neisner Br pf(4¾)	1	66	66	66	Mar12
40	35	Newberry(JJ)(2.40)	1	36	36	36	Mar11
19⅛	13⅝	Newport Indus(3g)	21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	N Y Air Brake (⅛e)	2	31	31	31	
19⅝	13	N Y Central RR	115	16⅝	15⅝	16	+ ¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	N Y Chi & St Louis	6	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	N Y Chi & St L pf	3	22¾	21⅛	21¾	+ ¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	N Y C Omnib (4.80g)	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ ¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	N Y Investors	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
[illegible]	[illegible]	N Y N H & H	3	2	2	2	Mar14
[illegible]	[illegible]	N Y N H & H pf	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Mar14
[illegible]	[illegible]	N Y Ont & West	3	1⅛	1	1	Mar12
[illegible]	[illegible]	N Y Shipbuilding	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
[illegible]	165	Norf & West (10a)	3	170	168	168	—2
1⅝	¾	Norfolk Southern	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Mar14
10⅝	7½	No Am Avia (¾g)	21	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅝
22	16⅝	Nor Am Co (.30e)	43	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝	+ ⅜
54½	48⅝	North Am Co pf (3)	1	50	50	50	
99	93	No Am Edison pf(6)	2	94	94	94	+1
13⅝	9⅞	Northern Pacific	22	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ¼
3	1⅝	Norwalk Tire & R	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛

O

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅝	11⅝	Ohio Oil (1g)	8	13	12½	13	+ ½
33⅝	22⅝	Oliver Farm Equip	24	31	29	31	+2
12⅜	9⅜	Omnibus Cp (1.80g)	3	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ½
7⅝	5⅝	Oppenhm Col(½g)	1	6⅛	6	6	Mar 8
24⅝	19⅝	Otis Elev (.15e)	6	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅝
12	8⅝	Otis Steel	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ½
56	45⅛	Otis Steel 1 pf (5½)	1	46	46	46	Mar11
15	12⅞	Outbd M&M (.30e)	1	14	14	14	Mar12
66½	48⅞	Owens-Ill Gl (¼e)	29	52	50½	51¼	+1¼

P—Q

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
11¼	8⅝	Pac Am Fish (1.20)	1	9	9	9	
14¼	11⅛	Pac Fin Calif (.30e)	1	12	12	12	Mar14
28½	25⅜	Pac Gas & Elec (2)	8	26	25¾	26	
40	34⅝	Pac Lighting (3)	2	36	35¾	36	
16½	12⅝	Pac Mills	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
15⅛	11⅝	Pac West Oil (¾g)	3	12	12	12	+ ¼
5½	4	Packard Mot (¼g)	18	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	
9	8	Pan-Am Petrol (1g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Feb 25
1⅝	1⅛	Panhandle P & R	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Mar12
42	35	Paraffine Co (½e)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	Mar 8
12⅞	8⅝	Param Pictures	36	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅝
97½	82	Param Pic 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Mar12
12⅝	9	Param Pic 2 pf (.60)	7	9½	9¼	9¼	
24	20	Park & Tilford (3g)	1	20	20	20	Mar 2
3¼	2⅛	Park Utah M (.15g)	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
37⅝	31⅝	Parke Davis (.30e)	2	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ¼
20⅝	17	Parker Rst-Pr (1½)	1	18	18	18	Mar11
2⅛	1¾	Parmelee Transport	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar14
6⅝	4⅝	Pathe Film	1	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅜
12⅛	9⅞	Patino Mines (2g)	5	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ¾
5⅝	4½	Peerless Cp (.30g)	10	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	Mar12
47½	41⅝	Penick&Ford (½e)	1	44½	44½	44½	Mar11
73½	62	Penney (J C) (1e)	*3	70	68	70	+3½
2½	2	Penn Coal & Coke	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5	3⅝	Penn-Dix Cement	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅜
24½	17	Penn-Dix Cem pf A	1	19	19	19	Mar 8
15½	12½	Penn Gl Sand ct(1g)	2	14½	14	14½	+ ½
24½	19	Penn RR (1¼g)	32	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ¼
31	30	Peoples Drug (1a)	2	31	30	30	Feb 4
34½	26½	Peoples G L&C (2g)	5	29	28¾	29	+1½
4½	3¼	Peoria & East	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Mar12
15	10	Pere Marquette	1	10	10	10	Mar14
15	15	Pet Milk (1)	1	15	15	15	Jan 6
13⅛	10⅝	Petrol Corp (1.27g)	2	11	10⅝	11	+ ½
7⅛	4¾	Pfeiffer Brew (¼e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ½
31⅝	22	Phelps Dodge (.10e)	44	25⅝	24⅝	25½	+1⅛
37½	34	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	1	36½	36½	36½	+1⅛
65	62½	Phila Co pf (6)	3	64	62½	62½	Mar 9
¾	½	Phila Read C & I	1	½	½	½	
95½	81	Philip Morris(5¼e)	8	88⅝	87½	88⅝	+ ¾
6½	5½	Phillips Jones	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	Mar 3
42½	34½	Phillips Pet (2)	29	37⅞	36⅝	37½	+1¼
		Phoenix Hosiery	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	Dec 31
8⅝	6	Pierce Oil pf	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Mar12
24½	20½	Pillsbury Fl (1.60)	2	23	23	23	Mar 9
7½	5½	Pittsburgh Coal	2	6	6	6	Mar14
35	26¼	Pittsburgh Coal pf	6	27	26	27	—3
7¼	4	Pitt Coke & Ir	2	6	5⅝	6	— ½
8⅞	6¾	Pitt Scr&Bolt(.65g)	7	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ½
16⅝	10½	Pitt Steel	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
1	¾	Pitt Terminal Coal	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Mar 5
2¼	1½	Pitt United	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
¾	½	Pittston Co	1	½	½	½	
20	16¼	Plymouth Oil (1.40)	5	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅜
11	9	Pond Creek Poc(2g)	2	10½	10½	10½	Mar12
12	7⅝	Poor & Co B	3	9¼	8⅜	8⅜	Mar14
3⅝	2¼	Porto R-Am Tob A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Mar 8
1⅛	¾	Porto R-Am Tob B	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Mar 4
4⅝	3	Postal Tel & C pf	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
10¼	7⅛	Pressed Stl Cr (¼g)	18	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅞	Press Stl Cr 1pf(¼)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Mar14
31½	20½	Press Stl Cr2pf(2½)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	Mar14
50⅝	45⅝	Procter & Gam (2)	4	49	48½	49	+ ½
35½	29½	Pub Svc NJ (2.60)	3	30½	29⅝	30½	+1
123½	117¼	Pub S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	117½	117½	117½	Mar10
108	104⅞	Pub S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	105	105	105	
98½	91¾	Pub S NJ $5 pf (5)	2	93	93	93	Mar14
113	112	Pub S El&G pf(5)	1	113	113	113	Mar10
36⅞	28⅝	Pullman (1½)	7	29¾	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅜
13⅛	10¼	Pure Oil (¼g)	41	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅜
98¼	84⅞	Pure Oil pf (6)	1	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	Mar14
10⅛	7⅝	Purity Bak (.15e)	2	8½	8½	8½	
16¼	14¼	Quaker Sta Oil (1)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	Mar10

R

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7¼	5⅝	Radio C of Am(.20g)	83	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ¼
53	44¼	Radio cv pf (3½)	12	48½	48	48½	+1¼
61	60¼	Radio pf B (5)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	Jan 31
5⅝	3¼	Radio-Keith-Orph	18	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	19⅝	Raybest-Man (⅜e)	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	Mar14
24⅛	13½	Rayonier Inc	1	13½	13½	13½	Mar10
29½	24	Rayonier Inc pf (2)	1	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
22	17½	Reading Co (2)	1	17½	17½	17½	Mar12
30⅛	25	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	25	25	25	Mar11
27⅝	24	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	24	24	24	Mar 8
4½	3⅛	Real Silk Hosiery	2	3½	3½	3½	Mar12
1½	1	Reis (R) & Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼
11	7	Reis (R) & Co 1 pf	2	9	9	9	Feb 23
9⅜	8	Reliable Stores	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
11⅛	10	Reliance Mfg (.60)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	—1
15⅞	12⅝	Rem-Rand (½a)	10	13¾	13¼	13½	+ ¼
67¼	65	Rem R pf ww (4½)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	Feb 25
		Reo Motor Car	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20¾	15⅞	Repub Steel	43	17⅞	16⅞	17⅝	+ ¾
75½	54⅝	Rep Stl cv pf	3	54½	54½	54½	Mar14
73	58⅝	Rep Steel pf A (6)	1	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	Mar14
17⅛	11⅝	Revere Cop & Br	9	13½	12¾	13½	+1
37	24	Revere Cop & Br A	15	24	24	24	Jan 31
17⅝	14⅝	Reynolds Met (1.15e)	2	16	16	16	
87½	84⅝	Reynolds M pf (5½)	1	86	86	87	Mar10
10⅛	6⅝	Reynolds Spring	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
46⅛	38	Reyn Tob B (1.30e)	11	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	+ ½
8⅝	6⅝	Rhine-West Elec	1	7⅜	7¼	7¼	Mar 2
7⅝	5⅝	Richfield Oil (¼g)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	8⅝	Ritter Dental (1)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
20¾	17	Roan Ant Cop	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Mar10
23⅝	17	Ruberoid	6	18⅛	17¼	18⅛	+ ⅞
2½	2	Rutland R R pf	2	2	2	2	Mar11

S

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23⅝	17	Safeway Strs (¼e)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅝
40½	29⅞	St Joseph Lead (¼e)	29	37⅞	35⅝	37½	+2⅝
1¼	1	St L-San Fran	5	1⅛	1	1⅛	Mar14
3	2	St L-San Fran pf	1	2	2	2	
19⅝	14¼	Savage Arms	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Mar11
27½	21	Schenley Distill (3)	16	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅝
85	75	Schenley D pf (5½)	1	80	80	80	Mar14
1	⅜	Schulte Ret Stores	2	½	½	½	
7⅝	5½	Schulte Ret Strs pf	1	5½	5½	5½	Mar 7
⅞	½	Seaboard Air Line	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2⅝	2	Seab Air Line pf	3	2	2	2	Mar14
27½	20	Seaboard Oil (1)	4	24½	23½	24½	+1½
5½	3½	Seagrave (.15g)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb 25
65⅞	53⅞	Sears Roebuck (3a)	43	60½	58¾	60⅝	+2½
16⅝	13	Servel Inc (1)	7	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ⅝
20¾	14⅞	Sharon Stl Cp(1.20)	2	15	15	15	Mar12
66	55¾	Sharon Steel pf (5)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	Mar11
5⅝	4	Sharp & Dohme	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
48	43⅞	Sharp & D pf (3½)	2	45	45	45	Mar 9
9⅛	6¾	Shattuck (FG) (.10e)	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ½
18¼	13	Shell Union Oil(1g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
101⅜	96¾	Shell Un Oil pf(5½)	4	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛	— ¼
9⅛	6½	Silv K'g Coalit (.35e)	*5	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
24¼	17½	Simmons Co (2¼g)	5	19	18	19	+1½
3¼	2⅛	Simms Petrol	20	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	Mar14
22	16½	Smnds S & S (.30e)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Mar11
34¾	24½	Skelly Oil (1½g)	9	26½	25⅞	26½	+1¼
93	87	Skelly Oil pf (6)	3	91	89	89	Mar11
20½	15¼	Smith (A O) Corp	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¾
15⅝	11¼	Smith & Cor Ty(¼e)	1	14	14	14	Mar14
13⅞	10⅝	Snider Pack (¾e)	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ¾
16⅝	13¾	Socony Vac (½)	74	14½	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
113⅜	112	Solvay Am pf (5½)	1	113	113	113	Mar11
3⅛	2⅛	Sou Am G&P (.20g)	8	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
28	22	Sou P Rico Sug (2)	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	20½	Sou Cal Edis (1½a)	3	21¼	21⅛	21¼	— ¼
22½	15	Southern Pacific	59	16⅜	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅝
13⅞	9⅝	Southern Ry	26	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅝
21⅜	15¼	Southern Ry pf	5	16⅝	15¾	16⅝	+ ⅝
32	24½	Sou Ry M&O ct (4)	1	28	28	28	Mar 8
3⅛	3	Spalding (A G)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
4	2¼	Sparks Withington	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9	7	Spear & Co (½g)	7	7½	7	7	Mar 8
24	21	Spencer-Kell (1.60)	1	24	24	24	Mar14
21⅝	16⅝	Sperry Corp (1.20g)	32	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅞
15⅛	12	Spicer Mfg	1	12	12	12	Mar 8
11⅞	8½	Spiegel Inc (1)	21	10⅝	9⅞	10½	+ ⅝
21½	16½	Square D Co (.15e)	3	19½	19	19½	+2⅛
9¼	7⅝	Stand Brands (.60)	16	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
107⅛	95	Stand Br pf (4½)	2	96½	95	95	Mar14
3⅛	2⅛	Stand Com Tob	1	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
5⅛	3¼	Stand Gas & El	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
11⅝	6⅝	Std G & E $4 pf	10	8⅛	7⅜	8½	+ ¾
22⅛	13⅝	Std G&E $6 pr pf	1	18	18	18	
26⅞	16⅝	Std G & E $7 pr pf	1	21½	21	21	+ ¾
1	⅝	Stand Invest Corp	1	1	1	1	Mar10
33⅞	28⅝	Stand Oil Cal (1a)	30	31⅝	30½	31⅝	+ ⅝
35½	30⅝	Stand Oil Ind (1)	11	31¾	30¾	31¾	+ ⅝
35½	34	Stand Oil Kan (3g)	2	36	34¾	35	+ ½
54⅛	44½	Stand Oil NJ (1a)	21	51½	49⅞	51½	+2
26	21¾	Starrett (LS)(3½g)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—1½
59½	54½	Sterling Prod (3.80)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	
11⅝	8⅝	Stewart-Warn(¼a)	3	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
11	7⅛	Stokely Bros	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Mar10
11⅛	7⅛	Stone & Webster	20	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ½
7⅛	4⅝	Studebaker Corp	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
57⅞	48⅛	Sun Oil (1a)	4	52	52	52	Mar11
14⅝	11½	Sunshine Mng(.60e)	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
29⅞	21	Superheater (⅝e)	2	25½	25	25½	+1½
3⅜	2½	Superior Oil	4	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	13	Superior Steel	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Mar14
24⅞	18	Sutherld Pap (1.60)	2	23	23	23	
9	8⅛	Sweets Co of Am	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Mar14
18⅝	16⅝	Swift & Co (1.20)	18	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
27	22½	Swift Intl (2)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Mar14
10⅛	7⅛	Symg-Gld ww (¼e)	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5½	Symg-Gld xw (¼e)	1	6	6	6	

T

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	6½	Talcott (J) Inc(.80)	1	7	7	7	
5⅛	4⅝	Telautograph (.60)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Mar11
8	5⅝	Tenn Corp (.35g)	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
34½	17⅝	Texas & Pacific Ry	3	20	18	18	Mar11
44⅞	37⅜	Texas Corp (2)	36	42	40¼	42	+1⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Tex Gulf Prod(.10g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
34	27	Tex Gulf Sul (½e)	4	32¼	31⅛	32¼	+1⅛
10⅛	7⅝	Tex Pc C & O (.40)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Tex Pc L Trust(.30g)	12	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	19	Thatcher Mfg (¼e)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Mar 8
[illegible]	30⅛	Thatcher cv pf(3.60)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	Feb 21
4⅛	3⅛	The Fair	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Mar 4
6⅛	3	Thermoid Co	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		Thermoid Co pf (3)	1	36	36	36	Oct 29
2⅝	1⅝	Third Avenue Ry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 16
5⅛	4⅛	Thompson (J R)	1	5	5	5	Mar10
15⅛	10⅝	Thomp Prod	7	11	10⅝	10⅝	Mar14
3⅝	2⅛	Thompson-Starrett	1	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Thompson-Star pf	1	10	10	10	Mar14
15⅛	12⅛	Tide-Wat A Oil (1)	8	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
85	78	Tide-WatAOpf(4½)	5	80⅝	80½	80⅝	Mar11
13⅞	10⅝	Timk-Det Ax(1¼g)	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
46½	38	Timken Roll B(½e)	13	42¾	41½	42⅝	+ ¾
12⅝	10	Transamerica (⅝)	37	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
7½	5⅛	Trans & West Air	5	6	6	6	+ ⅛
9½	6½	Transue&Will(.60g)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Mar14
4⅝	3	Tri-Cont Corp(⅛g)	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
83	80	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	Mar14
6⅝	4⅝	Truax-Traer C(.60)	1	5	5	5	Mar14
10⅝	7½	Truscon Steel	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Mar14
24	19½	Twen-Cn-Fox F(½e)	8	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅝
31¾	26¼	TwenC-FoxFpf(1½)	3	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅜
6	3¾	Twin City Rapid Tr	1	4	4	4	
10½	7¾	Twin Coach (.35g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛

U

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2¼	1⅝	*Ulen & Co	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Mar 8
59⅝	47½	Underwd-Ell (1e)	5	52½	52½	52½	Mar14
12½	9⅝	Union Bag&P(½e)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
80	71¼	UnionCarbide(1.60e)	37	78¼	74½	78⅝	+1⅝
21⅝	18½	Union Oil Cal(1.20)	3	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅜
88½	70⅛	Union Pacific (3e)	12	72	71½	71⅝	— ⅛
81	72	Union Pac pf (4)	2	76½	76½	76½	
23½	21⅞	Union Tk Car(1.60)	1	22	22	22	Mar14
8¾	6½	United Air Lines	4	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅜
27⅞	20⅛	United Airc (1g)	75	25⅝	24½	25¼	+1¼
10¼	8½	United Am Bosch	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb 26
19½	16⅛	United Bisc (.40e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Mar14
49⅝	39	United Carbon (4)	*1	47	47	47	Mar14
19¼	15⅛	United Carr F (.30e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Mar14
3⅜	2⅝	United Corp (.20g)	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
32½	26½	United Corp pf (3)	7	28¾	27⅝	28¼	+ ¾
7⅝	6	United Drug (½g)	31	6⅝	6	6⅝	
9⅞	7	United Dyewood	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
6¼	4⅛	United Elec Coal	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
35	30½	United Eng&F(½e)	3	30⅝	30½	30½	Mar11
65½	56¼	United Fruit (3)	2	61	60⅝	61	+ ⅝
11⅝	9⅝	United Gas Imp (1)	4	10	10	10	+ ⅛
106	100	United G Imp pf(5)	2	100	100	100	
5⅝	4⅝	United Papbd(.30g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Mar10
8⅝	5⅝	US & For Sec	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
74¾	69	US & For S pf (6)	1	74	74	74	Mar 7
1¼	1⅛	US Distributing	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 16
10	8	US Freight	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
72	57	US Gypsum (2)	13	64⅝	62⅝	64⅝	+2⅛
8⅞	6¼	US Hoffman Mach	2	7½	7½	7½	+1⅛
35¼	31½	US Hoff M pf (2¾)	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	Feb 21
23¼	17½	US Indus Alco	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
6⅝	5	US Leather	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	7⅝	US Leather A	1	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
66	63	US Lea pr pf(1¾k)	1	65	65	65	Feb 23
32	26	US Pipe & Fdry (2)	15	28⅝	27½	28⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4½	US Real & Imp	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Mar14
35½	22½	US Rubber	420	33⅝	31⅞	33⅝	+2⅜
75⅞	45½	US Rubber 1 pf	172	80⅝	72¼	80¼	+8⅜
71	57½	US Smelt R&M(1e)	2	70	69	70	+2
70¼	63	US Smelt pf (3½)	1	70¼	67	67	Mar11
62½	49⅝	US Steel	124	54¼	52¼	54¼	+1⅜
114½	103⅝	US Steel pf (7)	15	103½	103½	103½	
34¾	32	US Tobacco (new)	2	32½	32⅝	32⅝	
5	4½	United Stkyds (½)	2	4½	4½	4½	
2½	1¾	United Stores A	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar14
42	37	United Strs pf (6g)	1	40	40	40	Mar 3
13½	10½	Univ-Cyclops Stl(1)	1	11	11	11	Mar 4
60	50	Univ Leaf Tob (3a)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	Mar12
1¼	¾	Util Pow & Lt A	3	1	⅞	⅞	

V

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
1⅛	⅝	Vadsco Sales	3	¾	¾	¾	Mar14
23¾	18¼	Van Raalte (½e)	1	19½	19½	19½	Mar12
20⅞	15	Vanadium Corp(1g)	4	17⅝	17	17⅝	+1⅛
42	38	Vick Chem (2a)	3	37	37	37	—1
5⅝	3½	Va-Caro Chem	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
32½	22⅝	Va-C Ch6%pf(1½g)	2	26	25½	26	+1
120⅞	115	Virginian Ry pf (6)	1	120	120	120	Mar 2

W

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅝	1½	Wabash Ry	2	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Wabash pf A	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Mar14
8¼	6⅞	Waldorf Sys (.20e)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Mar14
20¼	18¼	Walgreen Co (2)	11	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅜
81	74½	Walgrn pf ww (4½)	2	80	79⅝	80	Mar14
44⅞	39½	Walker(H)G&W(4)	6	39	39	39	— ½
19⅞	18½	Walk(H)G&Wpf(1)	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
8½	6½	Walworth Co (1g)	6	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ¼
16¼	9½	Ward Baking A	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
3⅝	2¼	Ward Baking B	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
48	37½	Ward Bak pf(½k)	1	37½	37½	37½	Mar11
7⅝	5	Warner Bros Pict	25	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ¼
4½	2⅝	Warren Bros	3	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
13½	10⅛	Warren Bros cv pf	2	11½	11	11½	Mar 1
24½	16⅝	Warren Fdy&P(2)	3	23	22¾	23	+1
17½	12⅝	Waukesha Mot (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¾
29⅝	23½	Wayne Pump (2)	3	25½	23½	25½	+1½
3	2⅛	Webster Eisenlohr	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Mar12
35⅞	27	Wesson O & S (1¼e)	*1	33	33	33	Mar14
75	72½	Wesson O&S pf (4)	3	75	75	75	Mar10
19	14½	West Auto Sup(1.60)	1	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
4½	3	West Maryland	6	3¼	3	3	Mar11
9	6	West Maryland 2 pf	2	6½	6	6	Mar11
1⅝	1	West Pacific	3	1	1	1	Mar14
3¼	2	West Pacific pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
28¼	23½	West Union Tel	14	24	23	24	— ½
27⅞	20⅝	Westingh Air Br(1)	25	23⅛	22¾	23	+ ⅛
109⅝	87⅝	West El&Mfg (1e)	45	93⅝	91	93½	+2¾
17⅛	13	Weston El Inst (1g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Mar 2
15½	13	Westvaco Chlor (1)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Mar14
27	24	Westvaco C pf(1½)	3	26¼	26	26	Mar12
27⅝	19⅝	Wheeling Steel	4	21¾	21	21¾	+1
95	90	Wheeling Stl pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Jan 26
59	49⅝	Wheeling S pr pf (5)	1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	Mar11
15	14	White Dental (1.20)	2	14	14	14	Mar 8
13⅝	8¼	White Motor	5	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
11	9½	White RkMSp(1.40)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Mar 9
3	1⅝	White Sew Mach	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
21¼	13½	White Sew Mach pf	1	14½	14½	14½	
3⅝	2⅝	Wilcox Oil & Gas	1	2½	2½	2½	Mar14
3	2⅛	Willys-Overland	3	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅝	Willys-Over pf(.60)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
5¾	4¼	Wilson & Co	6	4½	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
60¼	45	Wilson & C $6 pf(6)	1	45½	45	45¼	—1¾
19¾	13	Woodward Iron	7	15¾	15	15¾	+1⅛
43⅞	36	Woolwth(FW)(2.40)	12	42½	41¾	42½	+ ⅞
20	14⅞	Worthington P&M	21	18⅝	17⅞	18½	+1⅛
		Worth P & M pf B	2	58	57	58	Nov13
46	35	WorP&Mcvprpf(4½)	2	41⅝	40½	41¼	+3⅛
35½	30	WorP&M pr pf(4½)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+2⅝
69	62	Wrigley (W) Jr(3a)	2	69	69	69	+ ½

Y—Z

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
28	20¾	Yale&Towne (.60a)	2	26½	26½	26½	
15⅛	8⅝	Yellow Tr & Coach	127	14⅝	13¼	14⅝	+ ¾
18⅞	13¼	Young Spg & W	2	15⅜	15¼	15¼	Mar14
43¾	31¾	Youngst Sh & T	39	37½	36⅝	37½	+1¾
75	73	YoungSh&Tpf(5½)	*1	73	73	73	Feb 17
22½	15	Young Stl Dr (¼e)	6	16¼	16	16¼	Mar11
17½	12	Zenith Radio	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅝
5¾	2¾	Zonite Products	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (b) 1-10 share of $2 preference stock; (d) 1-25 share of $3 pf stock; (e) declared or paid this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Inactive Stocks

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36	32	Abr&Straus(3¼g)	20	36	36	36	Mar11
		Ala & Vicks (6)	10	97	97	97	M'y11
		Albany & Susq (9a)	50	146	146	146	Oct 5
		Alleg & West (6)	10	103	103	103	Apr26
55	49⅞	Am Bank N pf (3)	10	54	54	54	+ ⅛
125½	120	Am Br Sh pf (5½)	40	123	122¾	123	Mar14
19½	19½	Am Coal	10	19½	19½	19½	Feb 7
83	78	Am Crys S 6%pf(6)	*30	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	Mar11
177	177	Am Express (6)	20	177	177	177	Jan 22
29½	25	Am News Co (¼e)	250	26½	25⅝	26½	+ ⅛
165½	165	Am Rad&St pf (7)	40	165½	165½	165½	Jan 12
35½	26½	Am Ship Bldg (2)	80	29	28	29	+2
134½	130	Am Snuff pf (6)	100	139	139	139	+6
107	101⅞	Anchor H Gl pf(6½)	10	102	102	102	Mar14
121¼	119	Arch-D-M pf (7)	30	120	120	120	Mar11
		Artloom pf (7)	10	80	80	80	Nov27
80¼	74	Assoc Inv pf ww(5)	10	80¼	80¼	80¼	Feb 24
73¾	72	Assoc Inv pf xw(5)	*20	73¾	73¾	73¾	Mar14
119	105	Atlas Pow pf (5)	20	119	119	119	Mar11
20½	15½	Aust Nich pr A(5g)	100	16½	15⅛	15⅛	Mar10
92	86	Bangor & Ar pf (5)	10	92	92	92	Feb 15
30	27½	Barker pf (2¾)	90	29	28½	28½	Mar14
115	110	Bayuk 1 pf (7)	10	111	111	111	Mar14
		Beech Crk R R (2)	50	30¼	30¼	30¼	Mar12
17¾	14	Bloomingdl(1.22½g)	30	15	15	15	Mar 9
50	42	Blumenthal (S) pf	20	42¼	42¼	42¼	Mar 4
92½	85½	Bon Ami A (1e)	10	85½	85½	85½	Mar14
44⅞	40	Bon Ami B (⅜e)	20	43	43	43	Mar12
81½	78	Bucy-Er 7% pf (7)	150	80	80	80	Mar 9
54⅞	40	Budd Mfg pf	10	43	43	43	Mar12
16	12½	Bush Tm Bldg pf ct	30	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
38⅝	30	Byers(AM)pf(2⅛g)	30	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅝
44	44	Can South Ry (3)	20	44	44	44	Jan 31
37½	37½	Capital Ad pf A(3)	10	37½	37½	37½	Jan 28
86	76¾	Caro Clin&O (4)	20	81	81	81	Mar 1
109⅛	98⅛	Case (J I) pf (7)	*10	105	105	105	Mar10
62⅛	55⅛	Celotex Corp pf (5)	100	60	60	60	Mar 3
105	100¾	Cent Ill Lt pf (4½)	30	101¼	101	101¼	Mar14
103	95	Century Rib pf (7)	30	101	101	101	Mar11
32½	23¾	Cert-teed 6% pf	30	25½	25⅛	25½	Mar12
106	102½	Champ P&P pf (6)	110	102½	102½	102½	Mar14
3⅛	2½	Chi Ind & L pf	30	2½	2½	2½	Feb 16
37	33	Chile Cop (½e)	70	34½	33	34½	Mar14
		Cin Sd & Clv pf (3)	10	71½	71½	71½	Nov 4
67½	59	City I & F pf (6½)	10	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
60	60	City Invest (1e)	30	60	60	60	Feb 28
45	45	Clev & Pitt spl (2)	40	45	45	45	Feb 18
76	75¼	Clev & Pitt (3½)	20	75¼	75¼	75¼	Feb 23
112	106½	Clev El Il pf (4½)	10	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	— ⅛
		CCC & St L pf (5)	10	100	100	100	Sep 24
117¾	111	Cluett Peabdy pf (7)	60	115¾	115	115¾	Mar 9
98	90	Collins & Aik pf (5)	10	92	92	92	Mar12
29	29	Colonial Beacon O	10	29	29	29	Feb 8
8⅛	6	Col & South	10	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
11⅞	8	Col & South 1 pf	60	9½	9	9½	
9⅛	7½	Col & South 2 pf	20	7½	7½	7½	Mar11
65	57	Col G&E 5% pf (5)	10	60	60	60	Mar 8

(Continued on Bond and Curb Page)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
60 3¼s '41	107.19	107.19	107.19
1 3⅜s '47-43	106.25	106.25	106.25
1 3¼s '45-43	106.10	106.10	106.10
43 3¼s '46-44	108.8	108.6	108.8
28 4s '54-44	113.5	113.5	113.5
2 3⅜s '47-45	104.21	104.20	104.21
1 2½s '45	103.23	103.23	103.23
10 3s '48-46	106.1	106	106.1
6 3⅛s '49-46	106.26	106.24	106.26
6 4¼s '52-47	117.18	117.18	117.18
3 2¾s '51-48	102.31	102.30	102.31
11 2¾s '54-51	100.9	100.9	100.9
18 3s '55-51	101.22	101.21	101.22
3 2⅞s '60-55	104.21	104.20	104.20
28 2¾s '59-56	102.19	102.13	102.19
3 3⅛s '56-58	101.16	101.15	101.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-44	104.4	104.4	104.4

Home Owners' Loan

1 2¾s '49-39	102.5	102.5	102.5
15 3¼s '44-42	102.4	102.4	102.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Allegheny 5s '50 st	31½	31½	31½
11 Allis Chalm 4s '52	105⅛	104½	105⅛
2 Am & For P 5s 2030	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝
2 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Am Int 5½s '49	89	89	89
1 Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
1 Am T&T 3½s '66	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
34 Am T&T 3¼s '61	102	102	102
6 Am T Fdr cv '50	104	104	104
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104½	104⅜	104⅜
13 Arm Del 4s '57	91	90¾	91
8 Arm Del 4s '55	90½	90½	90½
6 AT&SF 4s '95	107½	107⅛	107⅛
9 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	90	89	89¾
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-'55	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	109	109	109
1 AT&SFRyM 4s '65	102	102	102
4 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	22⅝	22⅝	22½
15 B&O rfg 5s '95	25¼	23¾	24⅞
4 B&O 1st 5s '48	48⅝	47½	48⅝
8 B&O rfg 5s '95	22½	22	22
15 B&O 5s '96 F	22½	21¾	22
8 B&O 5s 2000 D	21⅝	21	21¾
22 B&O cv 4½s '60	17⅝	17½	17½
13 B&O 4s '48	46⅛	45½	46
8 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	40	39¼	39¼
3 B&O 5s S W '50	31	31	31
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	100½	100½	100½
7 Bang & Ars cv '51st	101	101	101
5 Bell T Pa 5s '60C	127⅞	127⅛	127⅛
3 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
6 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95	95	95
9 Beth Stl 3½s '52	87¾	87½	87¾
8 Boston&Me 5s '67	31¼	30¾	31¼
4 Bost&Me 4½s JJ'61	28	27⅝	28
13 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	48	47	47¼
2 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	76	76	76
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	99½	99½	99½
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	102	102	102
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
31 Buf R & P 4½s '57	23⅝	22	22
2 Bush Term 5s '55	39	38½	38½
13 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	117¼	116⅞	117¼
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	120½	120	120
4 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	118	118	118
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115½	115½	115½
17 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114¾	114½	114¾
2 Can Pac 5s '54	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	97¼	97¼	97¼
7 Can Pac 4s perp	82	81½	82
6 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	95½	95	95½
9 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	105¼	105¼	105¼
29 Cen Pac 5s '60	54	53	53
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	54	53	53
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	79½	79½	79½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	25	25	25
6 Certain-td 5½s '48	59	58⅞	59
1 C & O 4½s '92	117¼	117¼	117¼
5 C & O 3½s '96 D	95½	95½	95½
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 C B & Q 4½s '77	90½	90¼	90½
1 C B & Q gen 4s '58	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
11 C B & Q Ill 4s '49	100½	100½	100½
12 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
27 CM&SP & Pac 5s '75	9⅝	9⅛	9½
3 CM&SP aj 5s 2000	3½	3½	3½
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
6 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	19	18	19
1 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	15	15	15
6 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	15	15	15
1 Chi&NW 3¾s '87	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
5 CRI&P 4½s '52A	7	7	7
3 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7	7	7
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6¾	6⅜	6¾
2 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	106	105⅞	106
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102½	102½	102½
2 CinnGas&El 3½s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Cin Un Term 3¾s '71	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
6 Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
6 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	84	84	84
12 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	76	75⅞	76
1 Col & So 4½s '80	35	35	35
1 Colmbia F 5s '53 Ap	94¾	94¾	94¾
23 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	95½	94⅞	95½
33 Colmbia G 5s 1961	91¼	90	91¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
13 Col R P Pw & L 4s '65	108	107⅞	108
14 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	101	101	101
5 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Comwlth Ed 5s '53	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
1 Comwlth Ed 4½s '56	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Conn R&L 4½s '51st	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Comwlth Ed 4½s '57	111½	111½	111½
12 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108⅝	108	108⅝
1 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Con Edis 3½s '46	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
9 Con Oil 3½s '51	99¾	99⅜	99⅝
12 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103½	103⅜	103⅜
8 Consum Pow 3¼s '65	101	101	101
2 Container 5s '43	86	85	85
9 Crane Co 3½s '51	101	101	101
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	49½	49½	49½
3 Cuba RR 5s '52	44½	44½	44½
3 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	42	42	42
4 D G & E 5s '51	108	107⅞	108
3 Den G&E 5s '51 st	108	108	108
15 D & R G 4s '36	11½	11¼	11½
2 Dow Chem 3s '51	103½	103¼	103½
22 Erie rfg 5s '67	13½	13	13½
4 Erie rfg 5s '75	13½	13½	13½
3 Erie 1st 4s '96	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
2 Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6 Gal H&H 5½s '38	95¼	95	95
3 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102	102	102
3 Gen Cable 5½s '47	93	92½	92½
6 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103¼	103⅛	103¼
4 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	103	103	103
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	47½	47	47½
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝
8 Goodrich 6s '45	90	89½	90
17 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104⅝	104½	104⅝
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
10 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	81¼	81¼	81¼
31 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	94½	94¼	94½
21 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	87½	87¼	87½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
2 Gulf M&N 5s '50	71½	71½	71½
2 Gulf St Util 4s '66	103½	103½	103½
1 Hous OilTex 5½s '40	100	100	100
4 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛
32 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	51½	51	51
25 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	19¼	19	19
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	36	36	36
1 Ill Cen 4s '55	40	40	40
16 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	33¼	32¾	33¼
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	47¾	47¾	47¾
21 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	37	36	36⅜
11 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	36	35	35⅜
13 Interb R Tr 7s '32	58	57¼	58
27 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	56⅛	55	56
7 Interlake Iron 4s '47	77	76¼	77
7 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	17	17	17
1 Int Hydro El 6s '44	67	67	67
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	44	44	44
2 Int Paper 6s '55	75¼	75⅛	75¼
21 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	85	84½	85
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	54¾	54½	54¾
1 Int T&T 5s '55	57½	57⅛	57½
3 Jones&LaughStl 4¼s '61	93⅛	93	93⅛
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	29	29	29
4 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	25	25	25
4 K C South 5s '50	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Kans G&E 4½s '80	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Keith B F 6s '46	85	85	85
7 Lac Gas 5½s '53	58½	58⅛	58⅛
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	58	57⅞	58
9 L S & M 4½s '97	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 L S & M 3½s '97 reg	94	94	94
35 Lautaro Nit inc '75	29¼	29¼	29½
2 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	93½	93½	93½
5 Leh & N Y 4s '45	93	93	93
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	30	30	30
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	25	25	25
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	24	24	24
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003	20½	20½	20½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	19½	19½	19½
3 Liquid Carb 4s '47	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Louis & N un 4s '40	101¾	101¾	101¾
8 Maine Cen 4½s '60	51	50	50
6 Manhat Ry 4s '90	27½	27½	27½
6 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
4 McKee & Rob 5½s '50	100	99⅞	100
1 Mil & Nor 4½s '34	77	77	77
3 Mil El Ry & L 5s '61 B	100	100	100
2 MSP & SS Marie 5s '46	5½	5½	5½
3 MSP & SS M cn 4s '38	11⅛	11	11
14 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	39⅝	39	39⅝
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	17½	17	17
4 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19½	19¼	19½
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 ct	20¼	20	20¼
52 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	20¼	20¼	20¼
9 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	20	20	20
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20	20	20
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	18½	18½	18½
29 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
2 Mob & O 4½s '77	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 MonWPaPubSv 4½s '60	104	104	104
8 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	91½	91	91½
2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	47	45⅜	45⅜
1 Nassau El 4s '51	23	23	23
15 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	100¼	100	100
1 Natl Steel 4s '65	107	107	107
5 New Eng T&T 5s '52	125	125	125
1 NEngT&T 4½s '61 B	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
6 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	92	92	92
3 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	91	91	91
2 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	32	30	32
16 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56½	55	56½
10 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52¼	51	51¾
10 NYC cn 4s '98	64	64	64
12 NYC 3¾s '46	71⅜	71	71⅜
12 NYC 3¾s '52	63	62	62
20 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	51⅜	51¼	51¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 NYC&HR 3½s '97	87⅝	87½	87⅝
1 NY Chi&StL 5s '78	52½	52½	52½
3 NYC&StL 5½s '74A	44⅞	44	44⅞
11 NY Chi&StL 4½s '78	38⅝	38	38⅝
56 NY Conn 4½s '53	104⅝	104	104
2 NY Dock Co 5s '38	50	50	50
2 NY Dock 5s '38 ct	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
5 NY Dock Co 4s '51	48	48	48
5 NY Edis 3½s '65	104	103⅞	103⅞
1 NY Edis 3½s '66	104	104	104
2 NY G El H&P 4s '49	114¼	114¼	114¼
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19½	19⅛	19⅛
4 NYNH&H clt 4s '40	29	29	29
7 NYNH&H 4s '56	16	16	16
2 NYNH 3½s '56	15¼	15	15¼
10 NY Tel 4½s '39	106⅛	106	106⅛
8 NY Tel 3¾s '67	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	3	3	3
1 Niagara P P 3½s '66	106	106	106
8 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅜	103¼	103¼
7 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
5 Nor Cen 4½s '74	115	115	115
6 Nor Pac 6s 2047	69	69	69
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	57½	57½	57½
21 Nor Pac 4s '97	83⅞	83¼	83⅞
23 Nor Pac 3s 2047	52	52	52
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104⅞	104	104
8 Ohio Ed 4s '67	102½	102½	102½
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	98¼	98	98
8 OklahomaG&E 3¾s '66	101¾	101½	101¾
3 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	99	99	99
3 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 OreRR&Nav 4s '46	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	113	113	113
10 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	101¼	100¾	101¼
15 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	102	102	102
5 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
7 Pac T&T 3¾s '66B	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 Para Pict 3¾s '47	69	68⅛	69
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	38⅛	38½	38½
11 Pen P&L 4½s '81	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
9 Pen RR gen 4s '65	98⅜	97¾	98
7 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	83⅝	83	83⅝
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	91⅞	91	91⅞
6 Pen RR 3¾s '70	86	85⅞	85⅞
43 Pen RR 3¾s '52	78	77½	78
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	67	67	67
2 PhilBal&W 4½s '77 C	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Phila Co 5s '67	85⅛	85	85
2 Phil Elec 3½s '67	107⅛	107	107
11 Philippine Ry 4s '37	14½	13½	13½
1 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
9 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	51½	51¼	51¼
1 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	12½	12¼	12¼
1 Reade 4½s '97 A	78⅝	78	78
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	65½	65½	65½
2 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3 Republic Stl 5½s '54	105⅛	105	105
6 Republic Stl 4½s '56	81½	81	81½
5 Richm Term 5s '52	104¼	104	104
2 Rio GrW clt 4s '49	16	16	16
3 Safeways Strs 4s '47	101	101	101
3 Saguenay Pw 4½s '66	101⅛	101¼	101⅛
8 StLIM&S 4s R&G '33	55½	55	55
26 StLSF 4½s '78	10¼	10	10¼
8 StLSF 4½s '78 ctf st	9	9	9
1 StLSF 4s '50 A	11½	11½	11½
19 StLSW 5s '52	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 StLW 1st 4s '89	62	62	62
13 StLSW 2d 4s '89	34½	34½	34½
1 StPaul UnDep 5s '72	116	116	116
1 San Diego G & E 4s '65	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 Seab A L cn 6s '45	7¾	7¾	7¾
7 Shell Un 3½s '51	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5 Socony Vac O 3½s '50	106½	106½	106½
2 So Bell T & T 3½s '62	104	104	104
4 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
4 So Cal Gas 4s '65	108	108	108
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	98	98	98
30 Sou Pac 4½s '68	47	46	46½
25 Sou Pac 4½s '81	47	46	46½
74 Sou Pac 4½s '69	47	45⅝	46½
62 Sou Pac rfg 4s '55	68¾	67½	67½
4 Sou Pac clt 4s '49	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
2 Sou Pac 3¾s '46	60½	60¼	60½
51 Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	54⅛	53½	53½
2 South Ry 6½s '56	43	43	43
6 South Ry gen 6s '56	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
57 South Ry cn 5s '94	56	54	56
7 South Ry gen 4s '56	35⅜	35½	35½
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 S W Gas & El 4s '60	103¼	103¼	103¼
20 Spokane Int 5s '55	12	12	12
6 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	102	101⅞	101⅞
10 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106	106	106
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	77	77	77
5 Third Ave aj 5s '60	6¾	6⅝	6¾
5 Tide Wat As O 3½s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Un El Chic 5s '45	9½	9½	9½
1 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114	114	114
21 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	111	110¾	111
25 Un Pac 3½s '71	104	104	104
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	91	91	91
10 Unit Drug 5s '53	77⅝	77½	77⅝
1 U S Rub 5s '47	72⅝	72⅜	72½
29 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	106	105⅞	105⅞
1 Utah P&L 5s '44	80	80	80
2 Util P&L 5½s '47	83	83	83
14 Util P&L 5s '59	50	50	50
1 Vanadium 5s '41	85	85	85
6 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104⅛	103⅝	104⅛
2 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2 Walworth 4s '55	71	70⅞	71
3 Warner Bros 6s '39	68	67½	67⅝
3 Warren Bros 6s '41	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
5 Westch Lt 3½s '67	102	102	102
4 West Pen P 3½s '66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
8 West Md 4s '52	85⅝	85½	85½
9 Western Un 5s '51	54	53⅝	54

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Western Un 5s '60	53	53	53
4 Western Un 4½s '50	54½	53⅞	54½
5 W Va P&Pap 4½s '52	103½	103½	103½
18 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	87	87	87
1 Wilkesb & E 5s 42	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
24 Youngst S&T 4s 61	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Argentine 6s 72 Ap	83	83	83
1 Argentine 4½s 71	91½	91	91½
16 Australia 5s 55	106	105½	105½
1 Australia 5s 57	105	104¾	105
1 Australia 4½s 56	100¼	100⅛	100¼
11 Austria 7s 57	32½	32½	32½
6 Belgium 7s 55	113	113	113
4 Belgium 6½s 49	105½	105	105¼
10 Belgium 6s 55	102½	102¼	102½
1 Brazil 8s 41	18½	18⅛	18½
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16⅛	16	16⅛
10 Brisbane 5s 57	102	102	102
1 Buen A 4¼s 4½s 77	60¼	60	60¼
17 BuenAd4¼s4½sAug 76	60¼	60⅛	60¼
1 Buen A 3¾s 4¼s 75	65	65	65
2 Bulgaria 7½s 68	32½	32½	32½
1 Bulgaria 7s 67	31½	31½	31½
2 Canada 5s 52	111½	111¼	111¼
7 Canada 4s 60	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
15 Canada 3¼s 61	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
16 Canada 3s 67	97	97	97
5 Canada 2½s 44	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
7 Chile 6s 61 Jan	17	17	17
3 Chile 6s 62	17½	17	17
3 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
6 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
3 Copenhag 5s 52	100½	100	100
24 Copenhag 4½s 53	99¼	99	99
1 Costa Rica 7s 51	20	20	20
34 Cuba 5½s 45	74¾	74½	74¾
16 Czecho 8s 51	92½	91	92½
32 Czecho 8s 52	92	92	92
2 Denmark 6s 42	105⅛	105	105
31 Denmark 5½s 55	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
23 Denmark 4½s 62	100¾	100¼	100½
1 Dom 1st 5½s 26-40	60	60	60
1 Dom 2nd 5½s 69 ext	60	60	60
1 El Salvador 8s 48 ct	23½	23½	22½
10 Finland 6s 45	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Fram I Dev 7½s 42	104 17-32	104 17-32	104 17-32
1 French 7½s 41	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
2 French 7½s 41 unst	101	101	101
1 French 7s 49 unst	100	100	100
28 GerGov 5½s 65	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜
2 Helsingfors 6½s 60	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Ital Cr Cons 7s 47B	75¼	75	75
1 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	69½	69½	69½
11 Italy 7s 1951	78¾	78	78
1 Japan 6½s 54	76	75¾	76
22 Japan 5½s 65	62⅛	62	62⅛
1 Jugoslav Bk 7s 57	44	44	44
25 Kreuger&T 5s59ct	30	30	30
1 Lombard El 7s 52	61¼	61	61¼
1 Met Water 5½s 50	102	102	102
1 Mex 10 4s sm asd 45	2	2	2
4 Milan City 6½s 52	60	59½	59½
35 N Sou Wales 5s 58	102	101½	102⅛
1 Nord Ry 6½s 50	91	91	91
4 Norway 6s 44	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Norway 6s 43	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Norway 5s 63	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Norway 4½s 56	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Orient Dev 6s 53	61	61	61
2 Oslo City 4½s 55	103	103	103
5 Panama 5½s 53	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Poland 6s 40	85	85	85
3 Prague 7½s 52	91	91	91
1 Prussia 6½s 51	22½	22¼	22½
1 Quesnald 6s 47	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
7 Rheinelbe 7s 46	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
7 Rhine Westph 6s 52	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
12 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	9	8⅝	8⅝
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
6 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	8⅛	8	8
3 Rome 6½s 52	63½	62⅝	63⅝
35 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
4 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	25	25	25
4 Siemens&Hal 6½s 51	89	89	89
10 Sydney 5½s 55	104	103⅝	103⅝
9 Taiwan El P 5½s 71	68⅛	67⅞	67⅞
17 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	63	62½	62½
1 Uligawa El P 7s 45	74	74	74
20 Uruguay aj 79	44½	44¼	44¼
8 Yokohama 6s 61	62⅛	61⅜	61⅜

Total today (in dollars), 3,516,000; previous day, 4,094,400; week ago, 7,141,200; year ago, 19,210,000; two years ago, 10,865,000. Jan. 1 to date, 260,471,750; year ago, 869,974,000; two years ago, 1,011,800,000.

Second Charge To Be Pressed Against Whitney

NEW YORK (AP)—A second indictment for grand larceny will be sought against Richard Whitney, broker and five times president of the New York Stock Exchange—this one for the theft of $109,384 from the New York Yacht Club.

Mr. Whitney yesterday pleaded guilty to an indictment for grand larceny—the theft of $105,000 from a trust fund in which his wife and her sister were the chief beneficiaries.

He will appear at a court psychiatric clinic for the customary mental examination in preparation for sentencing, set for March 28. Meanwhile he is free in bail of $10,000.

The details of the yacht club case will be presented to a grand jury today by assistants to Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr.

Should an indictment be returned, however, it will not be acted upon until after sentence is passed in the first case, Mr. Bennett made clear in a statement.

China Starts Strict Control of Exchange

HANKOW (AP)—Organization of a Japanese-dominated "Federal Reserve Bank of China" in Peiping and its issuance of its own currency was given as a reason for the Chinese Government's announcement it would institute strict control of foreign exchange transactions.

Foreign exchange can now be obtained in China only through the China Central Bank, which has been empowered to consider all such applications on their individual merit.

Foreign banks must be prepared to submit statements describing disposition of any foreign currencies they obtain.

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅛	6⅛	Conn Ry & Lt pf	10	9	9	9	Mar 3
62	63	Consol Cigar pf (7)	10	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	Mar 2
75½	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	30	78	77	78	+3½
56	48	Corn Exchange (3)	70	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	+1¼
13½	6⅛	Cuba R R pf	180	8	7⅝	7⅝	Mar14
87	70	Cub-Am S pf (18g)	80	72	72	72	Mar 7
52½	48½	Cushman7%pf(3½)	20	52	52	52	Mar 4
22⅜	21	Cushman $8 pf	30	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	Mar 1
107	102½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	30	105⅛	105	105	Mar 4
4⅞	3⅜	Det & Mackinac	40	4	4	4	Mar14
		Det & Mac pf	60	13	13	13	Dec 3
29⅛	20	Devoe & Ray A (3)	120	31½	31	31½	+ ⅝
34	30	Dixie-Vert A (2¼)	10	32	32	32	Mar 3
118	113	Duplan Slk pf (8)	10	113	113	113	Feb 4
116⅛	111⅛	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	80	115¼	114	115¼	+1¼
165⅛	157	East Kodak pf (6)	30	165	165	165	Mar10
106⅛	103	Endicott-Jn pf (5)	20	105	105	105	+2
		Erie & Pitts (3½)	20	76	76	76	Sep 10
2	⅛	Fairbanks Co	520	1⅛	1	1	
11⅛	6⅛	Fairbanks Co pf	10	6	6	6	Mar14
75⅛	71⅛	Fed Lt & T pf (6)	10	71¼	71¼	71¼	Mar14
		Filene's Sons (1.70g)	10	20	20	20	Dec 29
96	89	Food Mach pf (4½)	50	95	95	95	
		Foster Wheeler pf	10	59	59	59	Mar 8
40⅛	38	Franklin Simon pf	20	38	38	38	Mar11
107	102¾	Freeport Sul pf (6)	110	103½	102¾	103½	Feb 28
16⅛	12⅛	Gamewell Co	10	13½	13½	13½	Mar11
90	85	Gannett Co pf (6)	10	87½	87½	87½	Mar12
123	118	Gen Baking pf (8)	20	123	123	123	Mar11
120⅛	116⅛	Gen Cigar pf (7)	20	117	116⅝	117	—1¼
30	30	Gen G&Ev pf (1½g)	10	30	30	30	Feb 3
122	118	Gen Mills pf (6)	10	122	122	122	Mar 8
105	102	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	10	105	105	105	Mar 3
90	87	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	20	90	90	90	Jan 28
29⅛	19⅛	Gen Steel Cast pf	120	23½	23	23½	+1½
80	70	Gold&StockTel (6)	20	70½	70	70	Mar11
55	53¾	Goth Silk Hos pf (7)	50	55	55	55	Feb 21
137½	125	Gt West Sug pf (7)	40	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	Mar 9
40	40	Green B & W (7½g)	30	40	40	40	Jan 21
45	45	Green Cananea (2a)	10	45	45	45	Feb 16
25	17⅝	Guantan Sugar pf	20	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Mar11
34	32	Hack W pf A (1¼)	20	34	34	34	Mar11
100	95	Hamil Wat pf (6)	30	98	98	98	Mar10
98½	92	Hanna (MA) $5pf (5)	20	92	92	92	—3
126⅛	123¼	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	126½	126½	126½	Feb 28
67	60	Hat Corp pf (6½)	30	67	67	67	Mar 9
152½	140	Helme (GW) pf (7)	10	148	148	148	+1⅜
130	126¾	Hercules Pow pf (6)	50	130	130	130	
100⅛	98	Holland Fur pf (5)	20	100	100	100	Mar14
38	28	Ill Central LL (4)	20	32	32	32	Mar14
138	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	100	135	135	135	Feb 8
90	83½	Intersch Corp pf (3)	20	84	84	84	—1
6	3½	Int Ry Centl Am	220	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
48⅛	31½	Int Rl C A pf (1¾k)	320	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	Mar14
68⅛	62	Int Silver pf (2k)	20	61	61	61	—2
75	62	Int Dep Strs pf (7)	10	68½	68½	68½	Mar 3
117	115⅛	Island Crk C pf (6)	10	116¼	116¼	116¼	Jan 19
126½	122	Johns-Manville pf	10	126½	126½	126½	
78	61	Jns&L Stl pf	200	62½	61½	61½	— ⅛
118⅛	118	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	118½	118½	118½	Mar14
87	80	Keith-AO pf (10½g)	100	83	80	80	Dec 1
16⅛	13	Kendall Co pf (6a)	10	85	85	85	Mar 8
14⅛	13	Kinney (GR) pf	10	14¼	14¼	14¼	Mar 8
16	13	Kinney pr pf (1½g)	60	14¼	14¼	14¼	
22	19	Laclede Gas	20	13½	13½	13½	Mar11
103	98	Laclede Gas pf	140	21⅝	19½	21	+1½
104	103	Lehigh PC4%pf(4)	10	103	103	103	—3
140⅛	128⅛	Loose-W 5%pf(5)	10	103	103	103	Feb 11
130	121⅛	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	20	140	140	140	Mar 8
8	7⅛	MacAnd & F pf (6)	10	126	126	126	Mar12
20⅛	12	Manati Sug pf	10	3	3	3	Feb 28
1⅛	⅝	Manh Ry gtd	10	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jan 24
6⅛	2⅛	Market St Ry	10	¾	¾	¾	Mar10
13⅛	7	Market St Ry pf	20	5	5	5	+ ⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Market St Ry pr pf	40	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Feb 28
108	107	Market St Ry 2 pf	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
84½	80	Mathieson Al pf (7)	60	103	103	103	Mar10
		Maytag Co 1 pf (6)	10	83½	83½	83½	Mar 9
42	33	Maytag pf ww (3)	10	36	36	36	Aug 6
72	68	McLellan St pf (6)	10	93	93	93	Feb 17
21	17⅝	Mead Corp pf (6)	10	63	63	63	Feb 28
14⅛	14⅛	Mengel 5% pf (2½g)	40	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Mar14
101⅛	93⅛	Merch & Min Tr	10	19½	19½	19½	Mar11
94⅛	94⅛	Mid Stl P 1 pf (8)	10	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	Mar12
106⅛	103	Milw El Ry pf (6)	10	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	Jan 26
1⅛	1	Minn-Hon R pf B (6)	300	105½	105	105	Feb 28
26⅛	21	Morris & Ess (3½)	10	1	1	1	Feb 24
44⅛	40	Mullins Mfg pf (7)	100	24	24	24	+1⅛
104	101	Murphy (GC) pf (5)	20	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	16⅛	Nash Chat & St L	10	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	
412⅛	167⅛	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	20	11	10⅛	11	Mar11
139	136⅛	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	30	168	168	168	Mar14
138	129⅛	Nat Lead pf B (6)	30	107⅛	107	107	— ⅛
106	106	Newberry 5% pf (5)	20	133	133	133	—1
13	9⅛	New Orl T & Mex	90	106	106	106	Mar14
6⅛	3⅛	N Y Dock	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Mar 2
11⅛	7⅛	N Y Dock pf	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Mar14
112⅛	112⅛	N Y & Harlem (5)	310	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
61	50	N Y & Harlem pf (5)	30	112½	112½	112½	Mar 7
80	68	N Y Lack & W (5)	30	112	112	112	Nov 24
		N Y Shipbldg pf	30	56⅛	48	48⅛	Mar 1

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
100	100	N Y Steam $7 pf	20	100	100	100	Jan 15
88⅛	85⅛	N Y Steam $6 pf	20	87	87	87	Mar 7
106⅝	104	Norf & West pf (4)	30	104	104	104	Mar12
93⅛	84⅛	Northern Cent (4)	70	88½	84⅛	84⅛	Mar 7
21⅛	27⅛	Northwest Tel (3)	20	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	Mar11
22	17	Norw T&R pf (3¾g)	20	18	18	18	Mar11
96	91	Omnibus Cp pf (8)	20	94	94	94	Mar11
122⅛	122	Otis Elev pf (6)	30	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	Mar11
50	42⅛	Outlet Co (3)	20	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	Jan 26
		Outlet pf (7)	10	115	115	115	Jun 10
5⅝	4	Pac Coast	30	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
18	13	Pac Coast 1 pf	10	15½	15½	15½	Mar11
8½	6	Pac Coast 2pf	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅞
116	100½	Pac Tel & Tel (1½e)	50	110½	110	110½	+ ½
140	134	Pac Tel&Tel pf (6)	40	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	Mar12
55½	40	Panhandle P&R pf	10	42½	42½	42½	Mar14
94	90½	Paraffine pf (4)	30	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	Mar11
112⅛	112	Peop Drug pf (6½)	30	112	112	112	Feb 14
38⅛	25	Pere Marq pf	70	28	25	25	Mar11
37½	25	Pere Marq pr pf (5)	10	28	28	28	+3
2½	1⅛	Phila Rap Tr	120	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Mar11
4⅛	3⅛	Phila Rap Tr pf	50	3½	3½	3½	Mar11
50½	48	Phillips Jns pf (7)	20	50½	48	48	Mar 9
33	30⅛	Phoenix Hos pf (3½)	40	35	34⅜	35	‡+2
50⅛	48	Pirelli (1.83⅛g)	50	50⅛	50	50	Mar10
16⅛	10	Pitt & West Va	60	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+1⅛
61	48	Pitt Coke&Ir pf (5)	10	55	55	55	Mar14
166	163	Pitt Ft Wayne (7)	20	163	163	163	Feb 2
174	171½	Pitt Ft Way pf (7)	20	174	174	174	Mar14
46	33	Pitt Steel pf	30	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ¾
26½	15	Pitt Steel 5% pf	10	19½	19½	19½	Mar 4
48	33	Pitt Steel pr pf	20	35	35	35	Feb 8
12	10	Pitt Term Coal pf	10	10	10	10	Mar11
		Pitt United pf	20	99	99	99	Oct 29
120	117	Procter & G pf (5)	40	120	119¾	120	+1⅛
143	135	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	70	136	135	135	Mar10
7⅝	5⅛	RR Sec Ill Cen Stk	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Mar10
41	35⅛	Real Silk Hos pf	10	35½	35½	35½	Mar 1
66⅛	50	Rens & Saratoga (8)	10	55	55	55	—3⅛
85	81	Rev C & B pf (7)	10	81	81	81	
64⅛	62⅛	RevC&B5¼%pf(5¼)	20	62½	62½	62½	Feb 24
58⅛	51⅛	Reyn Tob (1.20e)	100	55	55	55	Mar14
105	98⅛	Safe St 7% pf (7)	30	110	100	100	
93	84	Safe St 6% pf (6)	10	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	Mar11
81	72½	Safe St 5% pf (5)	20	73	73	73	Mar10
5⅛	3⅛	St L Southwest	30	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	Mar14
		St L Southwest pf	70	10	10	10	Nov 30
42	37½	Scott Paper (.40e)	10	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
27⅞	24⅛	Sheaffer Pen (1e)	10	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Mar 3
82⅛	55	Sloss-Sheffield (1½g)	100	64	61	64	+3
100	93½	Sloss-Sh Stl pf (6)	100	94	93⅛	93⅛	Mar11
132¼	128	So P R Sug pf (8)	10	132½	132½	132½	Mar11
46	37	Spalding 1 pf	50	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	Mar11
		Spear & Co pf (5½)	10	75	75	75	Nov 30
39	30	Spicer Mf pf A (3)	10	31¼	31¼	31¼	Mar11
61	50	Spiegel pf (4½)	60	68	68	68	+1
125	119½	Sun Oil pf (6)	50	124	124	124	Mar10
47	41	Tale (J) pte pf (2¾)	10	41	41	41	Mar11
50	40	The Fair pf (7)	20	51	51	51	Mar11
44	36	Twin Ct RT pf (7g)	20	37	37	37	Mar11
110⅛	110⅛	United Bisc pf (7)	20	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Feb 8
80⅛	70	United Dye pf (7)	10	71	71	71	Mar11
7⅛	6⅛	US Distributing pf	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Mar 8
169⅛	164	US Gypsum pf (7)	10	165	165	165	—3
42	41	US Tobacco pf (n)	30	41¼	41¼	41¼	
147⅛	140	Univ Lf Tob pf (8)	10	147⅛	147⅛	147⅛	Mar11
34	34	Univ Pictures 1 pf	10	40	40	40	+ ½
25	20⅛	Vadsco Sales pf	10	21½	21½	21½	Mar 1
101	97	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	20	99	99	99	
		Vick Shr & Pac (5)	50	88	88	88	Sep 27
		Vick Shr & P pf (5)	10	88	88	88	Apr 17
110⅛	106	Va El & P $6 pf (6)	80	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	Va Iron C & C	10	3	3	3	Mar14
15⅛	10	Va Iron C & C pf	20	11	11	11	
57	42	Vulcan Detin (6g)	10	52	52	52	
118	117¾	Vul Detin pf (7)	10	118	118	118	Feb 8
3⅛	2⅛	Wabash pf B	70	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Mar10
40	35	Warner Pic pf	60	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Feb 19
1⅛	1⅛	Wells Fargo	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Mar12
102½	94	West Penn El A (7)	70	99½	99	99	Mar 8
102½	91	W Penn El 7% pf (7)	20	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+ ⅛
97⅛	84	W Penn El 6% pf (6)	20	87	87	87	Mar10
121	117	W Penn P 7% pf (7)	10	121	121	121	
115	111½	W Penn P 6% pf (6)	20	115	115	115	
140	133	West E&M pf (1e)	30	135	135	135	
33⅛	31½	Weston El In A (2)	10	31½	31½	31½	Mar11
		Wheeling & L E (5g)	10	70	70	70	Mar 8
90	75	Whl & L E pf (5½)	10	79	79	79	Dec 17
88	66	Worth P & M pf A	10	75	75	75	Mar14
94	66	Wright Aero (2g)	10	66	66	66	Mar 2
83	60	Yellow Trk7%pf(7)	30	72	71½	71½	Mar11

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (b) 1-10 share of $3 preference stock; (c) declared or paid this year; (d) 1-25 share of $3 pf stock; (e) declared or paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Foreign Exchange Rates

(12 noon, March 15)

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	4.97⅞	4.98⅝	$8.2397
Cables	4.97¾	4.98⅝	8.2397
France—franc	.0303⅛	.0307⅛	
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1685	.1695
Switzerland—franc	.2300	.2305	
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0880
Germany—mark	.4013	.4020	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5544	.5570	
Sweden—krona	.2562	.2571	.4537
Norway—krone	.2497	.2505	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2220	.2228	.4537
Spain—peseta			.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092½	.0092½	.0220
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0350⅞	.0350⅞	
Finland—finm'k	.0222	.0222	
Hungary—pengo	.1998	.1995	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450½	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0074⅛	.0074⅛	
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0296
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2595	.2590	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0376	.0376	.2060
Peru—sol	.2460	.2460	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.4750†	.4800†	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2880	.2880	.8440
India—rupee	.3761	.3772	.6180
Java—florin	.5554	.5566	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3100	.3115	
Shanghai—dol	.2937½	.2950	
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5812½	.5825	.9612
Phil Islnds—peso	.4982½	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9994	.9997	1.6931

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. z Nominal.

Cocoa Futures

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Cocoa futures closed 4-6 lower. Sales 1,351 tons.

	High	Low	Last
March	4.85	4.77	4.77n
May	4.92	4.78	4.79
July	4.95	4.78	4.81
September	4.93	4.80	4.82
December	5.00	4.90	4.92n

n—Nominal.

United Engineering Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—United Engineering & Foundry Company reported a net profit of $4,043,544 for 1937, equal to $4.36 a share on the common after preferred dividend requirements. This compares with $3,795,872, or $3.34 a share, in 1936.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Aero SupMfg B (⅛g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Agfa Ansco (½g)	30	30	30
100	Ainsworth	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
300	Air Inv war	⅜	⅜	⅜
30	AlaPow $7 pf (7)	59	58⅝	59
50	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	50½	50¼	50½
450	Alu'n Co Am	75½	75⅜	75½
100	Alum Ind	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
250	Alum Ltd	88	87½	88
300	Am Airlines	11¼	11	11¼
200	AmBoxBoard (1.55g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Am Capital A	2	2	2
3400	Am Centrifugal	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
100	A Cl P&LAww (3¾h)	22	22	22
1800	Am Cyan B (.60)	23⅜	23	23⅜
200	Am & Fgn P war	1½	1½	1½
400	Am Gas&El (1.40)	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞
175	Am G&E pf (6)	111	110⅝	111
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	24½	24½	24½
200	Am Inv Ill (1.60)	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
100	Am Laun Mch (.80)	16½	16½	16½
100	Am Light & T (.30e)	12	12	12
100	Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Am Republics (.40g)	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
1200	Am Sup Power	⅞	¾	⅞
100	Am Sup P 1 pf (6)	68	68	68
100	Am Sup P pf	½	½	½
100	Ang Wupp (.10e)	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
100	Apex Elec (.80g)	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Arctur Rad Tube	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Ark Nat Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅜	3¼	3¼
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4	4	4
1100	Asso G&E A	1	⅞	⅞
100	As Laund	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Asso G&E pf	6½	6½	6½
100	Atlas Corp war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Atlas Ply (¼e)	10½	10½	10½
1000	Austin Silver M	⅜	⅛	⅛
10	Axton Fis A	18	18	18
275	Babcock & Wil (¼e)	83½	79½	83½
200	Baldwin Lo pf (2.10)	15⅝	14¾	15⅝
2100	Baldwin Loco war	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Baldwin Rub (½)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Bardst'n Dis (.075g)	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
700	Barium Sta Stl	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1000	Bath IrnWks (6%f)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Bell Airc	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Bellanca Airc (½g)	4	4	4
50	Bens&Hedges (2½g)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
100	Bens & Hedges	6	6	6
600	Bliss (EW)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
150	Bliss & Laugh (2a)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
400	Blue Rid cv pf ((3h)	36	36	36
100	Bowm Bilt H 2 pf	2	2	2
700	Breeze Corp (½g)	5	4⅛	5
200	BrewstAero (.05g)	4	4	4
100	BridgptMach	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
50	Brown Co pf	21¼	21¼	21¼
400	Brown F&W (.60)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
600	Brown Rubber (.80a)	4	3½	4
200	Bunk Hill & S	14	13¾	14
100	Cab El prdo vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cap City Prod (.15e)	9½	9½	9½
1000	Carib Syn (½g)	1¼	1⅛	1¼
10	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	74	74	74
1600	Carrier Corp	28¼	26¾	28¼
200	Casco Prod (1½e)	10	9¾	10
1000	Catalin Am	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
30	Celluloid 7 pf (7g)	64	64	64
2000	Cen & Sw Ut	1½	1½	1½
100	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	12½	12½	12½
50	CenNYPow pf (1.20g)	84¼	83½	84¼
200	Cen St El	½	½	½
25	Cen St El 6% pf	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50	Chesebro (4a)	110	110	110
50	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	53½	53½	53½
100	Chief Cons	½	½	½
50	Childs pf	32¾	32½	32½
1500	Cities Service	1⅝	1½	1⅝
300	Cit Serv pf	32	31½	32
100	City Apto Stpy	5½	5½	5½
300	Claude Neon Lts	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Colon Develop	3	3	3
100	Colo Fuel & I war	5½	5½	5½
100	Colts Pat F (½e)	59	59	59
300	Colum O&G (.40g)	4	3¾	3⅞
100	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Comm Pw&Lt 1 pf	22¾	22¼	22¾
200	Comm Wat Svc	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Cons Biscuit (.10e)	4⅛	4	4⅛
1600	Cons Copperm (⅛e)	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
100	Cons G&EBal (3.60)	63¾	63¾	63¾
30	ConG&EB pf A (5)	114½	114½	114½
200	Cons Gas Ut	¾	¾	¾
400	Cons Mng & S (1a)	58	57	58
400	Creole Pet (½a)	24⅛	23¾	24⅛
200	Cooper-Bess	7¼	7	7¼
100	Cont Roll & Stl	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
50	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	74	74	74
400	Cons Stl Corp	4¼	4⅛	4¼
200	Corroon & Rey	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Cosden Petro	1¾	1⅝	1¾
100	Crocker Wh (.10g)	6	6	6
2400	Cusi Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Dejay Strs (.40)	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
100	Derby Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Domin St & Coal	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
30	Draper Corp (3½e)	58	58	58
300	EaglePichLead (.10e)	10½	10⅜	10½
100	East Gas & F	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	EastG&F6%pf(1½k)	27	27	27
100	East G&F pr pf (4½)	49	49	49
25	East Sta B pf	17½	17½	17½
100	Easy WashMB	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
7400	El Bond&Sh	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
300	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	53	52	53
100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	47½	47⅛	47½
30	El Pow As (.37g)	3	2⅞	3
100	El P&L 2 pf A	28¾	28¼	28½
100	El P&L war	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Elect Share	2	2	2
1400	Equity Corp	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Esquire Coron (.90e)	11	11	11
100	Eureka Pipe (1e)	26	26	26
300	Evans Wallo	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Ex-Cell-oCorp (.30e)	12¾	12	12¾
100	Fairchild Av	3	3	3
100	Falstaff Brew (1¼g)	7⅛	7	7⅛
100	Fanny Farmer (1a)	5	5	5
100	Fedders Mfg	5⅛	5	5⅛
400	Fisk Rub	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.313e)	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
100	Gen Firepfg (.20e)	13⅛	13	13⅛
200	Gen Wat G & E (.40)	5¾	5⅝	5¾
300	Glen Alden (⅛g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
300	Grand Nat Films	⅜	⅜	⅜
150	Gt Atl & P nv (1e)	47	46⅛	47
300	Gulf Oil (¼e)	39⅝	39	39⅝
200	Hearn D Strs	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
300	Hecla Min (.10e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Heyden Chem	35	35	35
100	Hires A (2)	42	42	42
200	Holing Gold (.65a)	13	13	13
1200	Hud BayM&S (1¼g)	28⅛	26⅞	27⅝
700	Humble Oil (¾e)	68	67¼	67⅝
100	Hummell Ross F	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Hygrade Fd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Hygrade Sylv (1½e)	24	24	24
100	Ill Iowa Pow	3¼	3⅛	3¼
400	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	5⅛	5	5⅛
400	Ill Iowa Pow pf	17½	16⅝	17½
1200	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
100	Imp Tb Brit (.868e)	32½	32⅛	32½
200	Imp Tb Can (.32½)	14⅛	14	14⅛
140	Ind Svc 6% pf	15	14⅜	15
10	Ind Svc 7% pf	16	16	16
50	Ins Co N Am 3 (2a)	57½	57⅛	57½
100	Internat Pet (1½a)	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝
200	Inter Radio (.85g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Inter Util pf	8½	8½	8½
100	Inter Vitamin (½)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Invest Roy (.06)	⅛	⅛	⅛
150	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	14¼	14¼	14¼
800	Ital Superpow A	½	½	½
100	Jacobs Co (2g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
25	JCP&L5½%pf(5½)	61	61	61
10	JerCP&L6%pf(6)	70	70	70
1100	Jones & Lau Stl	30⅛	28	30⅛
10	Kan G&E pf (7)	107	107	107
100	Kingsb Brew	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Kingston Prod	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25	Koppers Co pf (6)	102	102	102
1200	Lake Shore M (4a)	51¼	50¾	51¼
100	LakeFdy&M (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Lefc Real pf	13	13	13
3900	Lehigh C&N (.30)	5	4¾	5
700	Lion Oil (1)	22	21¼	21⅞
200	Lit Bros	1½	1½	1½
2000	Lockheed Airc	8⅝	8	8⅝
300	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	8	7⅞	7⅞
75	Long Is L pf B (3)	32	32	32
200	Lucky Tiger	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Majestic Rad&T	1	1	1
100	Marion St Shov	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
600	Massey Harris	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Memph N Gas (.60g)	4½	4½	4½
700	Michigan G&O	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Monogram Pict	2	2	2
2100	Mt CityCop (⅛g)	6⅞	6¼	6⅞
100	Nat Container (1)	7½	7½	7½
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	14	14	14
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	51	51	51
200	Nat Tunnel&Mines	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Nelson (H)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25	New Cal Ed pf (7)	46½	46½	46½
15000	N J Zinc (½e)	63½	62⅞	62⅞
900	Newmont Min (½e)	62	57⅞	61⅝
50	NY & Hon Ros (½e)	29	29	29
100	NY Transit (.15e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
700	Niag Hud Pow (.40g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
600	Niles-Bem-P (½e)	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝
200	Nor AmLt & Pow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Nor Am Ut Sec	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Nor St P A	11	10⅞	11
800	No'west Eng (1¼g)	11	10¾	11
100	Okla Nat Gas	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Ohio Oil pf (6)	107¾	107¾	107¾
100	Okla Nat Gas pf	28	27⅞	28
250	Pac Tin spl	21	20	21
400	Pan-Am Air (½e)	15	15	15
3100	Pantepec Oil	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
100	Parksbg R&R (1.60)	17	17	17
400	Penroad (⅛g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Pa W & P (2¼e)	66	66	66
100	Pharis T & R	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Phillips Pkg	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
500	Pioneer Gold (.40)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Pitney-Bowes (.10e)	6	6	6
510	Pitts & L E (8½g)	84⅜	83⅞	84⅜
200	Pitts Pl Gl (½e)	77½	76	77½
200	Polaris Mng (.05g)	3½	3⅛	3½
100	Potrero Sugar	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Premier Gld (.12)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Pressed Met	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Prosperity B (1½g)	8	8	8
175	Prov Gas (½g)	6	6	6
25	Pug S $5 pf	31¼	31⅛	31¼
125	Ry & Lt Sec (½g)	8	7⅞	8
100	Red Bank Oil	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	26⅛	26	26⅛
100	Reliance E&E (½e)	10	10	10
100	Reynolds Inv	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	RiceStixDryGds (½g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Rosser&Pend (1)	13	13	13
200	Roosevlt Fd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Rustless I&S	8	8	8
100	Ryerson&Haynes	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	SafetyCarH&L (10g)	75	75	75
300	St Regis Pap	3	3	3
100	Scovill Mfg (½e)	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛
1500	Segal Lek	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Selberling Rub	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Sel Ind pr pf (5½)	37½	37½	37½
1300	Seversky Airc	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Sherwin-Wms (4)	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
100	Simmons Har & Pt	2	2	2
200	Solar Mfg (.25g)	3⅛	3	3⅛
200	Sonotone (⅛g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Sou Union Gas	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Tues.	Mon.
Advances	490	345
Declines	86	136
Unchanged	128	159
Total issues	704	640

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
50	Stand Inv pf	19⅝	19⅝	20⅜
500	St Oil Ky (1)	17	17	17
200	St Oil Ohio (1)	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛
200	St Pow & Lt	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Stand Prod	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Stand Sil-Lead x	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Starrett Corp vtc	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100	Sterchi Bt Strs	3½	x 3½	3½
200	Sterl Alum Pr (1.20g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Sullivan Mach	10	10	10
600	Sunray Oil (⅛g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Taylor (K) Dist	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1500	Technicolor (⅛e)	19⅞	19½	19⅞
200	Tech-Hugh G	5	5	5
100	Texon Oil (.30e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Trans-Lux (.20a)	2½	2½	2½
200	Transwest Oil	6	5⅝	6
400	Tubize Chat	8	8	8
100	Tubize Chat A	29	29	29
800	United Airc war	9	8¾	9
400	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅛	⅛	½
3600	Unit Gas	4⅛	3⅞	4
500	Unit Gas war	¾	¾	¾
400	Unit Lt&Pow A	2¼	2¼	2¼
1100	Unit Lt&P cv pf	23¼	21¼	23⅛
2300	Unit Shipyds A	7¼	6⅞	7¼
500	Unit Shipyds B	2	1⅞	2
10	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	40	40	40
100	U S Foil B (.25g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	U S Rub Recl	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
200	U S Stores	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Unit Wall P (.15g)	2	2	2
500	Utah Idaho S (.1½g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Util Pow&Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Util & Ind pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Util Equit pf	40	38	40
200	Valspar Corp	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Venezuel Pet	2	1⅛	1
100	Wagner Bak	8	8	8
200	Walker Min (.05g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Wil-Low Caf pf	⅞	⅞	⅞
1000	Wright Harg (.40a)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛

Total stock sales today (estimated) 125,000 shares; year ago, 555,605 shares.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable	Hldrs. of Record.
Title Guar Co $7.50 participat pf	62½c	..	Mar. 12	Mar. 8
Extra				
Cent Natl Bk (Richmond)	10c	..	July 1	June 24
Girdler Corp. Inc.	12½c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 10
Reduced				
Affiliated Fund	8c	..	Apr. 1	Jan. 15
Bond Stores, Inc	20c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
Regular				
Aluminum Co of Amer pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Central National Bank (Richmond)	30c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Do	30c	Q	July 1	Jan. 24
Consol Aircraft Corp $3 conv pf	75c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 17
Eason Oil Co cum conv pf	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Eaton & Howard Mgt Fund A-1	20c	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 12
Eaton & Howard Mgt Fund F	10c	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 12
Fear & Co (Fred)	50c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 12
First Natl Bk Chicago	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Do	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 30
Florsheim Shoe A	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Florsheim Sh B	12½c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
General Box Co	1c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Gen Paint Crp	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Gen Paint Corp $2.67 conv pf	67c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Gen Shoe Corp	20c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 31
Girdler Corp, Inc.	12½c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 10
Hilton-D Chem Co	2c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Hilton-Davis Chem Co $1.50 pf	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Horn & Hardart Bkg	$1.50	Q	Apr. 3	Mar. 21
Kresge Dept Strs pf	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Lerner Strs Corp	50c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Lerner Strs Corp pf	$1.12½	Q	May 2	Apr. 20
Lib Loan Corp "A"	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Marlin-Rockwell	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Maryland Fund	50c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Mascot Oil Co	1c	Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 15
Meadville Conneaut Lake & Linesville R R	75c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Meyer-Blanke Co.	35c	..	Mar. 17	Mar. 11
do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr 1	Mar. 24
Milk Products Co	10c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Mont-Dak Util Co	10c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Morris Plan Co of San Francisco (Calif)	$2	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 8
Oahu Sugar, Ltd	20c	M	Apr. 15	Apr. 6
PetrolExpl, Inc	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Reliable Strs pf	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Sabin Robbins Paper 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
San-Nap-P Mfg Co Inc, 70c pf	17½c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 19
San-Nap-Pak Mfg Co, Inc, 70c pf	17½c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 19
Smyth Mfg Co	$1	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Standard Fuel Co. Ltd. 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Taylor-Colquitt	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel pf	$3.75	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
United Fruit Co	75c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 24
United Milk Prod	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Un Milk Prod part	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Un Milk Pr pt pf	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Univ Leaf Tobacco	75c	Q	May 2	Apr. 20
Univ Leaf Tob pf	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Yale & T Mfg Co	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24

Boston Stocks

March 15, 1938

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneum pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
..	Bird & Son In	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13
..	Bos Edison	121	120½	121	120
5.00	Bos Elevated	52	52	52	50⅝
28.00b	Bos Her-Trav	17⅝	17	17	18½
..	B & M st B pf	3	3	3	2½
..	B & M st D pf	3½	3	3½	4½
..	Copper Range	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3.75d	Ea G&F pf	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
..	East Mass pf	19	19	19	20
..	Eastern SS	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
2.50	Fi Nat Stores	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	30
..	Maine Cent	6	6	6	7
.50d	Narr Rac A	4½	4½	4½	4⅛
6.25d	N E Tel & Tel	90¾	90	90¾	90⅛
..	North Butte	55c	51c	55c	51c
..	Old Colony	4	4	4	4
.80b	Reece But H	18	18	18	18
.60b	Shawmut Asso	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
1.10b	Torrington	22½	22½	22½	22
1.00b	Un Twist Drill	19	19	19	19
..	Unit Gas	4	4	4	3⅞
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	68½	68½	68½	68½
..	Utah M & T	88c	88c	88c	90c

b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	8.78	8.96	8.77	8.91	+.07
May	8.88	8.97	8.86	8.93	+.05
July	8.92	9.03	8.92	8.99	+.06
October	9.02	9.11	9.02	9.09	+.06
December	9.03	9.12	9.02	9.08	+.05
January	9.03	9.13	9.03	9.11	+.07

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	4.93	4.93	4.93	4.96	+.03
May	5.00	5.00	4.92	5.00	+.03
July	5.05	5.05	4.97	5.05	+.03
Oct.	5.10	5.10	5.02	5.08	+.02
Jan.	5.14	5.14	5.07	5.14	+.01

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
N. Y. May No. 3	2.15	2.15	2.14	2.15	—.01
Wld May No. 4	.96½	.96½	.96	.96½	—.00½
Wld July No. 4	.99	.99½	.98½	.99	—.00½

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil

NEW YORK—Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co. and subsidiaries report for year ended Dec. 31, 1937, net profit of $943,303 after federal income taxes, lease rentals, depreciation, depletion, etc., equal to $1.11 a share on 844,236 shares of capital stock, excluding 44,107 treasury shares, against $643,330, or 75 cents a share, in 1936.

Neisner Bros. Earnings Lower

NEW YORK—Neisner Bros., Inc., and subsidiaries report for year ended Dec. 31, 1937, net profit of $667,042 after interest, amortization, depreciation, federal income taxes, surtax, etc., equal to $3.03 a share on the common stock, against $1,153,331, or $4.90 a share, in 1936.

Gold, Silver Imports

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said $1,066,386 worth of gold was imported in the week ended March 9, mostly from Mexico, Chile, and the Philippines. Silver imports totaled $1,321,435, of which $632,140 came from Mexico. Negligible quantities of both metals were exported.

Midwest Radio to Reorganize

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Midwest Radio Corporation has filed a petition for reorganization in U. S. District Court, declaring through President Alfred G. Hoffman that it was unable to meet its obligations as they matured.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
June	9.45	9.50	9.42	9.50	+.15
Sept.	9.70	9.85	9.75	9.85	+.16

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
8 Ala Pow 5s '46	91⅛	90¾	91⅛
8 Ala Pow 5s '51	82	82	82
3 Ala Pow 5s '68	75	75	75
5 Ala Pow 4½s '67	71	70	71
4 Am G & E 5s 2028	108	107⅞	108
22 Am P & L 6s 2016	71½	70	71½
12 Am Rad 4½s '47	106¼	106⅛	106¼
15 Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	102	102	102
3 Ark P&L 5s '56	92	92	92
13 As Elec 4½s '53	35½	35¼	35½
4 As G&E 5½s '38 IC	92	92	92
9 As G & E 5s '50	28½	28	28½
4 As G & E 5s '68	28	28	28
5 Atlan City El 3¼s '64	99⅝	99¼	99¼
10 As G & E 4½s '49C	25½	25½	25½
19 Baldw L 6s '50	72	70⅛	72
4 Birming Gas 5s '59	60	60	60
1 Can Pac 6s '42 xin	104	104	104
3 Caro P&L 5s '56	84	84	84
2 Cedar Rap Mfg 5s '53	114¾	114¾	114¾
9 Cen Ill P S 5s '56 E	98¼	97	98¼
3 Cen Ill PS 5s '68 G	96	96	96
3 Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	90	90	90
1 Cen Oh L&P 5s '50	91	91	91
11 Cen P&L 5s '56	86	85¾	86
7 Cen Pow 5s '57 D	72	71¾	71¾
23 Cen St El 5½s '54	34½	32	34½
28 Cen St El 5s '48	33¾	31⅝	33¾
8 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	40¼	39	40¼
9 Chi Ry cod 5s 27	48	47½	48
7 Cities Svc 5s 69	58	57⅝	58
7 Cities Svc 5s 58	57¾	57½	57¾
29 Cities Svc 5s 50	58	57⅞	58
13 Cit S Gas 5½s 42	96	95½	95½
21 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	53⅛	53	53
3 Commun P&L 5s 57	62	62	62
7 CommuPubS 5s 60A	96¼	96¼	96¼
43 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	73¼	72½	73
1 Del El Pow 5½s '59	101½	101½	101½
4 Det C Gas 6s '47 A	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Det C Gas 5s '50 B	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
8 Det Int Br 6½s '52	5¼	5	5
2 Det Int Br 6½s '52 ct	5	5	5
9 East G&F 4s '56 A	75	74¾	75
36 Elec P&L 5s 2030	68¼	67	68¼
5 Empire Dis E 5s '52	90	90	90
2 Hmp O&R 5½s '42	80¼	80¼	80¼
8 Erie Ltg 5s '67	105½	105¼	105¼
1 Fed Water 5½s '54	65½	65½	65½
10 Firestone Cot M 5s '48	104½	104½	104½
30 Fla P&L 5s 54	82	81½	82
11 Fla Pow 4s C 66	84	82½	82½
1 Gary E&G 5s 44 st	85½	85½	85½
3 Gatin P 5s 56	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Gatin P 6s 41	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	70¼	70¼	70¼
4 Geo Pow 5s 67	82½	82⅜	82½
1 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	66	66	66
1 Grand Trunk 4s 50	93	93	93
2 Hall Pr 6s 47 A st	79	79	79
3 Hygrade Fd 6s 49A	57½	57½	57½
7 Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	84½	84	84½
13 Ill Pow&L 5½s '57	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 Ill Pow&L 6s '53	94	93⅞	93⅞
5 Ill Pow&L 5½s '54B	87½	87½	87½
3 Ind El 6s '47	87½	86¼	87½
2 Ind Svc 5s '50	52½	51⅞	52½
2 Ind Svc 5s '63 A	52	51⅞	52
10 Ind P&L 5s '57 A	106	106	106
1 Int P Sec 7s '57 E	60⅛	60	60⅛
1 Int P Sec 7s '52 F	56	56	56
10 Int P Sec 6½s '55C	58½	58	58½
5 Inters Pow 6s '52	23	23	23
7 Intera Pow 5s '57	41	40¼	41
2 Inters P Svc 5s '56 D	69	69	69
1 Inters P Svc 4½s '58	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
2 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	95¾	95	95¾
1 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '61 B	95½	95½	95½
5 It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	42	41½	41½
4 Jacksonv Gas 5s '42 st	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
4 Jer CenP&L 4½s '61 C	102½	102½	102½
15 Jer Cen P&L 5s '57 B	105	104½	105
2 Kan Pow 5s '47 A	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Ky Util 6½s '48 D	88	88	88
1 Ky Util 5½s '55 F	80	80	80
3 Ky Util 5s '69 I	70½	70	70½
1 Ky Util 5s '61 H	71	70½	70½
1 Lou P&L 5s '57	104	104	104
1 Memph C Ap 4½s '52	88⅞	88¾	88⅞
10 Memph P & L 5s '48	76	75½	75½
15 Metro Ed 4s '65	103	103	103
2 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	93⅛	93	93
1 Minn P & L 4½s '78	88	88	88
1 Minn P & L 5s '55	96¼	96	96¼
2 Miss P & LCo 5s '57	72⅜	72	72⅜
1 Miss Pow 5s '55	64⅝	64½	64½
5 Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	63	63	63
2 Mont-Dak P 5½s '44	91½	91	91
5 Nat P & L 5s 2030 B	89	88½	88¾
7 Nebr Pw 4½s '81	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
8 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
1 New Amst Gas 5s '48	116¾	116¾	116¾
9 NEng G&E 5s '50	54¼	54¼	54¼
3 NEng G&E 5s '48	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝
5 NEng G&E 5s '47	53¾	53⅛	53¾
8 NEng Pow 5½s '54	83½	83½	83½
8 NEng Pow 5s '48	79⅝	79⅛	79⅛
6 NEng PowCo 3¼s '61	104	103⅞	104
5 N Orl PS 5s '42 st	89½	89⅛	89½
1 NY&West Lt 5s '54	112⅝	112½	112⅝
1 NYPenn&O 4½s '50wa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 NYPow&Lt 4½s '67	107⅛	106½	107⅛
13 NYStE&G 4½s '80	92⅛	91⅛	92
1 Nor Con Ut 5½s '48A	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
3 Nor IndPubS 5s '69	96½	96	96½
3 NorIndPbS 5s '66C	96	96	96
50 Nor IndPS 4½s '70E	90	90	90
17 NorStPow 3½s '67	100¾	100¼	100¾
1 Nor'westEl 6s '45st	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Nor'west PS 5s '57	86	86	86
2 Ogden Gas 5s '45	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	92½	92½	92½
2 OklaNatGas 4½s '51A	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Okla P&Wat 5s '48	73	73	73
5 Pac Cst Pow 5s '40	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Pac G&E 6s '41B	115	115	115
7 Pac P&L 5s '55	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
5 Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	84¼	84¼	84¼
6 Pen Cen P&L 5s '79	86	86	86
1 Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '59	79	79	79
6 Pen Wat&P 5s '40	107½	107½	107½
1 Pen W&P 4½s '68B	107½	107½	107½
7 Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	113	113	113
5 Pied El 6½s '60 A	56	56	56
2 Pitts Coal2Co 6s '49	106¼	106¼	106¼
11 Pub S N Ill 4½s '80 E	103½	103½	103½
12 Pub S N Ill 4½s '81 F	103½	103	103½
8 Pub S N Ill 4½s '60 I	105¼	105	105
7 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	68	67	68
4 Pug Sd P&L 4½s '50 D	59½	59½	59½
4 Safe Har W 4½s '79	109½	109	109
7 San Ant PS 5s '58 B	103½	103½	103½
1 Scripps 5½s '43	100½	100½	100½
1 Scullin Stl 3s '51	44½	44½	44½
14 S E P&L 6s 2025A	85	84	84
2 South Car Pow 5s '57	71⅜	70½	71⅜
2 So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 SoCnty G Cal 4½s '68	105	105	105
1 So'west A Tel 5s '61A	91	91	91
2 So'west L&P 5s '57A	97½	97½	97½
1 So'west Pub S 6s '45A	98	98	98
4 Stnd G&E 6s '51	49	49	49
1 Stand Inv 5½s '39	64	64	64
700 Stand P&L 6s '57	48½	47½	48½
200 Starrett Corp 5s '50	26¼	26¼	26¼
4 Superpwr Ill 4½s '68	105½	105¼	105¼
3 Tenn Pub 5s '70	72	72	72
109 Tex El S 5s '60	90	89½	89½
22 Tex P&L 5s '56	99⅝	99	99⅝
6 Toledo Ed 5s '62	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 Unit L&P 6s '75	63	63	63
20 Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	73	73	73
2 Unit L&Ry 6s '52 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Virg PS 5½s '46 A	88	88	88
18 Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	17	16½	17
3 Wash Gas Lt 5s '58	104¾	104⅝	104¾
5 Wash Wat P 5s '60	102½	102⅜	102⅜
2 West Nexsp Un 5s '44	37¼	36	36
4 West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	84½	83	83
1 WUnG&E 5½s '55 A	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Wis Min L&P 5s '44	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	97¾	97⅛	97¾

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
2 Bogota M Bk 7s '47 nw	22⅞	22¾	22⅞
15 Cauca Val 7s '48	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜
5 CentBkGerSt 6s '52A	26	26	26
5 DanishCon 5½s '55	100¾	100½	100½
3 DenMgBk 5s '72	101⅛	101	101
5 ErcoleMEl 6½s '53A	50½	50½	50½
5 HanoverSt 6½s '49	21	21	21
4 Mendoza Pr 4s '51 st	72	72	72
1 Rio de Jan 6½s '59	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 SaxonPubWks 6s '37	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
1 Stinnes 4s '46 2d st	46	46	46
3 Stinnes 4s '46 3d st	46⅝	46½	46½
3 Terni Elec 6½s '53	55⅛	55	55
4 Unit El Svc 7s '56	58	58	58

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend (xr) Ex-rights (a) 1937 dividend plus extra (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock (g) Paid in 1937 (h) Cash or stock (k) Accumulated div paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., Boston)

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—In an active market wool top futures eased slightly today under liquidation and selling by Boston interests. Roubaix prices were up 10 to 30 centimes. Antwerp held even.

Futures here closed unchanged to lower.

	High	Low	Last
May	78.1	78.1	77.5b
July	77.4	76.4	76.5b
Oct.	77.1	76.8	76.5b
Dec.	76.8	76.0	75.5b

Chain Store Sales Continue to Drop During February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of February, chain store sales continued their downward trend percentagewise, but not as abruptly as occurred in prior months, according to a survey by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike.

The first 25 chains to report, says the survey, did an aggregate business of $182,729,171 as compared with $188,624,191 in February, 1937. This was a decrease of $5,895,020 or 3.1 per cent.

Drop for Two Months

For the first two months of this year, sales of the same 25 chains ran behind the first two months a year ago, with a total volume of $365,507,743 as compared with $375,181,828 in January and February, 1937, a decrease of 2.6 per cent. Although the brevity of this month might account for a drop in sales volume, a comparison with the sales volume of $182,774,073 in January is very favorable.

Following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains for the month of February arranged in groups:

	Feb. 1938	Feb. 1937	Change, Per Cent
Variety	$63,121,942	$64,892,155	—2.7
Mail Order	56,173,403	57,528,942	—2.3
Grocery	49,428,941	52,060,539	—5.0
Drug	7,580,468	7,628,342	—0.5
Shoe	3,152,597	3,148,328	0.2
Apparel	3,262,820	3,366,884	—3.1
	$182,729,171	$188,624,191	—3.1

Whereas the declining increase for the past seven months in sales volume has dropped approximately 2 per cent each month over the preceding month, February sales volumes showed a decrease of only 1 per cent over the drop for the month of January.

Unemployment in industrial centers continues to account for the diminishing purchasing power, but agricultural areas still hold up relatively better than the urban districts, although buying there has also fallen somewhat below the level of a year ago.

Outlets in many of the midwestern manufacturing cities have been the hardest hit. This decrease, however, compares rather favorably with department store sales for February, which dropped roughly 8 per cent.

Shoe Division Rises

The shoe division continued to show a slight increase for the month of February of .2 per cent, with one of the chains reporting showing an increase of 11.9 per cent. Drug chains also showed but little change in sales for February over a year ago, having a decrease of .5 per cent.

The mail order houses reported a decrease of 2.3 per cent for the last month over the same month a year ago.

The grocery chains reported a decrease of 5 per cent for February, 1938, over a year ago, which is the largest slide in any one month for several years.

Foreign Currencies Sink to New Lows

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—The flight of capital from fear-ridden European countries to New York continued unabated today, with leading world currencies weaker in foreign exchange trading.

All the major European currencies were in new low ground for the year and the French franc remained around its lowest point since the financial crisis in Paris in 1926.

Currencies of the so-called "neutral countries" dropped sharply against the dollar. The Netherlands guilder dropped .14 of a cent to 55.45 and the Swiss franc was off .04 of a cent at 22.99 cents.

The British pound was down more than a cent around $4.97⅝, while the franc lost another .01 of a cent at 3.03 cents.

The weakness of guilders—which followed the sharper break of the franc and other currencies the past few days—threatened to halt the flow of gold to Holland which had been going on steadily for sometime. Instead, it was believed in some banking quarters the Netherlands control fund may be forced to lose gold to support the guilder.

Loans to Business Continue to Drop

WASHINGTON (AP) — Business loans declined last week for the fourth consecutive week and reached the lowest point since July 7, 1937, the Federal Reserve Board said.

Banks in 101 leading cities reported loans for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes dropped $15,000,000 in the week ended March 9 to $4,342,000,000.

The banks also reported a decline of $56,000,000 in their holdings of Government securities, but an increase of $7,000,000 in holdings of other securities.

Large Stocks of "Gas"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN—Ernest O. Thompson, of the Texas Railroad Commission and Oil States Compact chairman, declared there is now more gasoline in storage than at any time in the history of the world and that crude stocks are extremely high, all at the beginning of spring before the summer season has set in. He said unless reductions are made the industry will find itself facing refinery shutdowns, much unemployment and business disaster next fall and winter.

Oswego Falls Corporation

NEW YORK—Oswego Falls Corporation, manufacturer of sealright milk bottle caps and liquid tight paperboard containers, in 1937 earned net income of $314,993 after all charges, including Federal income taxes, surtaxes and undistributed profits taxes, according to the annual report to stockholders. This was equal to $1.38 per share on the 224,752 shares of common stock outstanding and compares with a similar net profit of $324,962, equal to $1.45 per share on the same number of shares, in 1936.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 12: Receipts, $33,731,355.30; expenditures, $22,344,846.46; balance, $2,971,908,286.95; customs receipts for the month, $10,818,457.35. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,044,476,424.36; expenditures, $5,362,383,540.80, including $1,415,009,155.98 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,144,905,516.73; gross debt, $37,614,477,617.68, an increase of $3,972,944.47 above the previous day; gold assets, $12,773,394,806.51.

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United States and Canada

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary, experienced in bookkeeping and preferably in interior decoration; good appearance. Box 43, 1293 National Press Bldg.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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The ANNUAL MEETING of the Company will be held in The Auditorium, No. 250 Stuart Street, Boston, on April 4, 1938, at twelve o'clock noon. Its stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business, Saturday, March 19, 1938, until the opening of business, Tuesday, April 5, 1938.
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EXPERIENCED middle-aged housekeeper; good cook, systematic worker; wishes position small adult family. Write Box R-7 Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER, good cook, wishes position; good references. Write Box H-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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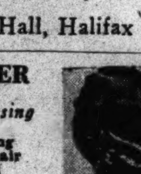
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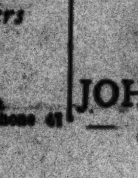
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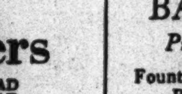
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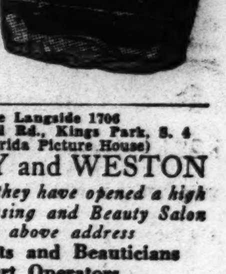
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Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

It's a fact — With no more than this as a hint, see how long it will take you to decipher today's cryptogram:

LO QOPORSO TUQO VOXY KEA BRCVY DQUT YVO EFZ RZ YVRQYOOZ EOPUZAE YVKZ LO AU DQUT YVO TUUZ RZ KZ OZYRQO GOXQ.

Incomplete Multiplication

With the data given, see if you can complete this problem in multiplication:

```
  * 5 *
  * * 3
  -----
  7 * 1
 * * 4
* * *
-------
* * 6 * 1
```

Letter Juggling

A Santa Monica, Calif., reader shares this one: Using only the 6 letters given below, try forming 3 different 6-letter words. Use all 6 letters in each word:

R E P I S A

How Many Square Feet?

A small park, 50 rods long and 40 rods wide, is inclosed by a walk. This is 1 yard wide. How many square feet does the walk contain?

Fun With Antonyms

Tuesday is "Antonym" day. Try matching each word with its correct antonym, as indicated below:

1	lower	agree	
2	soothe	oppose	
3	regret	raise	1
4	inhabit	decline	
5	protest	include	
6	please	permit	
7	omit	rejoice	
8	advocate	vacate	
9	forbid	offend	
10	advance	aggravate	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Who now remembers when "see America first" was a mere patriotic sentiment, instead of a safety hint?

Sydney (Australia) Bulletin: And there was once a time when you could tell a milliner's shop by looking in the window.

Detroit News: A dilemma confronts the Chillicothe greenhouse keeper who has successfully crossed the cucumber and gourd: Is the thing to be eaten or played?

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: We receive more heat and light from the sun in thirteen seconds than we do from the moon in an entire year.

Incomplete Multiplication: 257 x 123=31611.

Letter Juggling: Aspire, praise, spirea.

How Many Square Feet?: [illegible] square feet.

Fun With Antonyms: Lower—raise; soothe—aggravate; regret—rejoice; inhabit—vacate; protest—agree; please—offend; omit—include; advocate—oppose; forbid—permit; advance—decline.

A Party in the Woods

A Story for Children

Miss Berrybun was giving a party, just a small party but nevertheless a party, which meant pink china cups filled with cambric tea, and—muffins! Miss Berrybun was a nice plump brown rabbit who lived at the edge of the green forest in a neat little house. Not too young, Miss Berrybun, but very jolly. Today she was having three young rabbits to her party, Muzzy, Fuzzy and Buzzy, and it was the first party they had ever been invited to.

Muzzy was the oldest of the three, and so Muzzy said, "Now look here, Fuzzy and Buzzy, you must do just what I do at the party, and then you will be sure to have fine manners."

"Just what you do," Fuzzy and Buzzy repeated, nodding their heads. "We will, Muzzy." They were ready to start, looking very fine in clean pinafores, and they were excited. Muzzy led the way stepping off daintily and behind Muzzy, came Fuzzy and Buzzy. Down the path they went, those three young buns, looking neither to the right nor to the left.

Miss Berrybun was so glad to see them. "How sweet you look," she said. She led them into the living-room where the table was set before an open fire.

"It was very kind of you to invite us," Muzzy said, sitting down and smoothing her pinafore.

"It was very kind of you to invite us," Fuzzy and Buzzy repeated, sitting down and smoothing their pinafores.

Miss Berrybun smiled and began pouring the cambric tea which, as everyone knows, is hot water with a little milk poured into it. She passed a cup to Muzzy, who said primly, "I thank you." Then to Fuzzy and Buzzy, who said just as primly, each one of them, "I thank you."

"What fine manners you have," Miss Berrybun remarked, and passed the muffins.

Muzzy took one first, nibbled it daintily and said, "How delicious."

Fuzzy and Buzzy took one each, nibbled it daintily and said, "How delicious."

Miss Berrybun was delighted with those three young buns. They sat so straight on their little chairs, they ate so quietly and they looked so sweet. She wished she might kiss each one of them on the top of her furry head just between her tall ears. She was wondering if she should do such a thing at a party when Muzzy wrinkled up her nose suddenly and said, "Kerchoo!"

Hardly had Muzzy finished when Fuzzy and Buzzy wrinkled up their noses and said, "Kerchoo!" But it wasn't a real sneeze like Muzzy's, you could tell at once. Muzzy shook her head at them. She shook it so hard that her cup danced on its saucer and out slopped the cambric tea!

Fuzzy and Buzzy looked puzzled but they shook their heads, both of them, so hard that their cups danced on their saucers and out slopped their cambric tea.

Miss Berrybun got excited, but not so excited as Muzzy, who dropped her tea cup—smash—and ran for the door. By the time she had got there Fuzzy and Buzzy had dropped their tea cups—smash!—and were running after Muzzy. Down the path



They All Sat Very Straight on Their Chairs

they went with Miss Berrybun calling after them.

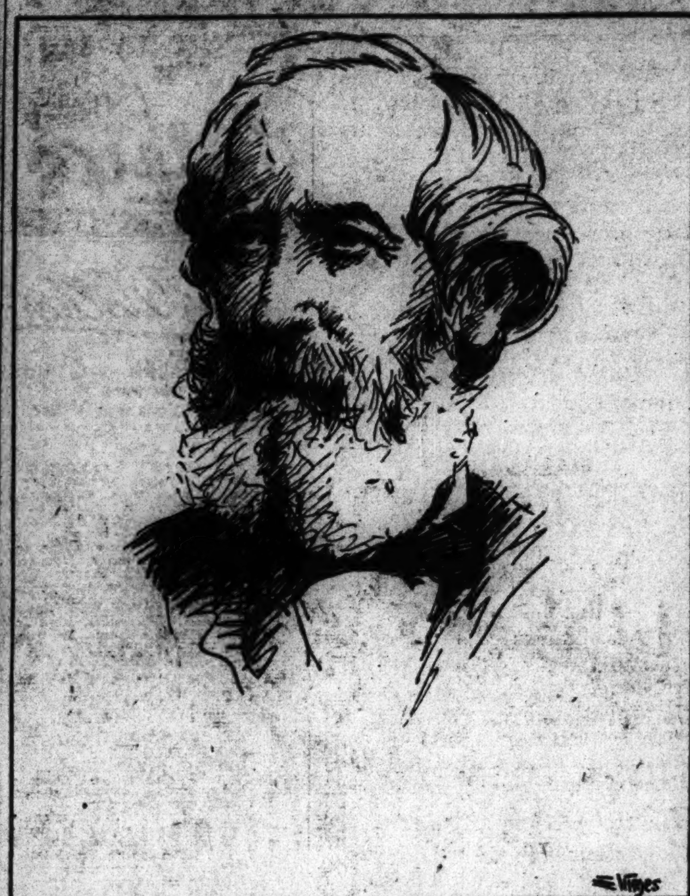
When they had got out of sight of the house Muzzy stopped and faced those two, "Stupids," she said, "why did you sneeze? Why did you slop your tea? Why did you drop your tea cups?"

Fuzzy and Buzzy looked at each other very much astonished, and then at Muzzy. They were puzzled, it was plain they were puzzled. Fuzzy's right ear rose up straight, and Buzzy's left ear fell down flat.

"Answer me," Muzzy cried.

And Fuzzy in a wee voice answered sadly, "Because you told us to do just what you did at the tea party and then we would have fine manners."

Lines About Leaders—121



By a Staff Artist

Cyrus West Field
(1819-1892)

THE victory over space was already half won in those days.
Men could speak to one another by telegraph over land.
But the wide reaches of the ocean remained to be conquered.
It was left to Cyrus Field to prove the oneness of the world.
He was born in a well-educated family of Massachusetts.
At 15 he became a clerk in a dry goods house in New York.
At 21 he started in business as a manufacturer of paper.
At 35 he found his fortune large enough for him to retire.
Then, eager to travel, he set out for South America.

WHEN he returned, his brother was busy on a fine project:
The laying of a submarine cable from Newfoundland to New York.
Pondering the question, Cyrus suddenly said to himself:
"I will reach across the ocean and join the two worlds."
He interested financiers and founded a stock company.
"But if your cable fails, what will you do?" someone asked.
"Charge it to profit and loss, and lay another," he answered.

ALL preparations being completed, the actual work began.
One vessel started from New York with half of the cable.
Another vessel started from Ireland with the other half.
Each vessel was to lay its part as far as midocean.
And on meeting, they would join the two ends of the wire.
All went well for some 360 miles; then the cable parted.
But Field looked ahead, and he managed a second attempt:
The laying of the cable would begin in midocean this time.
So the two ships met, spliced the wire, and sailed off.
But three miles had hardly been run out when a break occurred.
Another splice was made and the wire snapped once more.
From now on, successive trials resulted in successive checks.

MILLIONS of people had given up all faith in the enterprise.
To their amazement, they finally heard that the cable was laid.
There was wild rejoicing then on both sides of the water.
Church bells pealed out and songs filled the air.
Meanwhile, down in the ocean, a mysterious accident happened.
The current gradually failed and then ceased to flow.
"It worked once; it will work again," affirmed the leader.
And one day a large vessel steamed with a stronger cable.
It had been felt that it might be more successful alone.
But it landed in England to announce a dire failure:
After a journey of 1,000 miles, the cable had parted again.

YET victory was going to crown the efforts of the hero.
The hour came when he could wire triumphantly from Europe:
"All well. Thank God, the cable has been successfully laid."
Messages seemed expensive to most people in the beginning.
A hundred dollars had to be charged for 20 words of 5 letters.
But the traditional sense of separation was broken forever.
So that John Greenleaf Whittier could write in a poem:

And one in heart, as one in blood
Shall all her peoples be;
The hands of human brotherhood
Are clasped beneath the sea.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

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In Lighter Vein

The Office Boy Says:

"When you're short, you begin to understand why they call it long green."



—Passing Show

"I don't feel at 'ome in it, sir; but the architect said me other old 'ut didn't 'armonize with the building."

Lifeguard Qualifies

A man six feet, eight inches tall applied for a job as a lifeguard:

Official: "Can you swim?"

Applicant: "No, but I can wade to beat the band."—Montreal Star.

Madame

Mistress (to maid who has been to a local parade): "Well, Mandy, did you enjoy the parade?"

Mandy: "Yes, ma'am, it was wonderful! Ah saw the Mayor and the Mayonnaise."

More Light

"What happened to the mother who used to put a candle in the window to guide her wandering son?"

"Now she turns on the floodlights at the landing field."

A Fair Start

The editor of a magazine featuring funny stories and jokes, received a letter accompanying a number of would-be jokes, in which the writer asked: "What will you give me for these?"

"Ten yards start," was the reply.

Jest a Minute



"My husband insists that I get the best that credit can buy."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



An Actress and a Flower Boy

New York

It was during the zenith of her career, under the Belasco regime, that Mrs. Leslie Carter was constantly besieged by autograph seekers once she stepped from the stage door. On one occasion, after a matinee performance of "Du Barry," there was an unusually large gathering of admirers, all eager for a close-up of the copper-haired tragedienne and for the coveted signature.

Suddenly Mrs. Carter appeared, paused and scanned the sea of faces, and then spoke with sincere gentleness to them. Yes, she would willingly sign their programs and autograph albums "if"—and with the "if" an appealing expression of tenderness crept into her eyes—"if" they would each agree to pay the amount of $1. There was a gallant little flower boy at the end of the alley who was the sole support of a mother and two little sisters. What a splendid opportunity this was for them all to contribute and make the shivering little lad happy!

All the feeling of her art was used; and in no time a considerable sum was realized. And then, before their very eyes, the world famous actress hurried the boy into her waiting car and ordered her chauffeur to drive them to the address which was the boy's home—her arms filled with his blossoms, his pocket bulging with bills for the "little father's" family.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Rule in Preamble

Question: The preamble of our bylaws includes an excerpt from the article entitled "Rotation in Office" found on Pages 254 and 255 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," by Mary Baker Eddy, with the prefatory statement that it is "hereby adopted by this church as a rule of conduct and as a guide in its government." The bylaws provide for a board of seven members, four to be elected in even years and three in odd years, all to serve for two years. At the last election one member who had served continuously for 10 years was elected, and three other members have served between six and ten years or more continuously. Is this violating the bylaws?

Answer: The preamble, where there is one, to a constitution or set of bylaws does not ordinarily have the effect of rules, but usually states by whom and why the bylaws are adopted. The wording in this preamble, however, states that it is a "rule of conduct."

It would be easy to answer the question definitely if the bylaws themselves contained eligibility rules that conformed to this statement of policy in the preamble. Apparently they do not. For that reason, it would appear that the passage quoted is not intended to have the compelling force of a bylaw but is for the guidance of members, in a way similar to the Ten Commandments, or the Golden Rule.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Ascent of Adummim

In two passages in the book of Joshua (Josh. 15:7 and 18:17), mention is made of the "ascent," or, as our Common Version has it, "the going up," of Adummim, which lay on the boundary line between the territory allotted to the tribes of Judah and Benjamin respectively.

While traveling from Jerusalem to Jericho along the time-honored road associated with the experience of the man who "fell among thieves" (Luke 10:30), the writer came to a sharp ascent at one point, and noted to the left of the road a considerable outcropping of rock of a striking, almost blood-red, color. This spot is that which was anciently termed the "ascent of Adummim"; and since "Adummim" is connected by its derivation with a Hebrew word meaning "red" or "red sandstone," it is supposed by many that it gained its name from the rocks which are still to be seen.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

String Along

The Mystery of the Lost String is much fun. Before the party starts, cut up a ball of string into two- or three-foot lengths. The pieces of string are to be secreted in different parts of the house (under rugs, tablecloths, davenport pillows, etc.). Players search for the string in couples. They tie the pieces of string together, as they find them.

At the end of about fifteen minutes a tin-pan gong is sounded, and all players must come immediately into the front room. The couple showing the longest string win the prize—a ball of twine.—M. H. H., Long Beach, Calif.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Suppressed Desire*

By Le Pelley



The Adventures of Waddles—*No Crop Control for Waddles*

By The Hagers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

How Far?

"WITH cool judgment." Prime Minister Chamberlain thus has described the manner in which not only the British, but peoples in other lands too, hope that the British Government can deal with the crisis which has followed Reichsführer Hitler's absorption of Austria.

"Cool judgment" may mean different things to different people. To some already it means possible peacetime conscription in Britain. To the Prime Minister himself it implies a speeding up of the British arms program. But Mr. Chamberlain has educated many Britons to define "cool judgment" as a hard-headed if not altogether heart-warming attempt to reach an understanding with the dictatorships by pre-war diplomatic methods, on pre-League of Nations terms, and at the usual diplomatic price.

Mr. Chamberlain does not try to condone the seizure of Austria. The British people seem to be aroused as they have not been by any other expansive move of Germany or Italy. They are disturbed not only by the use of force to coerce an apparent majority of Austrians, not only by the preponderant place Germany now takes on the Continent, but by the fact that less than two years ago Chancellor Hitler undertook to exert "neither direct nor indirect" influence on Austria's internal affairs.

Speaking for this British feeling, Mr. Chamberlain says, "The methods adopted . . . call for the severest condemnation." Yet condemnation is no more effective than the protests Britain and France have been making and eating for five years. No one likes these methods. In Berlin there are attempts to excuse them. Germans who have felt oppressed by the peace terms can hardly feel happy about what is happening to the Jews and others in Austria today. But emotional responses in democratic countries after the event can do little to help the Austrians. In fact, they appear wasted unless they can be combined with "cool judgment" to determine where a stand will be made to enforce treaties.

Particularly does it seem futile to let inoperative resentment over the Austrian seizure thwart all efforts to reach an understanding with Italy. Unless there is some hidden meaning in Herr Hitler's reference to "this critical hour for Italy" in his message to Signor Mussolini, it may be assumed that Il Duce is much more ready now to offer a good bargain to Mr. Chamberlain than when negotiations were begun. The Rome end of the axis appears to need some outside support.

It is to be hoped "cool judgment" will not involve a new defeat for British-French diplomacy in Spain. In Spain there is not only less justification for German and Italian action, but more chance for France and Britain to offer effective resistance. Waiting until the new Italian aid to Franco has resulted in the splitting of Madrid and Barcelona can hardly be a victory for Britain or France or for European stability.

Mr. Chamberlain did not say that London would join Paris in support of Czechoslovakia. No one yet knows how far the democracies will retreat. But to many observers it would appear that the first line of resistance could well be drawn in Spain—either in British negotiations with Italy or by joint French-British action to open the French border. If a stand is to be made in Spain or in Czechoslovakia, an early declaration might well avoid another occasion for heated but ineffective condemnation.

For Honesty in Advertising

AN INDEX of how rapidly the Washington legislative mill now is grinding is the passage of the bill to strengthen federal control over the advertising of foods, drugs, and cosmetics, a measure which roused bitter debate two or three years ago but now creates scarcely a ripple.

The explanations of the change in attitude on the part of the drug trade are evidently twofold.

In the first place, manufacturers and merchants engaged in purveying cosmetics and patent medicines at length have come to recognize that the public demand for protection of consumers against misrepresentation and buncombe simply will not be denied. In yielding thus to the inevitable they find, too, that a cleanup of false advertising will operate actually as a protection to the much larger section of the trade engaged in honest sales practices.

Second, the bill itself has been modified, softened, and more carefully defined so as to direct its application, under the Federal Trade Commission, strictly to the question of false advertising of the products in question and to avoid some of the incidental effects and possible hardship which advertising men and manufacturers feared. This gradual perfecting of the bill is a result of the prolonged conferences which have gone on during the months since it was first introduced and was so hotly contested.

The question now is whether the measure has perhaps been softened too much, whether its teeth have been pulled. That will remain to be seen as the Federal Trade Commission moves to put it into operation. The sponsors believe it will do much good.

France—Changing, Unchangeable

SO MANY different cabinets, so many of the same names. This is a constant pattern in French politics. It is redrawn in the new Government M. Leon Blum has succeeded in piecing together. He now becomes France's second Socialist Premier, having been also its first. Marx Dormoy, Vincent Auriol, Edouard Daladier—anyone familiar with the last few French cabinets could add to this list by guessing, and be right.

The newest thing about the set-up in France today is the atmosphere in which Premier Blum's new Popular Front cabinet convened. France was for four days without a government at a time when the French needed one more widely representative of the nation than any recent cabinets have been. The new cabinet is not what Premier Blum desired. He wanted, because he felt France needed, a national union government—one which should include all elements in the Chamber of Deputies. The unsettled state of Europe made it seem likely all Frenchmen, from Communists to conservatives, would help to meet France's need of unity. Premier Blum could not persuade the more conservative members that their interests lay in national union.

Of course, the crisis is not alone external. There is still the franc. But the external crisis has somewhat heightened the internal one by making advisable in French eyes an addition to armaments. Where costs of government were already seemingly in excess of ability to pay, they are to be increased still further. Devaluation is talked of. By it the French treasury might acquire $480,000,000 to spend on arms and other needs.

But France has a way of appearing to be constantly on the verge of financial ruin. So constantly, indeed, that it has become the subject of amusing stories like that about the man introduced to a Frenchman as an Admiral in the Swiss Navy. The Frenchman raised his brows incredulously: "A Swiss Admiral?" and received the reply, "Why not? The French have a finance minister, haven't they?"

A nation's currency is, in the long run, as good as its economic situation. The United States would have to cut its unemployment rolls to 1,200,000 to match France's proportion of unemployed, which numbers only 400,000. Seasoned observers of the French scene warn against underestimating the economic strength of France, and the resilience of its people. Even drastic experiments in government and finance can be undertaken in that country with a safeguard denied to many others: the existence of millions of citizens with a stake in the currency, thrifty folk who are more inclined to hold on to their money after they have earned it than to spend it before.

Governments change often in France, but like the names composing them, some fundamental characteristics of the French people remain soundly the same.

The Defense Rests

WHEN someone once asked Lincoln Steffens what sort of a fellow "this Darrow is," he replied: "When?" Anyone looking back upon the career of Clarence Darrow cannot mistake the inconsistencies in the make-up of the man.

Steffens was thinking of the emotional ups-and-downs that often beset this lawyer whose ability belied the personal misgivings he tried to conceal. Many may suspect that these emotional susceptibilities were an important part of his courtroom technique. Acquittal is the end with most criminal lawyers, and they play up the tricks of their trade for all they are worth. But Darrow was not consistent in playing the successful criminal lawyer's part. His power was in his ability to express what he believed, not merely what he thought he could make a jury believe.

Few men ever showed such feeling for the underdog as this avowed agnostic whose abhorrence of capital punishment perhaps accounts for the intensity with which he always defended a client on trial for his life. He was a hand-hewn specimen of the articulate sort of thinker democracy can fashion: a rugged individual who made the most of the American individual's right of free speech. For forty years he was the voice of the minority in the tumult of great social movements.

Failing to grasp his unorthodox slant on things, people naturally misjudged him. As when Bryan lashed out one day during the trial of Scopes at Dayton against "the criminal folly of entrusting to the tempestuous sea of life an intellectual ship without a moral rudder, and without a compass," and pointed to Darrow as "Exhibit A." It was the price of Darrow's inconsistency that men should assume because he did not use the kind of a compass that was handed down to them, he used none at all.

He often said, "I do not judge a man, I defend him." At one time he defended a penniless Negro in a trial lasting four weeks, and when his client went to jail, Darrow supported the man's family. Much else that he said and did exemplified a compassion in keeping with the spirit of practical Christianity—strange works for a man "without a moral rudder," but Darrow's most admirable inconsistency.

A KENTUCKY county patrolman began trading with a 10-cent pocket knife and in ten weeks had a $200 automobile. If Premier Chamberlain could only draft him for diplomatic service in Rome!

Australia Advances

Book News of the Day

A NATION requires a couple of centuries before it takes itself for granted. Australia, celebrating this year the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the first settlers, still tends to think of itself as something belonging to the age of discoveries, still keeps its biceps bared for disparagers, still wants first to show you strange beasts, plants and other of nature's contributions to its make-up.

In AUSTRALIA ADVANCES (New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $2) David M. Dow discourses entertainingly on these wonders of nature; but when he gets through with his marsupials, his aborigines and big trees, he drops his campfire witticisms and launches into some really first-rate information on Australia's story as a nation.

* * *

Australia's story is America's story in miniature—with some differences. The company of idealists and "escapists" who went to the antipodes to found a utopia for social experiment was smaller than that which crossed to America, and its conquest of the limited fertile regions was quicker. During its most formative years its remoteness and the sentry work of the British Navy largely eliminated the problem of defense. But while America was pursuing its ideal of opening its doors to all comers, and importing unlimited cheap labor, Australia, closing its gates to all but favored races, enforced a race purity policy of a "White Australia."

The result has been that Australia has outdistanced America by about three decades in much of its social legislation—but at the cost of having at its back a great empty continent that, in the present disturbed state of the world, is a source of continuous anxiety.

* * *

Samuel Gompers, former head of the American Federation of Labor, was "not interested" when Mr. Dow in 1910 explained to him the achievements of Australian labor in politics—and obviously American labor was not then ready for such achievements. But progress in "White" Australia has been astonishing. There was an all-Australia labor party by 1901, through whose prodding there was a minimum wage, an eight-hour day, strict rules for working conditions and a compulsory arbitration acceptable to labor, long before any other nation had gone so far. Exempt from the needs of forcing production which America's more stupendous expansion has called for from industry, Australian labor has had more time to attend to standards of living and working conditions. It has fused naturally with the body politic, proving itself a deterrent to extremism, racketeering and class feeling. By giving recruits to the conservative parties—among them the war Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, and the present Prime Minister, J. A. Lyons—it has served to broaden the outlook of the rightist parties and liberalize their programs.

ARGUS

Not on Speaking Terms



By a Staff Artist

Maker of Tortillas

THANKS to the rain of Yucatan for helping to teach me how to make tortillas, staple food of this gracious Maya country. Two and a half inches of rain fell in an hour, chasing me off the fascinating jungle road and up a path to a thatch-roofed native hut.

A brown man with a luxuriant gray moustache, and clad in a sort of sarong, cloth in stripes draped from waist to knees, greeted me with the polite dignity of his mysterious race. He dusted off an old fertilizer box and bade me take my ease. He showed no curiosity as to my wanderings.

The palm leaves of the roof leaked a little and a puddle formed on the hard-packed dirt floor. Now and then the wind shook a spray of water through the wattled walls.

My host went often into the rain, the Maya raincoat—a ragbag—over his shoulders. I began to show all the curiosity he lacked. He returned once with a stack of tortillas, pale brown pancakes of coarse corn flour, wafer-thin and almost crisp, without which the Maya Indian would find it onerous to live.

I ate one, wondered why it was so tasteless, pronounced it delicious in the "civilized" manner of politeness and inquired where it was made.

With a wave of his hand which would have meant farewell in America, he motioned me to follow. "Cotezn"—"come," he said.

* * *

We entered a smaller hut across the wet compound. There, with the grace of a queen, sat a Maya woman before her throne—a three-legged wooden stool on which she was moulding tortillas. A pleasant aroma, not unlike that of cornbread baking day in New England, filled the hut.

The woman smiled. Her smile lighted her beautiful brown features. She folded her white smock round her bare legs. Her deft hands resumed the shaping of the tortillas, making each one flat and as big round as the face of an ordinary alarm clock.

Suddenly the rain stopped and the sunlight started to emphasize the flowered border of her smock. She flipped an embryonic tortilla onto an iron plate perched on stones over a small fire of chicle tree fagots on the dirt floor. A half-minute and she turned over the cake with a stick. Barely browned, it was flipped into a pan. There lay the tortilla complete.

Simple enough. But there was more to it than the flipping and the eating, she explained in thoughtfully slow Spanish as a woefully thin dog nosed round the fire.

First, a dipper of corn kernels from one of the two annual harvests is brought into the house. At the market just now, this Indian corn, flint-hard and pale yellow, would cost two cents a pound, double the normal price. In Maine it would be called horse corn. It is boiled in water for three minutes. Then it is placed in a pail of water and soaked for about three hours. That makes it soft enough for the mill.

* * *

In some Maya villages, one sees an old motor truck which will never take the road again moored on a native porch. Its asthmatic engine gives power to grind the jaws of the mill. White-clad women bear their corn on their heads, in gourds, for the daily grindings.

But the house of my hosts was far from any pueblo. So my lady ground her own "ixim." Her mother used mortar and pestle. Today, civilization has nosed into the jungle. My hostess used a meat grinder, made in Hartford, Conn. No American family could be prouder of the new radio than was this Maya family of their shining "mill." She sent the corn through twice. Only primitivos, she said, would eat once-ground ixim. Even the twice-ground looked like the mortar with which the temples at Chichen-Itza were cemented by ancient Mayas.

The ground corn was kneaded like bread, in a huge brown gourd.

My lady then pinched a ball out of the dough and started moulding and flattening it into the tortilla shape. She did the moulding on an elephant-eared banana leaf. The leaf, which wears out in three days and is easily renewed from the tree in the yard, seems to have adhesive properties and its under side turns easily on the stool. The woman's left hand held the dough, her left thumb turning the leaf constantly. Her right hand patted and thinned the cake. There are two tortilla makings a day.

"How many do you eat at each meal?" I asked.

"Oh, the boys take about twenty and the men about thirty," she replied, always smiling.

I ate two and found courage enough to return with my bicycle to the rapidly drying jungle road.

L. D.

North . . South . . East . . West

An Interview

By Frank L. Perrin

THE name was vaguely familiar when the visitor was announced, but when he appeared his face could not be definitely recalled. There was about him, however, something that brought with it almost forgotten memories of peoples and places once dear. His voice, too, was of a timbre born of a particular environment. It was neither of the cultured East, so-called, nor of the rugged West, but of that middle country which once became the melting and leavening pot for strangely contrasting civilizations and racial opposites. One who listens even occasionally to addresses and discussions brought conveniently into the home by the radio hears, at some time, a voice which carries him back to the town meeting of an earlier day, or to the little church where "protracted meetings" were held, or perchance to the shaded grove on a Fourth of July morning where some impassioned orator made the welkin ring.

It was such an experience that came with the informal greeting of the visitor. No preliminaries were necessary. In a way it seemed that we were resuming a pleasant exchange which might have been interrupted years previously. Non-essentials, it was assumed, were familiar to both visitor and host. Both had been informed of the march of political events, of the progressive changes in the country and in the towns and cities, and, more significant than these, of the transition wrought by the infusion of alien influences into communities where the foundations had been laid and the crude superstructures carved by hands directed and ideals formed in the earlier American school.

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There was no need to inquire of the visitor the name of his alma mater or the year of his matriculation. It may be that he never was actually graduated. One enrolled in the school where the fundamentals are taught never ceases to learn. There is no finishing period. It is an eternal time of commencement, but without diplomas or honorary designations. In fancy, as the sun sank slowly in the western skies, the panorama familiar to both unfolded, now drably, now colorfully, now gloriously. There may have been some illusions, some distortions, some grotesque interludes, but in the main the picture must have been fairly true because it seemed to accord so completely with previous outlines more or less vaguely drawn.

The visitor supplied spoken and circumstantial confirmation of impressions long entertained of community life and community experiences which, in the estimation of both, influenced, directly or indirectly, the course of individuals of communities, and at least of local governments. And as we looked more closely it was sought to discover the central or focal point from which these influences radiated. There could be no mistake, it was agreed. The center was the home. In it was seen transplanted and watered and nourished that branch of sturdy growth which had been brought to the new country from its older habitat east of the mountains, rivers and lakes.

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But from this protected environment in log houses its tendrils had reached out into equally crude schoolhouses and into country and village meeting houses. In all these there was developed, not by quick or ingeniously conceived methods, a cultural consciousness which, by its own impelling force left its distinguishing mark upon succeeding generations. There was no need for either of those who in a brief hour said more than was spoken by mere words to define this persuasive and compelling influence. It was not energized or greatly augmented by the inspired but unlettered preacher who expounded long and tirelessly in the little country church. Its preceptors were not the schoolmasters and mistresses who labored faithfully to teach the rudiments to mixed grades and classes.

And so it came, at last, to the inevitable moment of parting. It was then that I asked the man who sat across from me at the desk just what it was that he had brought away from this that had sustained him, as it has sustained others, through the years, some of trial and adversity and some of accomplishment and joyous realisation. His answer did not surprise or greatly enlighten me, because it is one which many would give and many understand. I imagine, if you have read thus far, that you have put into your own words the answer I received.

The Wide Horizon

New Conservatives?

By R. A. Scott-James

A NEW kind of Conservatism exists in the world today, which is a descendant of nineteenth century conservatism, yet is very different. It is still the antithesis of what may broadly be called "Liberalism"; but its ideas are based upon a different conception of power. It has been growing up side by side with the older Conservatism during the last half century, but today it is becoming conspicuously predominent. I am not speaking of one country alone. These two divergent tendencies, Conservative and Liberal, have long existed in all the older civilized countries, and to some extent in new countries. There have been and are Conservative and Liberal minds in the United States as well as in England, France and Italy. But the types have been more clearly defined, more explicitly recognized in Great Britain than elsewhere, and their characteristics can be most readily studied there.

The recent political crisis in Great Britain arising from the resignation of Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, illustrates the character of the new Conservatism, and shows Liberalism remaining what in essence it always was and what it always must be. Liberalism rests upon the sanctity of certain ideas, of which the first is freedom—freedom of the individual in thought and speech, freedom of the citizen to take a part in governing his country through representative institutions, the freedom of small states as against aggression from powerful states—and its conception of law, national or international, is that of a law based upon consent, all banding themselves together to defend mutual rights, through the strong hand of the state or through the collective security provided by a league or association. In domestic affairs it endeavors to promote the true freedom of the individual by social legislation which improves the condition of the most handicapped classes; in foreign affairs it seeks to promote the rule of law and order which will preserve states against aggression.

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In this sense of the term Mr. Anthony Eden is a Liberal. As such he was necessarily opposed to the plundering of Ethiopia by a foreign power and to foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Spain, and he felt that policy should be directed so far as possible to discourage the violation of China by Japanese action. He is a strong supporter of the League of Nations and the conception of an international law and order maintained on the basis of collective security.

Believing in the sanctity of certain fundamental ideas, he cannot lightly acquiesce in the doctrine of doing evil in order that good may come—that is to say, recognizing the rights of conquest in Ethiopia. The Liberal is inclined to think that to recognize Italian sovereignty in Ethiopia is to compound a felony. It makes no difference that Mr. Anthony Eden has sat in Parliament officially labeled as a Conservative. In reality he is simply a Liberal.

Now to recognize the virtues of Liberalism is not necessarily to deny virtues to Conservatism. Conservatism in the nineteenth century stood for the maintenance of tradition—for authority as tested throughout the ages and handed on from generation to generation.

The new Conservatism arose out of the growing power of the bourgeois and the rise of the wealthy business class which tended to supersede the old aristocracy. To some extent it assimilated the ideas of the former ruling class, but its energy and inherent strength necessarily gave it other characteristics. When it appears in the field of politics it is practical, realistic, unsentimental, judging policies and measures by their immediate practical results. To such a mind the accomplished fact is always more important than a foreign hope.

* * *

In foreign politics, when confronted with the fact that Italy has actually conquered Ethiopia, it is inclined to say: "Nothing is to be gained by crying over spilt milk; since Italy is master of Ethiopia, it is no use falling out with her by refusing to recognize her."

In regard to Spain it is inclined to say: "Foreign intervention is an evil, but a greater evil is the disharmony between other countries caused by quarreling about it." In regard to central Europe and the position of countries like Austria or Czechoslovakia, it says: "We (in Britain) cannot possibly go to war to save these countries if they are attacked. We must frankly admit there is nothing we can do for them."

Concerning the League of Nations: "Do not let us endeavor to bolster up a false sense of security or a sham idealism." In every case the rule adopted is—Do not be governed too much by vague general ideas. Pursue the practical course which promises immediate advantage for your country. Use common sense.

That is the new Conservatism, which is represented by Mr. Neville Chamberlain. In the recent political disturbance in Britain the clash was between this new Conservatism of hard common sense on the one side and on the other the old Conservatism, standing for prestige and national honor, and Liberalism, advancing the case for maintaining, even at a sacrifice, the cause of liberty and democracy.